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THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

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Volume 134 OCTOBER 24, 1938 Number 17

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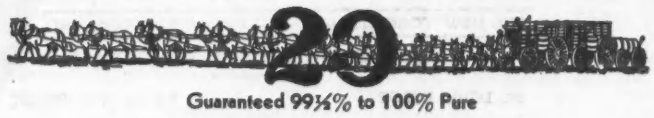

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded 1871 by William O. Allison

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H.Connett Heads Tanners Council

Chicago, Oct. 20, 1938

Harold Connett, of the Surpass Leather Company, Philadelphia, was elected chairman of the Tanners Council of America at its twenty-second annual meeting, held in the Palmer house, October 20 and 21. Everett W. Pervere was elected vice-chairman.

Carl F. Danner, retiring chairman of the council, warned the membership that the problem of over-capacity still confronted the industry, despite the absence of new tannery construction. Increased use of substitutes, he pointed out, had cut into the markets formerly held by leather. Despite the record shoe production in 1936 and 1937, the amount of leather used by that industry was only 85 percent of the 1923 total.

John C. Gall, counsel to the National Association of Manufacturers, discussing British labor practices, told the Tanners' Council that English labor law differed from the Wagner act primarily in that it imposed equal obligations and restrictions on both employer and employee.

Construction Employment Hinges on Private Capital

OPD Washington Bureau
October 20, 1938

The importance to employment and recovery of opening up the flow of private investment funds into industrial building and equipment, commercial building, public utility construction and other forms of private capital goods production was stressed by John W. O'Leary, chairman of the executive committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce, who delivered opening address at the Construction Industry Conference, in session in the chamber's headquarters, October 20 and 21.

In explaining the purposes of the conference, Mr. O'Leary said that during the active period prior to 1931 there were employed, directly and indirectly, between 3,250,000 and 3,500,000 men yearly in providing private structures and equipment for various forms of non-residential construction. During these years he said some $5,000,000,000 annually of new financing, exclusive of all government, foreign and refunding issues and those of investment trusts, flowed into this non-residential construction and equipment market. This compares, he said, with the expenditure for residential building of some $3,800,000,000 during these same active years which provided a yearly direct and indirect employment for some 2,000,000 men.

—Continued on page 32B

Penick & Ford Patent Appeal Is Denied

OPD Washington Bureau
October 18, 1938

The Supreme Court of the United States has refused to review the case of Penick & Ford, Ltd., versus the International Patents Development Company, involving the validity of three patents for a process of making grape sugar owned by the Corn Products Refining Company and the International Patents Company.

The Delaware District Court decided that the patents, which describe a method for high purity white crystalline dextrose hydrate, were valid and infringed, and the Circuit Court for the Third Circuit affirmed this decision.

The patent numbers are 1471347, 1508569, and 1521830. Penick & Ford, in appealing the case, argued that the first was invalid because of an invalid disclaimer and lack of a patentable invention; the second, relating to the product of the process, because of lack of invention and because it involved no invention over an earlier process patent; and the third because it differs only in degree from a process covered by prior art.

W.L.Saunders Medal Won by L.S.Cates

Louis Shattuck Cates, president of the Phelps Dodge Corporation, this city, has been awarded the William Lawrence Saunders Gold Medal by the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. The citation names Mr. Cates' achievements as an engineer in the development of large scale methods of mining copper ores and as an administrator of metallurgical enterprises.

Born in Boston, Mass., in 1881, Mr. Cates was graduated as a mining engineer from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1902. Following his position as timekeeper, he advanced until in 1910 he was made general manager of the Boston Consolidated. He subsequently was appointed engineer of mines for the Utah Copper Company, which absorbed the Boston Consolidated. He became general manager of the Ray Consolidated Mine in 1913 and was recalled in 1919 to become general manager of Utah Copper Company.

Gasoline Antitrust Retrial Tentatively Set for May 8

Federal Judge Walter C. Lindley, Danville, Ill., tentatively set May 8 for opening the second trial at Madison,, Wis. of an alleged conspiracy among mid-Western oil companies to regulate gasoline prices. Government and defense attorney will meet with Judge April 17 in Chicago to discuss the possibility of going to trial May 8. Government counsel has pending a mandamus petition before the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals seeking to set aside a ruling by Judge Patrick T. Stone, of Madison, which freed a group of defendants, despite the guilty verdict of jury.

Administrator Andrews Defines Wage-Hour Law Provisions

OPD Washington Bureau
October 20, 1938

Preparations for placing into effect the fair labor standards act—the wage-hour law—were rushed this week by Administrator Elmer F. Andrews and the staff of the wage and hour division of the Department of Labor.

The new law takes effect at 12:01 a. m. Monday, October 24, and requires that all employees engaged in interstate commerce or the production of goods for commerce receive at least 25 cents per hour and work no more than 44 hours per week unless time and one-half is paid for all overtime.

Following the issuance last week of "Interpretative Bulletin No. 1," giving the division's preliminary interpretation of what types of employees are considered to be covered by the law, regulations were issued defining certain terms used in the act, particularly learners, apprentices, messengers, handicapped workers, and executives. These regulations are specifically authorized by the law, but the administrator has determined that he has no authority to issue binding regulations on other subjects and the matter contained in the series of interpretative bulletins is advisory only and subject to final determination by the Federal courts in individual cases.

Before Monday the division intends to issue regulations on records which must be kept by all employers under the act, a definition of seasonal industries, definition of the term "area of production" used by the act in giving partial exemption to certain agricultural processing industries, instructions for computing the value of board and lodging when part of employees' compensation, and interpretative bulletins on methods of paying wages and computation of overtime.

Because of the delay in issuing regulations and interpretations, and particularly because of the lack of finality in the interpretations, many employers remained in great doubt as to their responsibilities under the act. Hundreds of questions citing specific problems in many industries were being presented to the administrator, but he continued to insist that he cannot give rulings upon which much reliance can be placed at this time, and asked all employers to attempt to find the answers to their questions from a careful study of the law and the material issued by the wage and hour division.

The regulations permitting the employment of learners, apprentices, messengers and handicapped workers at less than the statutory minimum rates require approval of the administrator for each such exception. Blanket exceptions may be granted to an entire industry in the cases of the first three classes, but applications for handicapped workers must be on an individual basis. Because of inability to pass on such applications by October 24, a supplemental regulation permits continuation of existing wage payments to apprentices and handicapped workers until February 1, 1939, provided apprentices are working under written agreements and handicapped workers already employed are honestly believed by the employer to be such. Learners and additional handicapped workers, however, may not be paid less than the minimum without specific approval.

—Continued on page 52

The Business Program

By Lammot du Pont

President, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Address delivered October 20, 1938, before the Associated Industries of Massachusetts in Boston.

As a people, we rode the heights of optimism in 1928. The belief was common that we had entered an era of permanent prosperity and that in time poverty would be unknown among us. Indeed, we were nearing that goal, and pride and faith in the American system of free economic enterprise was seemingly unshakable, because it had worked. As at no other time in history, the United States was regarded as a land of limitless opportunity for everybody.

Since then, no invader has dispossessed us of territory or disrupted our system. No pestilence has decimated the population. On the contrary, the nation has advanced, by reason of normal growth and the uninterrupted progress of science and invention. We have reduced wastes, improved our tools, developed new remedies for disease. Great strides have been made in safeguarding the natural resources and in creating new wealth in the form of new materials and new goods.

In possibilities, in experience, in manpower and vision, in scientific knowledge and the means of applying it, we are richer than in 1928. The problems we face are clearer; needs are more keenly appreciated; and we are better equipped to meet them. Yet, where we had optimism in 1928, and confidence, today we have pessimism and doubt. Suspicion is being bred of our institutions, not excepting that of democracy itself. There is talk of permanent relief rolls, of government seizure of public utilities, of Communism, Fascism, Dictatorship, and national bankruptcy. The change would be incredible to anyone who had not seen it evolve.

Reasons Adduced for Change

Two reasons are given for this change by those who have been most instrumental in promoting it. It is said, first, that the American system of free economic enterprise failed so completely in 1929 and the period of world panic following that it had to be rescued by government from what otherwise would have been a total collapse; second, that since then, economic enterprise in America has been impotent and utterly without a program of improvement—that government alone is concerned with bettering the lot of the common man.

If we are to accept these charges as true, then most of the American people stand indicted, because every person who works or who profits from work is identified in some manner with economic enterprise. The American system, so called, is the sum of all the economic activities of all the people. The convenient labels of "industry" and "business" are not identifications of exclusive groups, as some would have us believe. They are all-embracing.

Moreover, government itself, which is placed in the role of umpire by the constitution, is an inseparable part of the system. It is solely dependent upon the earnings of economic enterprise. The salaries of municipal, State, and Federal officers from the President down; the funds from which are built every public building, park, highway, battleship, hospital, and school; the millions paid out for relief, for dams and aqueducts and flood-control projects; in short, the means for every type of service that government performs, for better or worse, are provided directly by economic enterprise, or, if borrowed, stand as charges against the earnings of economic enterprise in the future.

If we are to charge, then, the failure of economic enterprise in America, we must do more than indict most of the American people. We must also concede the collapse of government for lack of financial support; whereas, the fact is that the direct opposite of collapse has occurred. Nine years of subnormal business has produced in Washington

—Continued on page 32C

Biddle Patman Case Closed by High Court

OPD Washington Bureau
October 17, 1938

The Supreme Court of the United States today refused to review the order of the Federal Trade Commission against the Biddle Purchasing Company, New York, involving the brokerage clause of the Robinson-Patman act.

The Biddle company, engaged in the grocery brokerage business, was charged with accepting allowances in lieu of brokerage fees from concerns from whom it purchased, in excess of services actually rendered. The company claimed that its fees were only for services rendered and that the Robinson-Patman act was unconstitutional as applied by the commission in this particular case. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the commission's order in a two-to-one decision. The commission joined with the Biddle company in asking the supreme court to rule on its interpretation of the law.

It was the contention of the respondent company that its services made it possible for many small retailers to compete with chain stores. The commission admitted that the services were of value to clients of the company, but denied that they were of any value to sellers from whom allowances were taken; therefore, it held, the acceptance of such rebates was in violation of the Patman act.

The Biddle company sometime ago changed its method of doing business to conform with the Federal Trade Commission's interpretation of the Patman act. It did not expect the commission's position to be upheld, but it will avoid the practices that were charged against it.

Closing Market Developments

Tin Salts Higher

Quotations for various tin derivatives advanced lated in the week. Tin crystals were quoted at 35½c. to 36c. per pound; anhydrous stannous chloride of tin 43½c. to 44c. per pound; soda stannate 31c. to 34c. per pound and anhydrous tetrachloride of tin 23c. per pound. Straits tin closed at 45½c. per pound.

Cottonseed Oil Firmer

Cottonseed oil futures were firmer in the local market late in the week, March closing on Friday at 7.80c. and May at 7.88c. These prices showed an advance of 5 to 10 points as compared with the closing quotations of the previous Friday. Strength in lard led to buying of cottonseed oil futures for both, long and short account.

Senega Root Shows Strength

Reports from the primary market stated that senega root was gathering strength now that the collection season is almost at an end. In addition, an improved demand by domestic and foreign users strengthened the spot market. Quotations at the close of last week were 54c. to 55c. per pound. Spanish anise for shipment was substantially higher and offered only in small lots. Belladonna root gained firmness on reports from abroad.

Foreign Trade Rules

Information recently published by the Department of Commerce on foreign tariff and related trade regulations include the following:—

Benzol:—An Italian decree prohibits the use of benzol and homologous products as a carburant. Coking, gas and tar distillation plants are required to submit to fractional distillation their entire production of crude light oils in order to recuperate pure and refined benzol, toluol and xylol.

Casein:—A German ordinance, effective except in Austria, revises the duty on casein.

Chemicals:—The Argentine congress has had a law submitted to it which would limit the duty-free importation of materials for the manufacture of products from domestic raw materials. Under the proposed law only salt, ammonia, sodium nitrate and spices for packing plants, and sulphur and phosphoric acid for sugar mills and refineries would be exempt from import duty.

Coal Distillates:—The French import duty on hydrogenated derivatives of coal distillates, pure or mixed, to 100 francs per hectoliter.

Fatty Substances:—French Indochina application of the French decree providing for "temporary duty-free admission" of certain fatty substances under bond for the manufacture of soaps and glycerin for exportation has been discontinued.

Fuel Oil:—An Italian decree-law provides that all new power plants, either for public or private use, must be provided with a device for the use of solid fuel, gas, or electric power. Such plants may no longer be constructed for the exclusive use of liquid fuel.

Gasoline:—A Cuban presidential decree extends for an additional period of six months the application of minimum rates of duty to imports of gasoline.

Iodine:—France has re-established import quota restrictions on crude iodine.

Lubricating Oils:—France has exempted from import duty hardwood barrels containing lubricating oils or industrial fats.

Oils and oilseeds:—A German ordinance, effective except in Austria, makes various amendments in the special conditions under which oilseeds, animal fats, vegetable oils and fatty acids may be admitted at reduced duties.

Oleo Oil:—A special import quota of 25,000 kilos of oleo oil to be imported from the United States during the second half of 1938 has been established by Greece.

Parcel Post:—All commercial samples sent to Argentina by parcel post are subject to clearance stamp charges paid at destination, amounting to 3.20 paper pesos for each parcel regardless of whether or not they have commercial value.

Chemical Prices Hold Rising Trend

Although price changes in the market for heavy and fine chemicals were comparatively few last week, there were twice as many advances as declines. While the changes were individually important, their combined effect on the general average of the markets was inconsiderable.

Business in heavy chemicals maintained a comparatively steady pace and reflected the gradual upward trend of activities in basic industries. A stimulating development to all business was the decision of one of the largest producers of automotive units to return some 35,000 men to work and to broaden its productive program. Contract business for 1939 was under consideration and while no new nor definite announcements were made last week, indications pointed to 1939 renewals being made on the basis of 1938 prices, with few exceptions.

Prices were advanced in antimony metal, the domestic fertilizer grade of tankage at Chicago, East India rasak copal gum, gum and wood rosin, gum turpentine, Japanese sardine fish scrap, and numbers 1, 2, and 3 Singapore dammar gum.

Prices were reduced on the domestic feeding grade of tankage at Chicago, the primrose shade of Hansa yellow, and quicksilver.

The REPORTER'S composite index number of prices for heavy and fine chemicals remained at 125.5 (100 = average at August 1, 1914). In comparison with average prices in 1926 (as 100), the REPORTER'S index number is now 88.9, compared with 90.1 at this time last year and 89.0 in 1936.

Contents of This Issue

News and Statistics

Administrator Andrews Defines Wage-Hour Law Provisions..... 3
A. P. I. Distributing Chart..... 52
A. P. I. to Hear Johnson and Richberg 52
Biddle Patman Case Closed by High Court 3
Balto. Production Club Discusses White Paints 32B
Caustic Soda Production Gained 26.6 Percent in 1937..... 27
Candy Industry in N. Y. Fixes Minimum Wages 27
Chlorine Output in 1937 Increased..32B
Caustic Potash Output Increased in 1937 .....32B
Connett Heads Tanners Council.... 3
Construction Employment Hinges on Private Capital..... 3
Chemical Industry Medal Won by Dorr 5
Chemical Salesmen Elect Nominating Committee..... 29
Cottonseed Crushings Decrease..... 37
Chlorine Makers to Answer Anew 5
Chase Heads Copper Group..... 51
Columbia University Gets Research Contributions 34
Chamber of Commerce Secretary Skinner Retires 60
Du Pont Co. Improves Copper Plating Process 27
Du Pont to Erect Plant for New Textile Fiber 32B
Du Pont States Program of Business 3
Drug Law Regulations Drafted by F.D.A. for Hearing..... 5
Drug Industry Studies Prevailing Wage Rates..... 4
Drug Trade Conference to Meet November 15..... 5
Drug Grinding Industry Noted Improvement in 1937..... 40
Drug Sales by Independents Showed Increase in 1937..... 40
D. of C. to Ask for Gasoline Law... 52
F. O. Pierce Co. Sold.....32B
Felton Testimonial Dinner November 2 .....32B
Food-Drug Officials Seek Law Uniformity 5
General Electric Marks Sixieth year.32B
Gasoline Antitrust Retrial Tentatively Set for May 8..... 3
General Aniline Wins Dyes Patent Suit 29
Heck Elected President of Phila. Paint Club 32B
Hercules Starts Output of Hydrogenated Rosin 32B
Hair Dye Warning and Test Outlined 5
Hoffmann-LaRoche Gets Vitamin Manufacturing Patent 60
Iron Oxide Offered by Iran.....32B
Jenkins Process Judgment Against Sinclair Reversed 52
Lueders & Co. Adds Desmond to 25-Year Club 48
M. J. Merkin Heads Charity Fund Drive 32B
Merck Acid-Resistant Cap Honored in Plastic Show..... 40
N.Y. Fair Drug Building Dedication Nov. 13..... 40
Oil and Gas Leasing Regulations Amended 34
Oil and Gas Permits to Expire.... 60
Oil Marketers Ass'n to Hear Address on Antitrust Laws 60
Petroleum Markets Status..... 48
Paramet Chemical Names Flynn Sales Head 32B
Penick & Ford Patent Appeal Is Denied 3
Petroleum Production..... 50
Patent Use Limits Assailed by U.S. 5
Purdue Opens Chemical and Metallurgical School 59
Quinn Back at Office.....32B
Radasch Heads Cooper Union Chemical Dept..... 51
Research Lauded at Abbott Dedication 5
South Africa Chemical Society Honors R. J. Moore.....32B
Saunders Medal Won by Cates.... 3
Stauffer Makes Hole in One..... 40
Swindell Glass Case Remanded on Appeal 59
Steel Barrel Production: 1937..... 48
Standard Oil Asks Study of Louisiana Freight Rate..... 60
Textile Chemists to Meet.....32B
Tung Oil Plantation Stock Sellers Indicted 60
U. S. Revenue Returns Show Decrease in Sept..... 58
U.S. Research Laboratory Discussed. 48
White Laboratories Names J. C. De Cesare President..... 4
Williams Sealing Offers New Spout Can 50
Walker Made Vice-President of Oxweld Acetylene Co..... 51

General Features

Advertisers' Index..... 61
Bids Wanted 59
Chemical Price Trends..... 4
Classified Advertisements..... 60
Closing Market Developments.... 4
Contracts Awarded..... 59
Corporation Earnings 59
Dividends Declared 59
Editorials 22
Foreign Trade Openings..... 58
Foreign Trade Rules..... 4
Industrial Uses of Chemicals..... 30
Obituaries 59
Prices Current..... 7
Scientific, Professional Services.. 34
Trade News Briefs.....32B, 44, 48
What You Can Use..... 26
Where You Can Sell..... 30

Market Reports

Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums... 45
Coaltar Chemicals..... 28
Drugs and Fine Chemicals..... 39
Dyestuffs, Textile and Leather Chemicals 27
Essential Oils and Aromatics.... 47
Fertilizer Materials.....51
Heavy Chemicals..... 24
Oils, Fats and Waxes..... 35
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Materials 31
Petroleum Solvents, Lubricants, Fuels 49

Shipping Information

Cargo Ship Arrivals..... 58
Charters 58
Coastwise Shipments..... 58
Exports 55
Imports 53
Imports Detained..... 58

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White Laboratories Names J.C. DeCesare President

At a meeting of the board of directors of White Laboratories, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Newark, N. J., October 11, James C. DeCesare was elected to the presidency of the company. William H. Berg was elected chairman of the advisory board, and

J. C. DeCesare

Herman F. Willer, a director of the company, was elected chairman of the directorate.

Mr. DeCesare has been associated with the company since its inception sixteen years ago and was appointed sales manager in 1924, the second year after he joined the company. In 1931 he was elected to the office of vice-president and treasurer, and made a member of the board of directors. He has held these positions until his recent election to the presidency.

Drug Industry Studies Prevailing Wage Rates

OPD Washington Bureau
October 20, 1938

Prevailing minimum wages in the drug, medicine and toilet articles industries were discussed today at a public hearing before the Public Contracts Board of the Department of Labor.

On the basis of the evidence introduced at the hearing, the board will recommend to the Secretary of Labor a rate to be fixed as the minimum wage which may be paid in plants producing these articles for government contracts under the terms of the Walsh-Healey act.

The bulk of the evidence introduced was a report on wages currently paid in the industry prepared by the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor. A copy of this report was distributed in advance to all persons notified of the hearing, but a revised edition was introduced in evidence including several additional firms and three Southern States. The revised edition also substituted the term "toilet articles" for "cosmetics" throughout the text, since it was explained that the only cosmetics which the government purchases are toilet articles. The wage study was presented and explained by Bertha M. Nienburg, assistant director of the bureau, and most of the subsequent proceedings consisted of a discussion of this report.

One question discused at considerable length was the classification of shaving soaps and shaving creams. A. P. Federline, of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers reminded the board that shaving soaps and shaving creams containing soaps are covered in the soap industry for which a minimum wage determination is pending, and that only brushless shaving cream should be included in the toilet articles industry.

J. H. Klingenfeld, chief of the research section of the Division of Public Contracts, submitted a tabulation of government purchases of drugs, medicinal specialties, and shaving cream on contracts of more than $10,000, and therefore subject to the act, which showed that such purchases have totaled $918,129 since the Walsh-Healey act took effect on September 28, 1936.

—*Continued on page 46*

Drug Trade Conference Will Meet Nov. 15

OPD Washington Bureau
October 18, 1938

The annual meeting of the National Drug Trade Conference will be held in Washington November 15, two days before the opening of the hearings on the new food, drug, and cosmetic regulations, it was decided today by the executive committee of the conference.

The meeting will be devoted almost entirely to a discussion of the new food, drug, and cosmetic law and of the probable revision of State drug laws. A special committee of the conference reported to the executive committee on progress it has made toward securing the cooperation of interested groups in drafting a model uniform State drug and cosmetic law to be presented to the many State legislatures which will be in session during the coming Winter. This committee will make a more complete report at the meeting of the conference.

If time permits the conference will receive reports from the following committees:

State narcotic acts, R. L. Swain, chairman.

Endowment, Ernest Little, chairman.

Status of pharmacy (including a discussion of national and State health programs), R. L. Swain, chairman.

Preparing table of potent and toxic drugs, R. P. Fischelis, chairman.

Information regarding distribution of drugs and medicines, R. P. Fischelis, chairman.

New York World Fair, Harry Noonan, chairman.

General status of pharmacy in the drug trade, J. Lester Hayman, chairman.

Those present at the executive committee meeting were Herbert W. Bingham, of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association; Frederick J. Cullen, of the Proprietary Association; Carson P. Frailey, of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association; R. P. Fischelis, of the American Pharmaceutical Association; R. L. Swain, of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy; Rowland Jones, jr., of the National Association of Retail Druggists; R. E. Lee Williamson of the Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association; and A. G. Du Mez, of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy.

Research Lauded At Abbott Dedication

It was quite natural that research should loom large in the addresses made at the recent dedication of the new research unit of Abbott Laboratories, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, North Chicago, Ill. It was also to have been expected that the several speakers, looking upon this broad field of endeavor from different angles, would adduce different aspects to combine in the whole statement of the purpose of the laboratory whose opening they were commemorating.

Thorough training on the part of the research worker was emphasized by E. H. Ravenscroft, chairman of the Abbott board—a natural selection because the speaker is an engineer. But, Mr. Ravenscroft held imagination the greatest stimulus of progress in research; he said:—

By imagination I do not mean daydreaming—I mean vision! I believe the only compensation this country received out of the "Great War" to have been an awakening to the value of research. It was a rude and costly awakening. Our chemical and drug industries were in a serious condition due to the stoppage of supplies from Europe. Thanks to the vision of the management and the help of the scientific staffs of our institutions of learning vast programs of research were undertaken. Today these industries are not surpassed in development anywhere in the world.

Mr. Ravenscroft saw an increasing need that industrial enterprises reinvest part of their earnings in research. Endowments will grow fewer as the number of large private fortunes diminishes, he said; and research will depend more and more on the commercial interest.

Constructive Purposes

S. DeWitt Clough, president of the company, also turned to the World War, for comparisons between its wasteful, costly destruction and the lasting benefits of science when applied to the welfare of society. War, he declared, sets back civilization because it

—*Continued on page 32D*

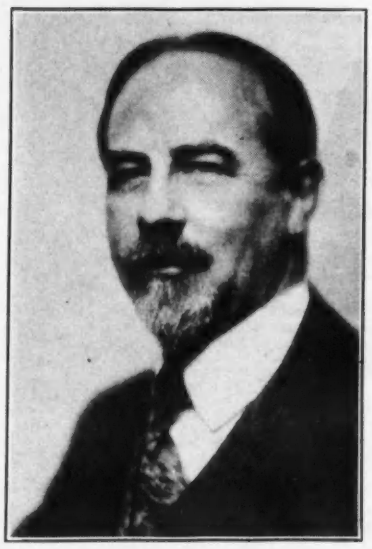
Chlorine Makers To Answer Anew

OPD Washington Bureau
October 18, 1938

The Federal Trade Commission today granted the request of the nine manufacturers of liquid chlorine to withdraw answers previously filed to the commission's complaint charging maintenance of uniform fixed and enhanced prices for this product. The answers withdrawn denied the charges of concerted action to fix prices.

Chemical Industry Medal Won by Dorr

Dr. J. V. N. Dorr, president of the Dorr Company, this city, has been awarded the Chemical Industry Medal



Dr. J. V. N. Dorr

of the Society of Chemical Industry, in recognition of his inventions and subsequent world wide introduction of apparatus and processes in many chemical, metallurgical and sanitational operations which have made possible low cost production on a large scale.

The medal will be presented to Dr. Dorr at a joint meeting of the American section of the Society of Chemical Industry and the American Chemical Society in the Chemists' Club, this city, November 4, and at which Dr. Dorr will present a paper entitled "The Influence of the Laws Relating to Research and Invention of Human Progress." The meeting will be held at 8:00 p.m., preceded by a dinner in honor of Dr. Dorr at 6:45 p.m.

Food-Drug Officials Seek Law Uniformity

Chicago, Oct. 20, 1938

A committee to plan and further uniformity in State legislation standardizing the production and sale of foods, drugs, and cosmetics was created by the Association of Dairy, Food and Drug Officials of the United States in its annual meeting here this week. This committee will be composed of State officials engaged in the enforcement of food, drug, and cosmetic laws.

In line with a suggestion by Charles Wesley Dunn, general counsel for the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America and the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, the association of officials instructed its committee on uniform State laws to invite and welcome the cooperation of similar bodies representing the food, drug, and cosmetic industries. A plan is being worked out for broadly cooperative effort in the preparation of a model State food, drug, and cosmetic law.

Mr. Dunn discussed the new Federal food, drug, and cosmetic act at the association's session yesterday. He first pointed out that England enacted July 29, a similar act, known as the "Food and Drugs Act, 1938," which is equally designed to bring the law on this subject abreast modern needs. The new American act (taken with the Wheeler-Lea act) is a much stronger instrument

—*Continued on page 44*

Drug Law Regulations Drafted by F.D.A. for Hearing

OPD Washington Bureau
October 17, 1938

Proposed regulations for the enforcement of the new Federal food, drug, and cosmetic law have been published in tentative form by the Department of Agriculture. These regulations are comprehensively worded, and doubtless present the most detailed interpretation of the law that the Food and Drug Administration has been able to make.

The proposed regulations will be the subject of an informal public hearing November 17 at 10:00 a. m. in the auditorium of the Department of Agriculture south building, Independence avenue between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, Southwest, Washington. In publishing the proposed regulations, Harry L. Brown, acting Secretary of Agriculture, says:—

While the act does not require the holding of hearings on the regulations here announced, the department desires to have the benefit of suggestions and constructive criticisms from consumers, interested industries, and others before these regulations are formulated for promulgation.

Those who are unable to attend the public hearing are invited to submit their expressions by letter not later than November 24, 1938.

Because the import of the regulations depends greatly on their full language, the complete text of those which apply directly or through applicable general provisions of the act is given below.

General Provisions

(a) The definitions and interpretations of terms contained in section 201 of the act shall be applicable also to such terms when used in regulations promulgated under the act.

(b) The provisions of regulations promulgated under the act with respect to the doing of any act shall be applicable also to the causing of such act to be done.

Section 201 (m)

Labeling includes all written, printed, or graphic matter accompanying an article at any time while such article is in interstate commerce or held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

Section 201 (n)

Among facts material in the light of a representation is the fact, when it exists, of a substantial difference of opinion as to the truth of such representation, among experts qualified by scientific training and experience to evaluate the truth of such representation.

Section 201 (p)

A drug may be a new drug by reason of:—

(1) the newness for drug use of any substance which composes such drug, in whole or in part, whether it be an active substance or a menstruum, excipient, carrier, coating, or other component;

(2) the newness for drug use of a combination of two or more substances, none of which is a new drug;

(3) the newness for drug use of the proportion of a substance in a combination, even though such combination containing such substance in other proportion is not a new drug;

(4) the newness of use of such drug in diagnosing, curing, mitigating, treating, or preventing a disease, or to affect a structure or function of the body, even though such drug is not a new drug when used in another disease or to affect another structure or function of the body; or

(5) the newness of a dosage, or method or duration of administration or application, or other condition of use prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the labeling of such drug, even though such drug when used in other dosage, or other method or duration of administration or application, or different condition, is not a new drug.

Section 301 (h)

In case of the giving of a guaranty or undertaking referred to in section 303 (c) (2) or (3) of the act, each person signing such guaranty or undertaking shall be considered to have given it.

Section 303 (c) (2)

(a) A guaranty or undertaking referred to in section 303 (c) (2) of the act may be—

(1) limited to a specific shipment or delivery of an article, in which case it may be a part of or attached to the invoice or bill of sale covering such shipment or delivery; or

(2) general and continuing, in which case, in its application to any shipment or delivery of an article, it shall be considered to have been given at the date such article was shipped or delivered by the person who gives the guaranty or undertaking.

(b) The following are valid forms of guaranty or undertaking under section 303 (c) (2) of the act:—

(1) Limited form for use on invoice or bill of sale.

(Name of person giving the guaranty or undertaking) hereby guarantees that no article listed herein is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Federal food, drug and cosmetic act, or is an article which may not, under the provisions of section 404 or 505 of the act, be introduced into interstate commerce.

(Signature and post-office address of person giving the guaranty or undertaking).

(2) (General and Continuing Form).

The article comprising each shipment or delivery hereafter made by (name of person giving the guaranty or undertaking) to, or on the order of, (name and post-office address of person to whom the guaranty or undertaking is given) is hereby guaranteed, as of the date of such shipment or delivery, to be, on such date, not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Federal food, drug and cosmetic act, and not an article which may not, under the provisions of section 404 or 505 of the act, be introduced into interstate commerce.

(Signature and post-office address of person giving the guaranty or undertaking).

—*Continued on page 42*

Hair Dye Warning And Test Outlined

OPD Washington Bureau
October 19, 1938

Instructions for including a caution notice on labels of coaltar hair dyes which may be injurious to users were issued today by the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Agriculture. Such a notice is required by section 601(a) and 901(a) of the new food, drug, and cosmetic act on and after September 23, 1938.

The law requires that all such hair dyes bear the following statement:—

"Caution—This product contains ingredients which may cause skin irritation on certain individuals and a preliminary test according to accompanying directions should first be made. This product must not be used for dyeing the eyelashes or eyebrows; to do so may cause blindness."

The department's instructions state that this caution statement must appear on the label in a prominent and conspicuous place and should appear on the main panel of the label with the name of the product, and that the requirement would be met if the caution statement appeared conspicuously in a color that contrasts with the background and the remainder of the printed matter.

For the benefit and guidance of those interested the administration has drawn up directions for making the skin tests which, in the light of present knowledge and information, are regarded as acceptable. This information is given as a guide and does not mean that other tests may not be acceptable. The suggested directions for making a skin test are as follows:—

(1) The hair dye contained in this pack-

—*Continued on page 51*

Patent Use Limits Assailed by U.S.

OPD Washington Bureau
October 19, 1938

Public policy cannot tolerate the extension of the patent privilege to control the use to which the consumer may put an article after it has been marketed, the Department of Justice declared today in intervening as friend of the court in a private patent suit pending before the Supreme Court of the United States.

The case is that of General Talking Pictures Corporation against the Western Electric Company and others. The talking pictures concern was licensed to use vacuum tube amplifiers only for radio reception. It used the tubes for other purposes and was sued for patent infringement. Last May the supreme court, with one justice dissenting and three justices not sitting, upheld the validity of the restriction, but later granted a rehearing of the case.

In a statement issued today by Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney-General, the Department of Justice declared that patent license restrictions of this type are not in the public interest and, if the validity of this particular restriction is again upheld by the supreme court, the laws should be changed to prevent such restricted licenses.

"I look at American Can this way . . .

● We know they keep ahead in can developments; and in research. They go the limit to give service to customers. And with their factory set-up we're always sure to get the deliveries we need."

CANCO AMERICAN CAN COMPANY, 230 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Current Market Quotations

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When not otherwise indicated, quotations are f.o.b. New York prices on large lots. Prices changes and trends are noted in the market reports on other pages, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports are indicated on page 4.

Acacia—Alum

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic)
Acetal, dms., dlvd.....lb. .75 - 1.00
Acetaldehyde, 99%, 55 & 110 gls., dms. dlvd..lb. .14 - —
5 & 10 gal. dms., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
Acetamide, CP, kgs., 1,000 lb. lots, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
tech., kgs, 1,000 lb. lots, dlvd. lb. .39 - —
Acetanilide, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - —
95% bbls.....lb. .29 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., 2,000 lb. lots .32 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .33 - —
dms., 25 lb. lots.....lb. .38 - —
kgs., 2,000 lb. lots.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - —
powd., bbls., 2,000 lb. lots..lb. .30 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .31 - —
dms., 25 lb. lots.....lb. .36 - —
kgs., 2,000 lb. lots.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Acetoacetanilide, dms.....lb. .47 - .65
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .04¾- —
Methyl (see M)
Acetophenone, bots.....lb. 1.30 - 1.45
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.05 - —
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kegs, 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
50 lbs.....lb. 1.02 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.05 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .09 - .12
Acetic, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 2.23 - 2.48
cbys.....100 lbs. 2.73 - 2.98
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.15 - 4.40
cbys.....100 lbs. 4.65 - 4.90
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.17 - 5.42
cbys.....100 lbs. 5.67 - 5.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.89 - 6.14
cbys.....100 lbs. 6.39 - 6.64
glacial, nat., CP., cbys..100 lbs. 14.00 - —
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.62 - 7.87
cbys.....100 lbs. 8.12 - 8.37
USP, bbls.....100 lbs. 10.25 -10.50
cbys.....100 lbs. 10.75 -11.00
synth., 99.5%, al. dms., 100 lbs. 8.43 - 8.68
cbys.....100 lbs. 8.93 - 9.18
USP, al. dms.....100 lbs. 10.25 -10.50
cbys.....100 lbs. 10.75 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.28 - 3.53
cbys.....100 lbs. 3.78 - 4.03
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.66 - 3.91
cbys.....100 lbs. 4.16 - 4.41
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.15 - 6.40
cbys.....100 lbs. 6.65 - 6.90
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.68 - 7.93
cbys.....100 lbs. 8.18 - 8.43

Acetic acid price differentials above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities; the prices apply dlv'd at destination in the following States: Conn., Dela., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., N. and S. Car., R. I., Penna., and Va. For all other States, except Wash., Ore., and Calif., prices are f.o.b. works, frt. equalized.

Acetic, anhydride, dms., c.l.
Acetic, anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .10½- .11¼
l.c.l., dms., frt. alld.....lb. .12 - .15
Acetylsalicylic, USP, bbls., 200 lbs..lb. .60 - —
boxes, 25 lbs.....lb. .61 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .60 - —
Anthranilic, refd., bbls.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
tech., bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kegs...lb. .22 - .26
Ascorbic, bots., dms.....oz. 3.00 - 3.25
Battery, cbys, c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., 25 or more, E. works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
10-24, E. works....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Boric, tech., 99.5%, gran., bbls., contracts, 80 tons, delvd. ton.106.00 - —
c.l., dlvd.....ton.111.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.118.00 -123.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons, dlvd..ton.96.00 - —
c.l., dlvd.....ton.101.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.108.00 -113.00
powd., bbls., contracts, 80 tons, dlvd..ton.111.00 - —
c.l., dlvd.....ton.116.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.123.00 -138.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons, dlvd..ton.101.00 - —
c.l., dlvd.....ton.106.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.113.00 -128.00
U.S.P., $25 per ton higher.
Broenner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., S. Charleston, W. Va..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Camphoric, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 5.70
Capric, dms.....lb. .12 - .12½
Caproic, dms., works.....lb. .35 - .40
Carbolic (see Phenol).
Castor oil, split, dms.....lb. .17½- .18
Chinawood oil, dms.....lb. .16 Nom.
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .0350- —
5-drum lots, works.....lb. .04 - —
single drum.....lb. .05 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .03 - —
Chromic, 99%, dms., delvd. N. Y...lb. .15½- .17¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Citric, cryst., gran., bbls., car lots..lb. .22 - —
10,000 lb., lots, one shipt., lb. .22½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .23 - —
kegs .....lb. .23½- —

Acid, citric, anhyd., gran, dms., 10,000 lbs. 1 shipt..lb. .25 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .25½- —
Citric acid quotations on powder are ½c. higher than on granular. Keg packing is ½c. higher than barrels. Prices are f.o.b., N. Y. Chicago and St. Louis deliveries are ½c. higher than N. Y.
Cleve's, bbls. .....lb. .57 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms.....lb. .09¼- .09¾
Corn, dist., dms.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms....lb. .06¾- .07¼
tanks .....lb. .06¼- —
Cresylic, high-boil, dom., c.l., works, frt. equaled..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .74 - —
low-boil, dms., c.l., works frt. equaled..gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .80 - —
imported, pale, dms.....gal. .65 - .86½
dark, dms.....gal. .60 - .70
Crotonic, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .21 - —
smaller containers, dlvd....lb. .50 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital))
Formic, dom., seaboard, 90% cbys., f.o.b. stock points, c.l...lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., 25 and over.lb. .11 - —
1-24 .....lb. .11½- —
inland territory, cbys., c.l.lb. .1185- —
l.c.l., 25 and over.....lb. .1235- —
1-24 .....lb. .1285- —
southern territory, cbys., c.l., lb. .1170- .1240
l.c.l., 25 and over.....lb. .1220- .1290
1-24 .....lb. .1270- .1320
Fumaric, bbls. .....lb. .75 - —
Gallic, tech., bbls.....lb. .70 - .73
N. F., VI, bbls., 200 lbs., 5 or more..lb. .77 - —
single bbls. .....lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .81 - —
Gamma, bbls. .....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .20 - —
H, bbls. .....lb. .45 - —
Hempseed oil, dms.....lb. .1150- .1230
Hydriodic, 47%, bots.....lb. 2.30 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.51 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Hydrobromic, 10% dilut., USP, lb. .20 - .21
pure, 34% concf, cbys.....lb. .42 - .44
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls, works...lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, bbls.....lb. .07 - .0750
lead, cbys. .....lb. .09 - .0950
48%, lead cbys.....lb. .1150- .12
52%, lead cbys.....lb. .1250- .13
60%, lead cbys.....lb. .15 - .1550
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, 420 lb. bbls..lb. .09 - .09½
Hypophosphorus, USP, 30%, dms..lb. .75 - —
Lactic, tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 6.75 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 7.75 - —
50%, edible, 20 and over, bbls., cbys..lb. .10½- .11¼
plastic grade .....lb. .12¼- .13¼
5 to 19, edible, bbls., cbys., lb. .11 - .12
plastic grade.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
1 to 4, edible, bbls., cbys., lb. .11¼- .12¼
plastic grade.....lb. .13¼- .14¼
80%, 5 and over, bbls., cbys..lb. .21 - .22
1 to 4 bbls., cbys.....lb. .21½- .22½
USP, XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .43 - .45
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .41 - .43
Lauric, dist., tech., dms....lb. .11¾- .12¼
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Levulinic, 5lb. bots., works.lb. 2.00 - —
Linseed, oil, dark or light, dms..lb. .1090- .1140
extra white, dist., dms....lb. .12½- .13
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l. .....lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Malic powd., kegs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, bots.....lb. 2.30 - —
dms., 1,000 lbs...lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.15 - —
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .15 - .18
Monosulphonic, bbls. .....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.15 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 3.20 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
C.P., USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .12½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .20 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .15¾- .16¼
Naphthenic, acidity, 120-200 dms., c.l...lb. .07 - —
210-230, dms., c.l.....lb. .09 - —
240-280, dms., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
Sludge, dms., c.l.....lb. .05 - —
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 5.95 - —

Acid, nitric, 38°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 5.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 6.45 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works...100 lbs. 6.25 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 6.35 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 6.95 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 6.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 7.45 - —
C.P., USP, dealers, cbys...lb. .11¼- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .22½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7lb. bots.....lb. .24 - —
Oleum (see sulphuric fuming).
Oxalic, dom., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .10¾- —
10,000 lbs., and over....lb. .11 - —
smaller quantities.....lb. .12 - .14
Palm oil, white, dist., dms..lb. .06¼- .06¾
tanks .....lb. .05¾- —
Perilla, dist., dms.....lb. .14 - .14¼
Phenylacetic, bots. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Phosphoric, ortho, tech., 50%, cbys..lb. .06 - —
75%, cbys.....lb. .09 - —
USP, 85%, s. g. 1.710, cbys, 180 lbs..lb. .12 - —
50% s. g., 1347, cbys., 70 lbs..lb. .12 - —
dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
10%, dilut., cbys., dms..lb. .07 - .07¼
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic ref., cbys., works..lb. .26 Nom.
dms., works.....lb. .22 Nom.
tech., cbys., works.....lb. .20 Nom.
dms., works.....lb. .16 Nom.
Pyrogallic, tech., lump, powd., bbls..lb. 1.05 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.10 - —
USP, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.62
resubl., cns.....lb. 2.05 - 2.15
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E. gal. .25 - —
Ricinoleic, dms .....lb. .35 - —
tech., bbls.....lb. .13 - —
Salicylic, tech., bbls.....lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
Sebacic, C.P., bbls., works..lb. No prices.
tech., bbls., works.....lb. No prices.
Soybean oil, dist., dms.....lb. .09 - .09¼
Stearic, distil., double pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .10½- .11¼
single pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .10 - .11
triple pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .13¼- .14¼
saponif., double pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .10¾- .11¼
triple pressed, bgs., dlvd.lb. .13½- .14½
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots, works.lb. 1.60 - 1.68
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphonaphthenic, dms.....lb. .04 - .10
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
C.P., USP., dealers, cbys., lb. .06¾- —
6-lb. bots. .....lb. .16¼- —
consumers, cbys. .....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots. .....lb. .18 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton.18.50 - —
65%, tanks, E. works....ton.36.00 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms...lb. .40 - .47
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lb.-100-lb. lots .....lb. .90 - —
25-lb. lots .....lb. .93 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. .78 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .80 - —
Tartaric USP, dom., cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more, one shipment..lb. .27¼- —
smaller quantities.....lb. .27¾- —
kgs. .....lb. .28¼- —
Tobias, bbls. .....lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic, CP, kgs., works....lb. 2.60 - 2.85
tech., kgs., works.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Aconite, leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.17.00 -18.00
vis. .....gr. .06 - .09
cryst., bots.....oz.30.00 - —
vis. .....gr. .09 - .11
Adeps lanae, anhyd., dms....lb. .17½- .19
hyd., dms.....lb. .16 - .18
Agar 1, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
2, bls. .....lb. .80 - .85
3, bls. .....lb. .65 - .66
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.00 - 3.20
Albumen, blood, dark, flake, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, frt. alld....lb. .13 - —
pow'd, grade A, same basis, ton lots..lb. .15 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .18 - —
light, dom., flake, dms., f.o.b., Chicago., frt. alld. lb. .52 - .60
import, bgs. .....lb. .50 - —
Egg, ed., dom., cryst., bbls., lb. .78 - .80
dom., pwd., dms., bbls., lb. .83 - .85
import, cs.....lb. .78 - —
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .116 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .126 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .106 - —
Bennyl, cans.....lb. .68 - —
drums .....lb. .63 - —

Alcohol, butyl, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .08¾- —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .07¾- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .06 - —
tertiary, denating, dms., frt. alld..lb. .14 - —
Capryl, pure, dms., works...lb. 2.50 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .95 - —
Cetyl, dom., C.P., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.80 - —
500 lbs.....lb. 1.70 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.80 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.90 - —
5 lbs.....lb. 2.00 - —
com'l., dms.....lb. .95 - —
import, 85%, 100 lb. dms...lb. .55 - —
5 to 10 lbs.....lb. .75 - —
coml., dms., 350 lbs.....lb. .45 - —
Cinnamic, bots. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.90
Denatured, CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .34 - —
l.c.l., works, dms.....gal. .38 - —
tanks, E., works.....gal. .26 - —

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 4c. per gal., in tanks, and 5c. per gal., in dms., higher. Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SDI, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .31 - —
19 bbls., E. works...gal. .33 - —
gal. .36 - —
gal. .35 - —
dms., c.l., E. works....gal. .30 - —
19 dms., E. works...gal. .32 - —
1 to 18 dms., E. works, gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .24 - —
Anhydrous, 5c. per gal. higher.
SD23-G, works, E., dms.gal. .34½- —
19 dms.....gal. .36½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .39½- —
tanks .....gal. .29½- —

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 4c. per gal., in tanks, and 5c. per gal., in dms., higher.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., E., works..gal. .31 - —
20 dms., E. works...gal. .33 - —
1 to 19 dms., E. works, gal. .36 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .25 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, pure, contract, dms., c.l., frt., alld..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .10¼- —
tech., contract, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .09¼- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., ex molasses, bbls., c.l..gal. 4.57½- —
19 bbls.....gal. 4.69½- —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. 4.62½- —
dms., c.l.....gal. 4.56½- —
19 dms.....gal. 4.68½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. 4.61½- —
tanks .....gal. 4.50½- —
absolute, dms, c.l.....gal. 4.80 - —
19 dms.....gal. 4.91 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. 4.94 - —

Grain alcohol 25c. per gal. higher.

Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., 33,000 lbs., works, lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 500 lbs. and more, works..lb. .25 - —
Isoamyl, primary, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .27 - —
cans, works.....lb. .32 - —
Isobutyl, refd., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .09 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .07½- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., f.o.b. dest..gal. .33½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .38½- —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .28½- —
99%, dms., c.l., same terms, gal. .36 - —
l.c.l., same terms....gal. .41 - —
tanks, same terms.....gal. .31 - —
Methyl (see Methanol)
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.70 - 4.25
Propyl (see Isopropyl)
Propyl, normal, dms., works, gal. .70 - —
Aldehol, denat., grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .73
Aldehyde bisulphite bbls., dlvd., lb. .17 - —
smaller containers.....lb. .20 - —
Aldol, 95%, 55 and 110 gal. dms., dlvd..lb. .20 - —
5 and 10 gal. dms., dlvd....lb. .22 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. .40 - .42
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Aloe, Barbados, true, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Cape, cs.....lb. .20 - .22
Curacao, cs.....lb. .35 - .37
gourds, bbls.....lb. .50 - .55
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .45 - .50
Aloin, 140-lb. bbls.....lb. 2.65 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 2.67 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 2.74 - —
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Althea root, cube cut, bbls....lb. .80 - .82
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
dlvd. N.Y. Phila....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
dlvd., N.Y., Phila...100 lbs. 3.40 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
dlvd. N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 3.55 - —
powd., bbls., works...100 lbs. 3.55 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila...100 lbs. 3.55 - —

Ammonia alum prices are for contract and open market; f.o.b. Phila.; frt. equalized with Marcus Hook, Boston, Atlanta, or Joliet; rail or water rates, whichever is lower. L.c.l. quantities must carry l.c.l. rate applying; for truck or ex warehouse

Alum, Ammon.—Areca Nuts

Alum, ammonia (cont.):—
deliveries all metrop. zones (except N.Y.) add l.c.l. rail or water rate, whichever is lower, from shipping or equalization point: dlvd. N.Y. prices apply to truck or wx warehouse.

Potash, gran., bbls., works.. 100 lbs.	3.40	3.65
dlvd. N.Y., Phila..100 lbs.	3.40	—
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs.	3.65	3.90
dlvd. N.Y. Phila..100 lbs.	3.65	—
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs.	3.80	4.05
dlvd. N.Y., Phila..100 lbs.	3.90	—

Potash alum prices on same basis as those for ammonia alum.

Potash-chrome, bbls.....lb.	.06¼-	.06½
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs.	3.25	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.	4.25	5.00
Alumina acetate, 20% normal solut., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.09	—
13%, basic solut., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.12	—
basic powd., bbls., dlvd.....lb.	.40	—
smaller containers, dlvd. lb.	.50	—
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms. (extra), 45,000 lbs. and over, works..lb.	.06	—
12,000 to 40,000 lbs, works..lb.	.07	—
1,100 to 11,000 lbs., works. lb.	.08	—
140 to 875 lbs., works.lb.	.09	—
100 lbs., or less, works.lb.	.10	—
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb.	.06¼	—
Alumina, chlor., solution, 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb.	.2⅝-	—
Formate, 30% solut., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....		
Hydrate, heavy, bbls., c.l., works..lb.	.0290-	—
l.c.l., bbls.....lb.	.03½-	—
bgs., c.l.....lb.	.0260-	—
light, bbls., dlvd.....lb.	.12	—
Oleate, dms., contr.....lb.	.16¾-	—
open order.....lb.	.17½-	.18½
Palmitate, precip., bbls.....lb.	.23	—
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd.lb.	.15	—
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l..lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., ton.....lb.	.20	—
less than ton.....lb.	.21	—
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equaled.100 lbs.	1.15	—
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs.	1.40	—
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.	1.35	—
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.	1.60	—
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs.	1.30	—
l.c.l., works....100 lbs.	1.55	—
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs.	1.50	—
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	1.75	—
Aluminum, 98-99%, c. l.....lb.	.20	—
l.c.l.....lb.	.21	—
paste, lining, extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb.	.65	—
ink, dms., 1,500 lbs....lb.	.75	—
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb.	.43	—
powder, lining, extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb.	.92	—
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb.	.57	—
Aluminum, powd., litho, extra brilliant, dms., 1,500 lbs..	.43	—
extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb.	.41	—
lining, dms., 1,500 lbs....lb.	.57	—
standard, dms., 1500 lbs..lb.	.42	—
rubber compound, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb.	.40	—
unpolished, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb.	.37	—
varnish, extra brilliant, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb.	.43	—
extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb.	.47	—
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb.	.42	—

Aluminum paste and powder prices for lots smaller than 1,500 lbs. are 5c. per lb. higher for less than 200 lbs.; 2c. per lb. higher for 200-400 lbs.; and 1c. per lb. higher for400-1,500 lbs., for partial shipments on contracts, prices are 8c. per lb. higher on lots of less than 200 lbs.; 1c. per lb. higher for 200-400 lbs.; and ½c. per lb. higher for 400-1,500 lbs.; for containers smaller than drums, prices are 1c. per lb. higher for 100 lbs.; 1½c. per lb. for 50 lbs.; 3c. per lb. for 10 lbs.; 5c. per lb. for 2 lbs.; 8c. per lb. for 1 lb.; and 12c. per lb. for ½ lbs.; on single shipments of 5,000 lbs. prices are 1c. per lb. lower; for 30,000 lbs. prices are 2c. per lb. lower. Transportation allowed East of Mississippi.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz.	17.00	36.00
Aminopyrine, fib., dms., 100 lbs. lb.	4.00	—
bots., 5 lbs. .....lb.	4.22	4.25
Ammonia, acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd..lb.	.27	.33
dms., dlvd.....lb.	.23	.26
Aldehyde, dms.....lb.	.65	.70
Anhydrous, fertilizer, com'l, tanks (50,000 lbs.), works..lb.	.04¼-	—
refrigeration, tanks, works.. lb.	.05	—
Ammonia, anhydrous, pure, cyls., dlvd., met. N. Y..lb.	.10	.22

Anhydrous ammonia in cylinders is quoted on a nationwide schedule of delivered and stock point prices in all States.

Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb.	.05	—
dms., c.l.....lb.	.02	—
l.c.l .....lb.	.02¼-	—
tanks (on NH_3 content), dlvd., E..lb.	.05½-	—
Benzoate, dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb.	.41	.42
1,000 lbs. to 3,900 lbs....lb.	.42	.43
900 lbs. or less.....lb.	.45	.46
kgs., 4,000 lbs. or more....lb.	.40	—
1,000 lbs., to 3,900 lbs...lb.	.41	—
900 lbs. or less.....lb.	.44	—
Bicarbonate, bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs.	5.15	—
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y....100 lbs.	5.71	—
Bichromate, bbls.....lb.	.32	—
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb.	.14½-	.16½
Borate, bbls., kgs.....lb.	.15	.16
Bromide, gran., bbls.....lb.	.35	—
bxs. .....lb.	.38	.39
kgs. .....lb.	.36	—
Carbonate, tech., dom., bbls. lb.	.08	.12½
imported, csks. .....lb.	.08	.12½
USP, lump, dms.....lb.	.08	.17
powd., bbls., dms.....lb.	.09	.25
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).		
USP, gran., 225 lb. bbls....lb.	.12	.13
100 lb. kgs. .....lb.	.15	—
Citrate, dms.....lb.	.80	—
cns. .....lb.	.85	—
Fluoride, bbls.....lb.	.17	.19
Hydroxide, (see Ammonia, aqua).		
Hypophosphite, fib., dms.....lb.	1.10	1.17
jars .....lb.	1.20	
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb.	3.52	—
jars .....lb.	3.45	—
Laurate, bbls. .....lb.	.25	—
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb.	.12	.15
Molybdate, kgs., wks.....lb.	1.05	1.30
Naphthenate, bbls. .....lb.	.17	—
Nitrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.	3.60	—
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	3.85	—
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs.	3.80	—
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	4.05	—
Oleate, dms.....lb.	.14	.15
Oxalate, neutral, cryst., powd., bbls., kgs..lb.	.19	.20
Perchlorate, kegs.....lb.	.16	—
Persulphate, kgs.....lb.	.21	.32
Phosphate, dibasic, N.F.V., bls., lb.	.37	—
kgs. .....lb.	.39	—
tech., bbls., c.l. .....lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.09	.10
monobasic, crude (fert. grade), 11% N 18% phos. bulk, f.o.b. E. works.. unit-ton.	1.20	.70
pure, bbls. .....lb.	.40	.44
tech., bbls., c,l. .....lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.09	.10
Ricinoleate, bbls. .....lb.	.15	—
Salicylate, U.S.P., kgs.....lb.	1.15	1.20
Silicofluoride, imp., 350-lb. bbls., f.o.b. N. Y..lb.	.09	—
5 bbls., same basis.....lb.	.08½-	—
Stearate, anhydrous.....lb.	.22	—
paste .....lb.	.07	—
Sulphate, dom., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. October shipt.....ton.	27.25	—
November shipt.....ton.	27.50	—
December shipt.....ton.	27.75	—
Jan.-June, 1939 shipt., ton.	28.00	—

Ammonia sulphate prices are f.o.b. cars nearest Atlantic or Gulf port, and/or $1 per ton less than above prices f.o.b. cars nearest inland producing oven, whichever is lower to destination.

Sulphide, liquid, 35-40%, basis 100%, dms,, works..lb.	.12	.18
tanks, delvd. .....lb.	.11	—
Sulphocyanide, com'l, fib., dms., 2,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.14	—
smaller lots, works.....lb.	.16	—
pure, 99-100%, kgs. .....lb.	.55	—
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).		
Sal, gray, dom,, bbls., c.l., 100 lbs.	5.50	5.75
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.	6.00	6.70
Sal, white, gran., dom., bbls., contracts, N. Y., l.c.l. 100 lbs.	4.90	5.05
import, csks. .....100 lbs.	4.90	5.05
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.11	—
tanks, dlvd.....lb.	.09½-	—
cns., works.....lb.	.15	.17
ex pentane, dms., frt. alld.lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., frt., alld.....lb.	.12	—
tanks, frt., alld.....lb.	.10	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).		
Butyrate, dms., 50 gal., returnable..lb.	.75	—
Caproate, cns.....lb.	2.75	—
Chloride, normal, dms., works, lb.	.56	—
small lots, works.....lb.	.68	—
mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.077	—
tanks, works.....lb.	.06	—
Cinnamic aldehyde, cns.....lb.	2.00	2.25
Nitrite, bots.....lb.	1.80	1.85
Mercaptan, dms., l.c.l., works.lb.	1.10	—
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works...lb.	.25	—
Salicylate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb.	.61	—
cns., 25 lbs.....lb.	.51	—
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb.	.26	—
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb.	.102	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.11	—
tanks, works.....lb.	.09	—
Anethol, bots. .....lb.	1.00	1.05
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb.	.18	.20
import, natural, bls.....lb.	.30	.33
twisted, bls.....lb.	.30	.40
Angostura bark, bls.....lb.	.80	.81
Anilin oil, dms., c.l.....lb.	.15	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.16	—
tanks .....lb.	.14½	—
Salt, dms., works.....lb.	.22	.24
Anise, Spanish, bgs.....lb.	.16½-	.17
Star, bgs. .....lb.	.12½	.13
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb.	3.00	3.10
Annatto paste, bxs.....lb.	.34	.39
seed, bgs .....lb.	.07½-	.08
Anthracene, 80-85%, wks.....lb.	.40	—
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, subl., bbls., lb.	.65	—
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride)		
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb.	.17	—
Metal, spot.....lb.	.12¼-	—
Needle, powd., ton lots, bulk, lb.	.12½-	—
bbls. .....lb.	.13½-	—
Oxide, bbls., c.l.....lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.12½-	—
Salts, 65%, kgs.....lb.	.26	.27
White, pigment, bgs., c.l., Texas works, frt. alld to ½c..lb.	.11¼-	.14¼
Antipyrene, bbls., kgs., ton lots, lb.	2.00	—
smaller lots.....lb.	2.10	2.15
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.	23.20	23.70
Archil extract, con., bbls.....lb.	.21	.27
double, bbls .....lb.	.18	.20
triple, bbls.....lb.	.18	.20
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb.	.11	.13

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These are the desirable qualities which Neo-Spectra imparts to such products:

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- Exceptional resistance to fading and chalking
- Stabilized viscosity

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Manufacturers

DISTRIBUTORS OF BINNEY & SMITH CO. PRODUCTS

Akron, Binney & Smith Co.... **Boston**, Hird & Connor, Inc.... **Cincinnati**, B. H. Roettker Co.... **Cleveland**, Binney & Smith Co.... **Chicago**, Binney & Smith Co.... **Detroit**, C. W. Hess Co.... **Kansas City, Mo.**, Abner Hood Chemical Co. **Los Angeles**, Martin, Hoyt & Milne, Inc.... **Montreal**, Binney & Smith Ltd.... **Philadelphia**, Binney & Smith Co. **St. Louis**, J. E. Niehaus & Co.... **St. Paul**, Worum Chemical Co.... **San Francisco**, Martin, Hoyt & Milne, Inc.

Arecoline hydrobromide, bots..oz. 4.35 - 4.50
Argols, test 70% to 85%, basis 100%, 100 kgm., purity, 100 kilos.32.00 -34.00
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Root, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Arrowroot, St. Vincent powd., bgs..lb. .08 - .08½
bbls.....lb. .08½- .09
Arsenic, metal, lump, cs.....lb. .40 - .41
Chloride (arsenous), cns.....lb. 4.85 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.lb. 5.35 - —
jars.....lb. 5.20 - —
Red, import, cs.....lb. .15¾- .16½
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l .lb. .03 - —
l.c.l lb .03¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .23 - .24
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .37 - .38
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5M, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton.42.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton.40.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.30.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.25.00 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.23.00 - —
7H, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.19.00 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.16.50 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.14.00 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, A, bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .02½- —
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y.lb. .03½- —
AA, bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. N.Y., lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..ton.29.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.36.50 - —
Cuban A, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .15 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points, ton.32.90 - —
seconds, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points..ton.25.50 - —
selects, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points..ton.30.50 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b., N. J. or N. Y., whse..ton.51.00 - —
Jet., bgs., c.l., Western shipping points..ton.30.50 - —
Manjak (see Asphaltum, Barbados).
Mexican, Texas, dms., c.l., refinery..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton.21.00 - —
tanks, refinery.....ton.16.00 - —
Petroleum, cut-back, bbls., l.c.l., E. cst., refinery..gal. .18 - —
dms., c.l., E. cst., refinery, gal. .12 - —
tanks, Calif., refinery...ton.12.50 -14.00
East Coast, refinery...gal. .06 - .06½
Ill., Ind., refinery.....gal. .06½- —
N. Orleans refinery....gal. .06 - —
Atropine, bots. .....oz. 5.25 - 5.80
Sulphate, bots. .....oz. 2.85 - 2.95
cns. .....oz. 2.75 - 2.80

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs....lb. .25 - .28
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Barbital, cs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Barium carbonate, natural, 90%-96%, grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.41.00 -43.00
99% thru, 200, mesh bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 -45.00
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.52.50 - —
bbls., works.....ton.57.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works.....ton.57.50 - —
bbls., works.....ton.62.50 - —
sulphur-free, bgs., bbls., c.l., works..ton.57.50 -62.50
Chlorate, kgs.....lb. .16½- .17½
Chloride, C.P., cryst., bbls..lb. .19 - —
dms. .....lb. .20 - —
tech., doms., cryst., bgs., c.l., Zone 1, dlvd., New England States, N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Va., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Wisc., Ill., Ky. and principal cities on west bank of Miss., north of Ark. line....ton.77.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.79.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis, ton.90.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.92.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd., Tenn., N. - S. Carolina, Ga., Ala., Miss., Fla..ton.81.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.83.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis, ton.94.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.96.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., Minn., Ia., Mo., Col., N. Mex., Idaho, Utah, Ariz..ton.87.00- —
bbls., same basis..ton.89.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis, ton.100.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.102.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd., Wash., Ore., Calif., Nev..ton.83.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.85.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis, ton.96.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.98.00 - —
Dioxide, dms.....lb. .11 - .15
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 11½- .12
Fluosilicate, bbls.....lb. .11½- .12
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls.....lb. .04¾- .05½
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 4.45 - 4.50
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks. .....lb. .06¾- .07¼
Oxide, dms.....lb. .09 - .11
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, dom., floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.23.65 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., Boston, ton.36.00 - —
Chicago .....ton.31.15 - —
Cleveland .....ton.33.50 - —
New York.....ton.32.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis. ton.22.65 - —
l.c.l., ex car, Baltimore, ton.30.70 - —
Boston .....ton.31.70 - —
Philadelphia .....ton.30.60 - —
ex whse., Baltimore.ton.32.10 - —
Boston .....ton.35.20 - —
Barytes, dom., bgs., l.c.l., ex whse., Chicago..ton.30.25 - —
Cleveland .....ton.33.00 - —
Detroit .....ton.33.00 - —
Kansas City .....ton.30.93 - —
Los Angeles .....ton.42.00 - —
New York .....ton.31.50 - —
Philadelphia .....ton.31.90 - —
San Francisco.....ton.42.00 - —
Toronto .....ton.39.30 - —
southern off color, bulk, mines. ton.12.00 - —
95.75%, bulk, mines....ton.16.00 - —
ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cuban, crude, c.l., c.i.f.....ton.11.00 - —
German, grd., bbls., c.l., dock, t.a..ton.25.00 -26.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.30.00 - —
ungrd., bulk, c.l., ex dock, ton.13.00 -14.00
Italian, grd., bbls., c.l., ex dock, t.a..ton.29.50 Nom.
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.32.50 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)
Bay rum, import, bbls.....gal. .71½ Nom.
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .15 - .16
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. .13 - .17
Root, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., Wyo. works..ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., Wyo. works, ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, tech., cbys., dms., lb. .60 - .70
USP, X, dms., 50 to 100 lbs..lb. .85 - —
5 to 25 lbs.....lb. .90 - .95
Benzene (see benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzol, 90%, nitration, pure, dms., works..gal. .21 - —
tankcars, frt. alld. E. of Omaha..gal. .16 - —
W. coast, f.o.b., Minnequa, Colo..gal. .16 - —
Benzoyl chloride, dms.....lb. .25 - .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .49 - —
dms. .....lb. .44 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., cans. lb. .94 - —
dms. .....lb. .89 - —
Benzyl chloride, 95.97%, refd., dms..lb. .30 - .40
tech., dms. .....lb. .25 - .26
Formate, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Benzylidineacetone, bots.....lb. 2.20 @ 3.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb.16.75 - —
Hydrochloride, cns.....lb.16.75 - —
Sulphate, cns .....lb.16.75 - —
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Betanaphthol, sublim., bbls....lb. .55 - —
kgs. .....lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., bbls. works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib, dms.....lb. 2.10 - —
kgs .....lb. 2.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs.lb. .51 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Bismuth chloride, 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Citrate, USP, VIII, 5-lb. bots., lb. 2.76 - —
jars .....lb. 2.65 - —
Hydroxide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.27 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.15 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.05 - —
Nitrate, cryst., 5-lb. bots...lb. 1.34 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.20 - —
Oxychloride, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.04 - —
cns., kgs.....lb. 2.95 - —
Subbenzoate, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.36 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 1.18 - 1.19
Subcarbonate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.62 - 1.88
fib. dms.....lb. 1.53 - 1.56
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.42 - —
fib dms.....lb. 2.36 - —
Subgallate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.67 - 1.93
fib. dms.....lb. 1.58 - 1.61
Subiodide, cns.....lb. 3.91 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.88 - —
Subnitrate, powd., bots., cns. lb. 1.42 - 1.68
fib. dms.....lb. 1.38 - 1.36
Subsalicylate, 62-66%, bxs....lb. 2.44 - —
bbls. fib. dms.....lb. 2.35 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 5-lb. bots....lb. 3.61 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
Trioxide, powd., 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.56 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., 5-lb. bots..lb. 3.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.30 - —
Bismuth-betanaphthol, 5-lb. bots.. lb. 3.14 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.06 - —
Black, acetylene, c.l., works, duty paid..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .16¼- —
1. bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .12½- —
2. bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .11 - —
3. bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .10 - —
4. bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .09 - —
5. bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .08 - —
6. bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .06 - —
7. bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .09½- —
8. bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .10½- —
Bone black prices on Pacific Coast are 1c. per lb. higher, ex dock or ex whse.
Carbon, special, 1, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .03¾- .04¾
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .06¾- —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
2, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l, dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
4, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
cs., c.l., works.....lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .32 - —
5, bgs., cs., c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .44 - —
6, cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .60 - —
7, cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 1.10 - —
standard, bgs., c.l., dlvd., rail zone A (Gulf ports), for delivery in Nor. Amer. (water freights extra)..lb. .02¾- —
B (Ark., Col., Kan., part of Mo., N. M., Tex., except coastal ports)..lb. .0310- —
50,000 lbs., dlvd., Zone C (Pac. Cst. States).lb. .0319- —
30,000 lbs., dlvd., Zone C, Pac. Cst. States..lb. .0335- —
D (Ill., Ia., Wis.)..lb. .03¼- —
E (Fla., Ga., Ind., Ky., Mich., part of N. Y., Ohio, part of Pa., Tenn., W. Va.)....lb. .0341- —
Black, carbon, standard, bgs., dlvd. Zone F (Me., Md., Mass., N. H., N. J., part of N. Y., N. C., part of Pa., R. I., S. C., Vt., Va.)..lb. .03¾- —
G (Mexico) f.o.b. border, lb. .03 - —
f.o.b. N. Orleans, lb. .029 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. whse.....lb. .05¾- —
bgs. or ctns. (seller's option), l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .06¼- —
bulk, tanks, same price as bags in each zone.
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07 - —
export, full, compressed, cs., f.a.s., Gulf ports..lb. .04¾ Nom.
uncompressed, cs.. f.a.s. Gulf ports..lb. .05¼ Nom.
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, 1, bots., l.c.l., works..lb. .07¾- .08½
2, bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .0[illegible] -
pure, bbls., works.....lb. .08¾- —
Ivory, genuine, bbls.....lb. .80 - .85
Lamp, dom., 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
import, 1, bbls., c.l., f.o.b., N.Y..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b., N. Y.....lb. .09 - —
2, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .12 - —
3, bbls, c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b., N. Y.....lb. .14 - —
4, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .14 - —
5, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .20 - —
6 bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .25 - —
Vine, A, bbls., works or N. Y., lb. .04¼- —
B, bbls., works or N. Y....lb. .05½- —
Black dyes are listed under Dyes.
Black haw, root bark, bls....lb. .23 - .25
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Black Indian hemp root, bls...lb. .16 - .18
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l..ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.60.00 - —
high grade precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equal.ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.75.00 - —
pulp, 66¾%, bulk, c.l., works. ton.40.00 -42.50
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.85
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - 3.35
Blood, dried, dom., 16-16½ ammon., bgs., f.o.b. N. Y., unit-ton. 2.90 - 2.95
high-grade, grd., 16-17 ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chi., unit-ton. 3.00 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipt., unit-ton.3.10 - 3.20
soluble (see Albumen, blood)
Bloodroot, bls. .....lb. .13 - .14
Blue, alkali, toner, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. river, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. .90 - —
Alkali blue toner prices are ¼c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Bronze, bbls., same basis, alkali toner, contracts..lb. .35 - —
open order.....lb. .37 - —
Celestial, bbls.....lb. .10 - .13
Chinese, bbls., same basis, alkali toner, contracts..lb. .36 - —
open order.....lb. .37 - —
Cobalt, genuine, 1-kilo pkg. lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine, group 6).
Copper phthalocyanin, bbls., f.o.b. works, frt. alld..lb. 3.30 - 3.75
Milori, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts..lb. .36 - —
open order .....lb. .37 - —
Potash, dom., bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts..lb. .45 - —
open order .....lb. .46 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts.lb. .36 - —
open order .....lb. .37 - —
Soluble, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts, lb. .36 - —
open order .....lb. .37 - —
Tungstated, peacock, kegs...lb. 3.75 - —
Victoria, kgs.....lb. 3.25 - —
Ultramarine, dry, jobbing, bbls., works, frt. equaled..lb. .11 - —
regular, 1, bbls., works, frt. equaled..lb. .16 - —
2, bbls., same basis....lb. .18 - —
3, bbls., same basis....lb. .19 - —
4, bbls., same basis....lb. .20 - —
5, bbls., same basis....lb. .23 - —
6, cobalt, A, bbls., same basis..lb. .27 - —
B, bbls., same basis.lb. .24 - —
C, bbls., same basis.lb. .23 - —
D, bbls., same basis.lb. .22 - —
7, A, bbls., same basis..lb. .23 - —
B, bbls., same basis..lb. .22 - —
special, 1, bbls., same basis. lb. .19 - —
2, bbls., same basis....lb. .20 - —
3, bbls., same basis....lb. .22 - —
4, bbls., same basis....lb. .23 - —
5, bbls., same basis....lb. .25 - —
6, bbls., same basis....lb. .27 - —
pulp, 1, bbls., same basis..lb. .27 - —
2, bbls, same basis.....lb. .25 - —
3, bbls., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
4, bbls., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Ultramarine, blue, dlvd., ex whse., is 1c. higher; Pac. Coast ex whse., 2c. higher; 100-lb. kgs., 1c. above bbls.; 28-lb. boxes 5c. above bbls.
Victoria, ink toner, bbls., same basis alkali toner..lb. 1.85 - —
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag root, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Blue mass, USP., cns., kgs..lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Blue vitriol, 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., 16-50 bbls., same basis, 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
6-15 bbls., same basis. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
1-5 bbls., same basis..... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Monohydrated, dms., c.l., dealer, f.o.b. works..100 lbs. 9.00 - 9.25
l.c.l. dealers.....100 lbs.10.00 -10.25
Bluestone (see Blue vitriol).
Bone, raw, dom., 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.28.00 -29.00
c.i.f. Atlantic ports.....ton.28.50 -29.00
import, bgs., c.i.f., ports.ton. No prices
meal, steamed, dom., 3% ammon. 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b Chicago..ton.24.00 -26.00
import, 100-lb. bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipt..ton.22.50 - —
phosphate, precip., see Calcium phosphate (domestic, precip.).
steamed, dom., 1½% ammon. 60% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.19.00 -21.00
import, 1% ammon., 65-70% phos., bgs., c.i.f. ports..ton.21.00 -21.50
Borage flowers, bls. .....lb. .20 - .21
Borax, tech., 99¼%, cryst., bbls., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..tons.58.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.67.00 -72.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..tons.48.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.57.00 -62.00
gran., bbls., contracts, 80 tons min. dlvd..ton.53.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.64.00 -69.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..ton.43.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse...ton.54.00 -59.00
powd., bbls., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..ton.58.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.69.00 -74.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons min. dlvd..ton.48.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.59.00 -64.00
USP, $1[illegible] per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, dms., c.l., dealers..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dealers, dms..lb. .11½- —
Bordeaux mixture prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots 96 lbs., and over; no trucking or freight allowances for works or warehouse pick-ups.
Borneol, bots. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
cns. .....lb. 1.50 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .30 - —
single pkg., same basis.lb. .35 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Bromstyrol, bots. .....lb. 3.25 - 4.50
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .45 - .60
moulding, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .65 - .90
printing ink, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .70 - 1.10
radiator, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls. .....lb. .10 - .11
Brown, iron oxide, pure precip., cks., f.o.b. N.Y., or works..lb. .10 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .02¼- —
paper bags, c.l., works....lb. .0210- —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03 - —
Italian, Group 1, bbls., f.o.b., N. Y. or Pa. points..lb. .12¼- —
Group 2, bbls., same basis, lb. .11¼- —
3, bbls., same basis...lb. .10¼- —
4, bbls., same basis...lb. .09¼- —
5, bbls., same basis...lb. .09 - —
6, bbls., same basis...lb. .08½- —
7, bbls., same basis...lb. .07½- —
8, bbls., same basis...lb. .07¼- —
9, bbls., same basis...lb. .06¾- —
10, bbls., same basis..lb. .06 - —
11, bbls., same basis..lb. .05 - —
Umber, American, bbls., works, lb. .02½- —
Turkey, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa., Easton, Pa., N. Y..lb. .04 - —
St. Louis.....lb. .04½- —
ex car Los Angeles...lb. .04½- —
ex dock, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .04¾- —
ex whse., Boston....lb. .04½- —
Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans.....lb. .04¾- —
Kansas City.....lb. .05 - —
Los Angeles, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle, lb. .04¾- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0485- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .04¼- —
Vandyke, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .05¾- —
Walnut crystals, bbls.....lb. .05½- .06
Brucine, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .10 - —
Sulphate, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .07 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .37
Buckthorn bark, true, bls.....lb. .05 - .06½
Berries, bgs. .....lb. .17 - .18
Burdock root, bls. .....lb. .10 - .10½
Burgundy pitch, dom., bbls....lb. .03½- .03¾
Butanes, comL, 16-34°, tanks, group 3..gal. .03¾- —
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Butyl acetate, norm., dms., c.l., contract, frt. alld..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., contract, frt. alld..lb. .10 - —
tanks, contract, frt. alld..lb. .08¼- —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .06¼- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol):—
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- .17¼
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol (see Carbinol).
Crotonate, normal, 55 & 110 gal. dms., dlvd..lb. .33 - —
5 & 10 gal. dms., dlvd....lb. .30 - —
Ether (see under Ether).
Lactate, dms. .....lb. .22¼- —
Butyl, propionate, dms., dlvd..lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms. .....lb. .28 - —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.00 - 6.25
cns., works .....lb. .65 - .70
dms., frt. alld. Met. N. Y..lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide, jars, 100 lbs., works, frt. equal'd..lb. 1.66 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. 1.66 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. 1.71 - —
bots., 5 lbs., works.....lb. 1.85 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.21 - —
25-lb. cns.....lb. 3.97 - —

Cadmium—Dinitrotoluene

Cadmium lithopone (see Yellow)
Metal, cs. lb. .95 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, 100-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs. or more. lb. 2.20 - —
2,000 lbs., or more. lb. 2.25 - —
1,000 lbs., or more. lb. 2.30 - —
100 lbs. lb. 2.35 - —
25-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., or more. lb. 2.25 - —
2,000 lbs., or more. lb. 2.28 - —
1,000 lbs., or more. lb. 2.33 - —
100 lbs. lb. 2.43 - —
25 lbs. lb. 2.55 - —
10-lb. cns., 10,000 lbs. or more. lb. 2.25 - —
2,000 lbs., or more. lb. 2.30 - —
1,000 lbs., or more. lb. 2.35 - —
100 lbs. lb. 2.45 - —
less than 100 lbs. lb. 2.75 - —
5-lb. cns., 25 lbs., or more. lb. 2.70 - —
less than 25 lbs. lb. 2.85 - —
Citrated, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.10
Hydrobromine, bots. lb. 4.91 - 4.99
Calabar beans, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
Calamus root, bleached, cs. lb. .40 - .41
peeled, bls. lb. .12 - .14
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., dealers. lb. .06¾- .07¼
E. of Rockies, bgs., dms. lb. .06½- .06¾
W. of Rockies, bgs., dms. lb. .06½- .06¾
Southern cotton states, bgs., lb. .06½- .07
Calcium arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for plant or whse. pick-up.
Bromide, 100 lbs., works, frt. equaled. lb. .70 - —
50 lbs., works. lb. .72 - —
25 lbs., works. lb. .75 - —
Carbide, dms. lb. .05 Nom.
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, dom., 77-85%, bgs., dms., c.l., dlvd. ton. 22.00 -35.00
l.c.l., 1 ton or over, dlvd. 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.35
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works ton. 7.50 - —
solid, dom., 73-75%, bgs., dms., c.l., dlvd. ton. 20.00 -33.00
l.c.l., 1 ton or over, dlvd. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 2.25
Gluconate, U.S.P., gran., powd., bbls., 125 lbs. lb. .50 - —
dms. lb. .55 - .57
cns. lb. .66 - .85
Glycerophosphate, fib., dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots. lb. 1.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs. lb. 1.40 - —
Hypophosphite, cns. lb. .62 - .67
Iodide, bots., jars. lb. 3.85 - 3.90
Lactate, U.S.P., bbls., 200 lbs. lb. .22 - —
Levulinate, bots., less than 25 lbs., works. lb. 3.00 - —
Nitrate, bgs., to fert. mfrs., ex vessel, No. Atlantic ports, or f.o.b. cars, So. Atlantic ports ton. 26.00 - —
Palmitate, bbls. lb. .22 - .23
Phosphate, dibasic, precip., 38-42% P_2O_5, bgs., c.l.f. Atlantic ports, shipt., unit-ton. .80 - —
tribasic, c.l., bbls., works. lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., bbls. lb. .07¼- —
Resinate, precip., bbls., 1 ton. lb. .13 - —
smaller lots. lb. .14 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., cns., c.l. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., 1 ton. lb. .20 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 75%, CaS, works, bulk, c.l., 25-mesh. ton. 42.50 - —
bags, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 45.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 47.50 -50.00
75%, CaS, works, bulk, c.l., 50-mesh. ton. 43.50 - —
bags, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 46.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 48.50 -51.00
80%, CaS, works, bulk, c.l., 25-mesh. ton. 47.50 - —
bags, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 52.50 -55.00
80%, CaS, works, bulk, c.l., 50-mesh. ton. 48.50 - —
bags, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 51.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 53.50 -56.00
luminous, dom., tins, works, 100 lbs. .85 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls., 200 lbs. lb. .45 - —
kgs., 100 lbs. lb. .50 - —
Calendula flowers, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Calomel, bbls., fib., dms., kgs., 50 lbs., or more. lb. 1.28 - —
Camphor, natural, powd., cs. lb. .52 - .52½
slabs, cs. lb. .52 - .52½
tablets, tins lb. .57 - .57½
synthetic, dom., imp., gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
500-lb. lots lb. .49 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Monobromate, bxs., kgs. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canary seed, Argentina, bgs. lb. .04¼- .04½
Morocco, bgs. lb. .0430- .0460
Turkish, bgs. lb. .04½- .04¾
Canella alba bark, bls. lb. .30 - .31
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb. .60 - .70
powd., bxs. lb. .70 - .80
Russian, cs. lb. .90 - .95
powd., bxs. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .09 - .09¼
Carbasole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works. lb. .70 - —
smaller quantities, works. lb. .80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works. lb. .75 - —
smaller quantities, works. lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm., dms., works. lb. .60 - —
small lots, works. lb. .75 - —
secondary, dms., works. lb. .60 - —
small lots, works. lb. .75 - —
Diethyl, dms., works. lb. .60 - —
small lots, works. lb. .75 - —
Isobutyl, 128-132°, dms., c.l., works. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
tanks, works. lb. .32 - —
Methylpropyl, dms., works. lb. .60 - —
small lots, works. lb. .75 - —
Dimethylethyl, dms., works. lb. .60 - —
small lots, works. lb. .75 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. all'd. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, same basis. lb. .04½- —
Dioxide, cyls. lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, 55-gal. or 110-gal. dms., c.l. (20 tons), frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R., and incl. Ia., Ky., Minn., Mo., N. C., Tenn., Va. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .05½- —
Carbon, tetrachloride, 10-gal. dms., c.l. (20 tons), same basis. lb. .06¾- .07¼
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .07¾- .08¼
5-gal. dms., c.l. (20 tons), same basis. lb. .06¾- .07¼
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis. lb. .04¾- —
Fire extinguisher liquid, 1½c. lb. higher.
Carbon tetrachloride prices are ½c. per lb. higher frt. alld. in S.E. and Central States; 1c. per lb. higher frt. alld. in Rocky Mts. and S. W. States; prices in Pacific Coast States are 1½c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. Coast shipping points.
Cardamom, bleached, cs. lb. 1.15 - 1.50
decorticated, cs. lb. .80 - .82
green, bgs. lb. .51 - .52
Carvol, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk. lb. .11 - .12
Case-hardening mixture, 30%, lump, dms., l.c.l. lb. .09 - —
Casein, dom., 20-30 mesh bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¾- .09
5 tons, works. lb. .10½- —
smaller lots, works. lb. .11½- —
80-100 mesh, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .09¼- .09½
5 tons, works. lb. .11 - —
smaller lots, works. lb. .12 - —
Import, Argent., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty pd. lb. .09½- —
80-100 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty paid. lb. .10 - —
French, 30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty pd. lb. .17 Nom.
Cassia, Batavia, 1, bgs. lb. .15¾- .16
3, bls. lb. .09¼- .09½
shortstick, bls. lb. .12½- .12¾
China, rolls, select, bls. lb. .06½- .07
broken, extra, bls. lb. .05¾- .06¼
Saigon, bls. lb. .14½- .15
Cassia, buds, cs. lb. .15¼- .15½
Cassia fistula, bskts. lb. .08 - .09
Castile soap, white, bars, cs., 40 lbs. 11.75 -12.50
powd., bbls. lb. .28 - .35
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 15.00 -18.00
synth., bots. lb. 19.00 - —
Castor oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, dom., 5% ammon., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 18.50 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f., ports, shipment. ton. 21.00 - —
Catnep leaves, bls. lb. .17 - .18
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .13½- .14
Indian, bgs. lb. .11¾- .12
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, gran., cs., frt. alld. lb. .40 - —
Acetobutyrate, 501 lbs. and over, works. lb. .52 - —
101 lbs., works. lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, works. lb. .55 - —
Acetopropionate, 500 lbs. and over, works. lb. .57 - —
100-499 lbs., works. lb. .58 - —
1-99 lbs., works. lb. .60 - —
Triacetate, 50,000 to 99,999 lbs. lb. .50 - —
20,000 to 49,999 lbs. lb. .55 - —
10,000 to 19,999 lbs. lb. .60 - —
2,000 to 9,999 lbs. lb. .65 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works. lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works. lb. .35 - —
kgs., works lb. .37 - —
Chalk, precip., extra light, light, heavy, bgs., 50 lbs., c.l., f.o.b., works. lb. .02¾- —
cks., 250 lbs., c.l., f.o.b., works. lb. .03¼- —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, genuine, cs. lb. .19 - .20
Roman, bls. lb. .30 - .33
Charcoal, softwood, powd., bgs., c.l., dlvd., Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Va., W. Va. ton. 30.40 - —
Colo. ton. 27.00 - —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt. ton. 30.80 - —
Ill. (excapt river point), Minn., Neb., Wis. ton. 25.00 - —
Indiana ton. 26.00 - —
Ill. (river points), Ia., Mo., Okla., Tex. (except El Paso). ton. 23.00 - —
Kansas, El Paso, Tex. ton. 24.00 - —
Michigan ton. 27.80 - —
Ohio, Penn. ton. 29.80 - —
Utah ton. 34.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls. lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract, clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l. wks. lb. .02 - —
l.c.l., bbls., wks. lb. .02¼- —
tanks, wks. lb. .01¾- —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 90.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 10.00 -16.00
bulk, c.l., works. ton. 7.00 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works, ton. 12.50 - —
Import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto. Boston, Norfolk, Phila. ton. 22.00 -25.00
powd., csks., l.c.l., ex dock ton. 35.00 - —
ex whse. ton. 37.50 - —
Chloral hydrate, bots., 1,000 lbs. lb. .83 - .92
500 lbs. lb. .86 - .95
100 lbs. lb. .88 - .97
25 lbs. lb. .90 - .99
1-10 lbs. lb. .95 - 1.02
dms., 1,000 lbs. lb. .90 - —
500 lbs. lb. .93 - —
100 lbs. lb. .95 - —
Chlorinated rubber, bgs., c.l. (80,000 lbs. min.) works. lb. .35 - —
2,000 lbs., works. lb. .37 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., dlvd., N. Y. lb. .05½- —
contracts, dlvd., N.Y. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., N.Y. lb. .07½- —
tanks, single unit, works, frt. equaled. 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
tanks, multiple unit, 3 or over, wks., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
2, works, frt. equaled. 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
1, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroacetophenone, tins, works. lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Chloroform, tech., 650-lb. dms. lb. .20 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .22 - —
50-lb. dms. lb. .23 - —
USP, 650-lb. dms. lb. .30 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .32 - —
50-lb. dms. lb. .33 - —
Chloropicrin, comi, 100-lb. cyls., works. lb. .85 - —
5-lb. cycls., same basis. lb. 1.15 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 17.5% cr., bbls., works. lb. .13 - —
smaller pkgs., works. lb. .17 - —
solut., 8%, cs., bbls. lb. .05 - .06
Cake, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 15.00 -16.00
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide).
Sulphate, pearls, dms. 100 lbs. lb. .40 - —
powd., dms., 100 lbs. lb. .45 - —
scales, dms., 100 lbs. lb. .45 - —
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, cns. lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Cinchona bark, chips, bgs. lb. .18 - .19
high test, bgs. lb. .37 - .38
quills, broken, bgs. lb. .17 - .18
long, cs. lb. .45 - .50
short, bgs. lb. .40 - .45
Ecuador, tubes. lb. .18 - .20
Cinchonidine, crys., small cns., 100 ozs. oz. .33 - —
large, cns. 100 ozs. .37 - —
powd., cns. 100 ozs. .30 - —
Sulphate, N.F., cns. 100 ozs. oz. .47 - —
Cinchonine, crys., small, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .54 - —
large, cns. 100 ozs. oz. .50 - —
powd., cns. 100 ozs. oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, N.F., cns. 100 ozs. oz. .34 - —
Cinchophen, USP, boxes, 5 lbs., lb. 3.75 - —
bots., 1 lb. lb. 3.27 - —
dms., 100 lbs. lb. 3.00 - —
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, f.c.c., cbys. lb. .85 - .90
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 2 bls. lb. .15½- .15¾
3, bls. lb. .15¼- .15½
Citral, bots., cns. lb. 1.40 - 3.10
Citrine, ointment, jars, tubes. lb. .75 - —
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. .75 - .80
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Clove, Madagascar, bls. lb. .15¾- .15¾
Zanzibar, bls. lb. .16½ Nom.
Clover tops, bgs. lb. .12 - .13
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works. bbl. 7.50 - 7.75
l.c.l., works. bbl. 8.25 - 8.50
tanks, works. gal. .07½- .09
refd., bbls., c.l., works. bbl. 8.00 - 8.25
l.c.l., works. bbl. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, works. gal. .08½- .10
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works. dm. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works. dm. 8.25 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works. dm. 8.00 - —
l.c.l., works. dm. 8.75 - —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd. lb. .65 - .67
Carbonate, tech., bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.03 - —
Chloride, dms., works. lb. 1.03 - 1.18
Hydrate, bbls. lb. 1.78 - —
Linoleate, paste, 6%, dms. lb. .31 - —
solid, 8½%, bbls. lb. .33 - —
Oleate, bbls. lb. .25 Nom.
Oxide, black, kgs. lb. 1.67 - —
Resinate, fused, A, bbls. lb. .13½- —
1%, bbls. lb. .13 - —
2%, bbls. lb. .14 - —
3¼%, bbls. lb. .17½- —
precip., dms., dlvd. lb. .34 - —
Sulphate, dms. lb. .59 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns. oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs. lb. .35 - .38
Teneriffe, silver, bgs. lb. .36 - .39
Cocillana bark, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
Cocoa butter, lump, bgs., c.l. lb. .12¾ - .13½
cns., 25 lbs. lb. .16 - —
Flexible, USP, dms., 325 lbs. lb. .14¼- —
cns., 25 lbs. lb. .18 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls. lb. .25 - .29
Colombo root, bls. lb. .09 - .10
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs. lb. .08 - .09
Condurango bark, bgs. lb. .08 - .09
Conium leaves, bls. lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns. lb. .22½- .23
S.A., USP, cns. lb. .23½- .24
Copper acetate, normal, bbls., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
smaller containers, dlvd. lb. .23 - —
Carbonate, 52-54 pc., bbls. lb. .14½- .15½
20%, bbls. lb. .10½- .11½
Chloride, cryst., bbls. lb. .13 - .14
Cyanide, tech., bbls. lb. .34 - —
Iodide, bots. lb. 4.97 - 5.02
Metal, electrolytic. lb. .11¼- —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls. lb. 16.60 -17.40
Oleate, precip., bbls. lb. .20 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., tons, works, lb. .16¾- .17¾
red, com'l, 50-75%, kgs., f.o.b. N. Y. lb. .16¾- .17¾
Resinate, precip., bbls. lb. .15 - .16
Stearate, precip., bbls. lb. .23 - .24
Sulphate (see Blue vitriol).
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works. ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 or over, works, 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
5-24, works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works. ton. 14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, shipt. lb. .0185 Nom.
Coriander seed, Morocco, bgs. lb. .0440- .0470
bleached, bgs. lb. .07¾- .08
Corn sugar, tanners, bbls., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
ex whse. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
43° bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 2.94 - —
Cornsilk, bls. lb. .06 - .07
Corrosive sublimate, cryst., dms., 50 lbs., or more. lb. 1.13 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more. lb. .99 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls. lb. .11 - .12
Cottonseed hull ash, 30-32% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd. unit-ton. 1.10 - —
Coumarin, 5 lbs., or more, 25-lb. cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
5-lb. cns. lb. 2.85 - 3.10
1-lb. cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
1-oz. cns. lb. 3.35 - 3.60
less than 5 lbs., cns. lb. 6.15 - 6.65
Cramp, bark, genuine, bls. lb. .20 - .22
so-called, bls. lb. .07 - .08
Cranesbill root, bls. lb. .14 - .15
Cream tartar, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., one shipm't, lb. .22¾- —
smaller lots, bbls. lb. .23¼- —
kgs. lb. .23¾- —
Creosote, beechwood, bots. lb. .70 - .75
Hardwood, USP, bots. lb. .45 - .47
Pine, dms. gal. .28 - —
Carbonate, bots., cbys. lb. 1.40 - 1.75
Oil, crude, tanks, works. gal. .13½- .14½
Coaltar solution, tanks, works, gal. .122 - .132
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works, gal. .25 - —
tanks, works. gal. .13 - .16½
Cresol, USP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .11 - —
special resin grade, dms., c.l., works. lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .09¾- —
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gal. dms., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
5 and 10 gal. dms., dlvd. lb. .26 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C., frt. equaled, with shipments from Newark and Balto. Prices for Pacific Coast are plus frt., 10,000 lbs. or more. lb. .25 - .26
2,000 lbs. to 10,000 lbs. lb. .26 - .27
1,000 lbs. to 2,000 lbs. lb. .27 - .28
200 lbs. to 1,000 lbs. lb. .29 - .30
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Cube root, powd., contracts accepted for delivery only up to September 30, 1938. No protection against decline in price. Part deliveries against contract are billed at price for smaller quantities, subject to adjustment when contract quantity is reached.
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs. lb. .27 - .28
powd., cs. lb. .30 - .31
Culver's root, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Cumin seed, Algerian, bgs. lb. .09¼- .09¾
Morocco, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Cutch, Philippine, extract, solid bags. lb. .04¼- .04½
Cyanamid, 21-22% N., pulv., bgs., dlvd., contrs., NH_3 unit. lb. 1.15 - —
Cyanide-chloride, mixture, 45%, gran., dms. lb. .10¾- —
lump, dms. lb. .09¾- —
75%, gran., dms. lb. .15 - —
75%, gran., dms. lb. .16 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls. lb. .14 - .15
Dandelion root, German, bls. lb. .13 - .14
Deertongue leaves, bls. lb. .10 - .11
Degras, common, dom., bbls. lb. .07¾- .08¼
English, bbls. lb. .07¾- .08¼
neutral, dom., bbls. lb. .11 - .15
English, bbls. lb. .11 - .15
Derris root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C., frt. equal'd., with shipments from Newark and Balto. Prices for Pacific Coast are plus frt., 10,000 lbs., or more. lb. .34 - .38
2,000 lbs., to 10,000 lbs. lb. .35 - .39
1,000 lbs. to 2,000 lbs. lb. .38 - .40
200 lbs. to 1,000 lbs. lb. .38 - .42
4% rotenone prices are 6c. per lb. less
Derris root, powd., contracts accepted for delivery only up to September 30, 1938. No protection against decline in price. Part deliveries against contract are billed at price for such smaller quantities, subject to adjustment when contract quantity is reached.
Derris, resinate, 75% rotenone, cns. lb. 10.00 -11.00
30% rotenone, cns. lb. 5.50 - 6.50
25% rotenone, bulk, cns. lb. 3.60 - 6.00
15% rotenone, bulk, cns. lb. 2.10 - 4.25
Devil's club, root bark. lb. 1.50 - —
Dextrin, British gum, c.l., f.o.b. Chicago. 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago. 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., f.o.b., Chicago. 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
white, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago. 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Potato, import, bgs. lb. .07¼- .0e
Diacetone (see under Alcohol).
Diamyl ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .085 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .092 - —
tanks, works. lb. .075 - —
Oxalate, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18 - —
Sulphide, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. 1.10 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .50 - —
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works. lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .102 - —
tanks, works. lb. .085 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Pacific cst., works. ton. 22.00 -35.00
l.c.l., ex whse. ton. 45.00 -150.00
Import, bgs., c.l., c.i.f. ton. 30.00 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl ether (see Ether, butyl).
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18 - —
cns., works. lb. .23½- .25½
Sebacate, dms., works. lb. .45 - —
Tartrate, dom., dms. lb. .46 - .54
Dicalcium phosphate (see Calcium phosphate, dibasic).
Dichlorethyl ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .16 - —
tanks, works. lb. .14 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .25 - —
tanks, works. lb. .23 - —
Diethyl carbonate, coml., dms. lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms. lb. .35 - —
Carbinol (see Carbinol).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. lb. .19½- —
tanks lb. .18 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks lb. .12 - —
Diethylaniln, dms. lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
Monobutylether, dms., works. lb. .23 - .24
Diethylene glycol monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
tanks works lb. .14 - —
Digitalis leaves, dms. lb. .38 - .39
Diglycol laurate lb. .22 - —
Diglycol oleate, light, bbls. lb. .20 - —
Diglycol stearate lb. .24 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, recleaned, bgs. lb. .09 - .09¼
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.05 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .27 - —
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Dinitrobenzene, bbls, 80° min., lb. .13 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, bbls. lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs. lb. .35 - .40
Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms. lb. .15½- —
oily, dms. lb. .09 - —

Diorthotoluolguanidins, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .46 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .47 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms.....gal. .47 - .50
tanks .....gal. .41 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Oxide, perfume grade, cns...lb. .50 - .55
Diphenylamine, bbls.....lb. .31 Nom.
Diphenylguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd..lb. .35 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .37 - —
Diphenylmethane, bots.....lb. 1.40 - 3.00
Disodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, dibasic).
Divi-divi extract, bbls.....lb. .05¾- .06¾
Doggrass root, cut, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Dogwood, bark, Jamaica, bls., lb. .06 - .07
Dover's powder, USP, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, mass, cs.....lb. .65 - .85
reeds, thin, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Duboisine sulphate, vis.....oz.34.50 -35.00
Dyes, coaltar, for coloring foods (certified colors) (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—

Blue:—
Brilliant blue FCF, cans..lb.13.50- —
f180 Sodium indigo disulphonate, cns..lb.13.50- —
Green:—
Fastgreen FCF, cns.....lb.27.50- —
666 Guinea green B., cns. lb.13.50- —
670 Light green SF, yellowish, cns..lb.17.50- —
Red:—
184 Amaranth, cns.....lb. 3.15- —
773 Erythrosin, cns.....lb.17.50- —
80 Ponceau 3R, cns.....lb. 6.00- —
Ponceau SX, cns.....lb. 5.75- —
Orange:—
150 Orange I, cns.....lb. 2.90- —
Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S, cns..lb. 8.50- —
Sunset yellow FCF, cns.lb. 3.15- —
640 Tartrazin, cns.....lb. 3.15- —
22 Yellow AB, cns.....lb. 2.65- —
61 Yellow OB, cns.....lb. 2.65- —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G.....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. 1.00 - —
176 Fast red A.....lb. .60 - .75
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.65
189 Lake red R, paste.....lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powdered..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U..lb. .32 - .40
204 Chrome black A.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .60 - .65
307 Fast cyanin black B...lb. .80 - .85
328 Direct cast scarlet.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
365 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .68 - .70
394 Direct violet N.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
401 Developed black BHN..lb. .50 - .75
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .25 - .30
415 Direct orange R.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F.....lb. .75 - .85
420 Direct brown M.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
448 Benzo purpurin 4B.....lb. .40 - .42½
495 Benzo purpurin 10B....lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azurin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B....lb. 1.10 - 1.25
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF..lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .25 - .50
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
593 Direct green B.....lb. .75 - .80
594 Direct green G.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
596 Direct brown 3GO.....lb. .35 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .50 - .52
814 Direct fast yellow.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin(water soluble)..lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20 p. c. paste..lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L....lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)

Oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 100 lbs.; lots of 25 pounds to a barrel are 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse)
Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .42 - —
Blue:—
1075 Alizarin astrol base.lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base..lb. 6.00 - —
729 Victoria blue.....lb. .75 - —
Browns:—
Brown .....lb. 1.35 - —
Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
.... Green.....lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .70 - —
.... Orange, red shade..lb. .75 - —
Red:—
78 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .95 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink) lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthroquinone violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenezene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - —

Spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or ware house).
Black:—
884 Nigrosin.....lb. .40 - —
Blue:—
729 Victoria blue.....lb. 2.55 - —
860 Indulin.....lb. .70 - —
Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green:—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .95 - —
Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)
Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow..lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet .....lb. .70 - —
Water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S, lb. .50 - —
865 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.45 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 2.00 - —
561 Indulin .....lb. .37 - —
909 New blue R.....lb. 1.80 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —
Brown:—
234 Resorcin brown Y...lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R lb. .66 - —
231 Bismarck brown G..lb. .52 - —
332 Bismarck brown R..lb. .37 - —
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —
Green:—
5 Naphthol green B...lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B..lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green. lb. 2.35 - —
Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .40 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .37 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .30 - —
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
Water-soluble:—
Red:—
31 Amidonaphthol red G. lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B. lb. .68 - —
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A.....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .52 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 8BX..lb. .60 - —
185 Cochineal red A....lb. .60 - —
Water-soluble:—
Red:—
252 Brilliant crocein 8B..lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6G.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —
Water-soluble:—
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .75 - —
681 Crystal violet C.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —
Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S..lb. .68 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .53 - —
636 Fast light yellow...lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow.lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartarzin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls. .....lb. .30 - .31
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
yolk, bbls.....lb. .66 - .68
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .21 - .23
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bndls. .....lb. .25 - .26
Emetine hydrochloride, bots..oz.13.50 -14.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Ephedrine, tins, 1,000 ozs....oz. 2.50 - —
tins, 100 ozs. .....oz. 2.65 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 1,000 ozs.. oz. 1.75 - —
tins, 100 ozs. .....oz. 1.90 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 1,000 ozs...oz. 1.75 - —
tins, 100 ozs. .....oz. 1.90 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., dom., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..lb. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....lb. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....lb. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.85 - —
dried, dom., bgs., l.c.l...lb. .06 - .10
Ergot, USP, cs., dms.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Eserine, bots.....oz.42.00 - —
Salicylate, bots.....oz.33.00 -34.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.30.00 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate)
Butyl, dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
cns. .....lb. .29 - .31
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs., lb. .06 - —
Sulphuric, conc., dms., 120 lbs., lb. .09 - —
cns., 27 lbs.....lb. .14 - —
synth., dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
USP, anesthesia, dms., 27 lbs. lb. .26 - —
USP, 1880, dms.....lb. .35 - .40
washed, dms.....lb. .37 - .38
Ethyl acetate, 85 p.c., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .07 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .06½- —
Ethyl acetate, 90 p.c., dms., c.l., frt. all..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .07¾- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .06¼- —
N. F., VI, 99%, dms., 400 lbs. lb. .08½- —
cns., 35 lbs.....lb. .13½- —
Acetate, USP, VIII, 90%, dms., 400 lbs..lb. .07½- —
cns., 35 lbs.....lb. .12½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .28 - —
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Caproate, cns.....lb. 1.00 - —
Chloride, dms. .....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 4.00
Crotonate, 55 and 110 gal. dms., dlvd..lb. .33 - —
5 and 10 gal. dms., dlvd...lb. .36 - —
Formate, cns., dms.....lb. .22 - .24
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.01 - —
Lactate, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .23½- —
5-gal. dms., works.....lb. .27½- —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .25 - —
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .6440- —
100 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .6930- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .7425- —
Ethylene bromide, dms.....lb. .65 - .70
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0545- .06½
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0595- .06
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0644- .06½
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0694- .07
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - .20
tanks .....lb. .16 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .19 - .22
tanks, works.....lb. .17 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14 - —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .12 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
Ethylidinanilin, dms.....lb. .45 - .47½
Ethylmethyl ketone, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts., lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .07 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .06½- —
Ethylorthoparatoluenesulphonamide, bbls..lb. .60 - —
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. .55 - .57
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
bbls..lb. .55 - —
Ethylparatoluenesulphonamide, Eugenol, bgs., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.15
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .05 - .06

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton.14.00 -17.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works.ton. 9.75 -13.25
pottery, bulk, Me. works...ton.17.00 -19.00
N.C. works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
Fennel seed, French type, bgs., lb. .08 - .08½
Indian, bags.....lb. .07½- .07¾
German large, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
small, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
Fenugreek seed, bgs.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Ferric sulphate, dms., works.ton.35.00 -40.00
Film scrap, colors, dark, cs., 1,000 lbs., or over, works..lb. .11 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. .12 - —
light, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, works..lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .13 - —
water white, cs., 1,000 lbs., or over, works..lb. .13 - —
smaller lots, works...lb. .14 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns....gal.11.00 -11.50
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 1.05 - 1.10
Fish berries, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Fish scrap, menhaden, dried, 11-12% ammon., 15% bone phos., bulk, Chesapeake factories, contracts, futures..unit-ton. 3.30 & .10 Nom.
grd., 11-12% ammon., 15% bone phos., bgs., f.o.b. Balto..ton.49.00 - —
wet, acidulated, 6-7% ammon., 3-4% phosphor. acid, bulk, So. Atlantic factories, contracts..unit-ton. 2.50 & .50
sardine, meal, Japanese, 11½% ammon., bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipt..ton.44.50 - —
Flake, white, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10¼- —
Flaxseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .13 - .14
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .08 - .08½
Fluorspar, dom., No. 1 ground, bulk, 95-98%, f.o.b. mines, ton.31.50 - —
Washed gravel, 85-5, f.o.b. Ill.-Ky. mines..ton.19.00 -20.00
No. 2, lump, 85.5 f.o.b. Ky. and Ill. mines..ton.20.00 -21.00
Imported, 85% not over 5% duty paid..ton.23.50 -24.00
Formaldehyde, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¼- —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Fullers earth, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga., mines..ton.10.00 - —
import, bgs., c.l., ex dock.ton.23.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.30.00 - —
Furfural, refd., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., incl., dlvd., lb. .12½- .14
Fustic extract, cryst., bbls....lb. .22 - .26
liquid, bbls.....lb. .09½- .13
solid, dms.....lb. .17½- .19½

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Gall extract, bbls.....lb. .19 - .20
Gambier, common, cases.....lb. .06¾- .07
plantation, cases.....lb. .08¼- .09
Cubes, Singapore, cases....lb. .08½- .09
Extract, bbls.....lb. .06½- .09½
Gasoline at refinery:—
Bayonne, US motor, below 65 octane, tanks..gal. .06½- —
65 octane and above, tanks, gal. .06¼- —
California, 54-58, tanks...gal. .06½- .06¾
Gulf Coast, U. S. Motor, bulk, gal. .04¾- .04¾
60-62, 390 e.p., bulk, export, gal. .04¾- .04¾
60-62, 400 e.p., bulk, export, gal. .04¾- .04¾
64-66, 375 e.p., bulk, export, gal. .04¾- —
Louisiana-Arkansas, US motor, 62 octane, tanks..gal. .04½- .04½
63-66 octane, tanks....gal. .04½- .04¾
67-69 octane, tanks....gal. .04¾- .05
70-72 octane, tanks....gal. .05½- .05¾
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 62 octane and below, tanks..gal. .04½- .04¼
third grade, tanks..gal. .04½- .04¼
63-68 octane, tanks....gal. .04 - —
67-69 octane, tanks....gal. .04¾- —
70-72 octane, tanks....gal. .04¾- .05¼
natural, 12-lb. v. p., tanks, gal. .03¼- .03½
14-lb. v.p., tanks.....gal. .03¾- —
18-lb. v.p., tanks.....gal. .02¾- .03¾
22-lb. v.p., tanks.....gal. .02¾- —
26-7? lb., v.p., tanks..gal. .03 - —

Diortho.—Green

Gasoline, at rfy., Pennsylvania, US motor, below 60 octane tanks.....gal. .05 - —
65 octane, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
52-56 450 e.p., naphtha, tanks..gal. .04¾- .05
Gelatin, silver, cs.....lb. .45 - .50
Geisemium root, bls.....lb. .11 - .13
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .07 - .07½
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .09½- .10
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .10¾- .11
Geraniol, cns., dms.....lb. .67 - 3.00
Geranyl acetate, bots., dms...lb. 1.20 - 2.50
Ginger root, African, bgs.....lb. .06½- .07
Cochin, lemon, bgs.....lb. .10¼- .10¾
Jamaica, bold, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
grinding, bright, bgs...lb. .11 - .11¼
medium, bold, bgs.....lb. .11¾- .12
Japanese, bgs.....lb. .08¾- .09
Ginseng fibers, cs. .....lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Root, cultivated, cs.....lb.10.00 -11.00
wild, Southern, cs.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., dom., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. .95 - 1.15
5 tons or over, works... 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.25
less than 5 tons, works.. 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
import., bgs.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.25
Glue, bone, calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .13½- —
36/58, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .14 - —
58/82, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .15 - —
82/108, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .15½- —
hide, calcimine type, 53 millipoise, 135 jelly grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd., East, Middlewest..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
60/164, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
67/122, bgs, c.l., same basis. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
75/222, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
88/251,bgs.,c.l.,same basis.lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
92/265,bgs.,c.l.,same basis.lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
102/315, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - —
113/347, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
125/379, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - —
Glue prices for barrel packing, ½c. lb. higher, grinding charge, 20-40 mesh, ½c. lb.; 60 mesh, 1c. lb.
Glycerin, C.P., cns., l.c.l.....lb. .16¼- .16¾
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
dynamite, dms.....lb. Nominal.
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
saponification, basis 88%, dms., returnable, dlvd..lb. .09½- .09¾
soaplye, basis 80%, dms., returnable, dlvd..lb. .08½- .08¾
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .23 - —
Phthalate, dms. .....lb. .28 - —
Stearate, dms. .....lb. .25 - —
Gold, U.S. purchase price....oz.35.00 - —
Chloride, acid brown, bots..oz.20.75 -21.00
yellow, bots. .....oz.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.13.00 - —
U.S.P. IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. .11½- .12
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
powd., bxs. .....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .45 - .65
Graphite, flake (cryst.), 90% 325 mesh, 50% graphitic carbon, bgs., c.l., works.lb. .06 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06½- —
powd., 90% 325 mesh, 65% graphitic carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
65% graphitic carbon,, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
80% graphitic carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04½- —
Grease, house, trcs.....lb. .04¾- .05
White, trcs. .....lb. .05¾- .06
Yellow, trcs. .....lb. .04¾- .05
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, chrome, C.P., dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. river, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .21 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .22 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb. .23 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis.lb. .23½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .24 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .24½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .28½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30 - —
over 50%, bbls., same basis lb. .31 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport, 1¼c.). Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

reduced, C.P., color content up 5%, same basis..lb. .06 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .06¾- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07¼- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07¾- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
24-26%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .11¼- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14¼- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .16¼- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .16¾- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17¾- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
66-70%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19½- —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .20¼- —

Green—Lead Sulphate

Green, chrome oxide, dom., pure, bbls..lb. .22 - —
ceramic, light shades, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .30 - —
standard grade, bbls., works..lb. .21 - .22
Tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.50 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes are listed under Dyes.
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
strained, cs. .....lb. .90 - 1.00
Wood, bls. .....lb. .04 - .05
Guaiacol, liq., djns.....lb. 1.55 - 1.70
Carbonate, fib. dms., 25 lbs..lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guarana, powd., cs. .....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Gum, aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears., cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Arabic, amber sorts, cleaned, bgs..lb. .09½- .09¾
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
2, bgs.....lb. .21 - .22
white, powd., bbls.....lb. .12½- .14
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .23 - .25
Camphor (see C).
Chicle, prime, 35% moisture, bgs., ton lots..lb. .33 - .39
Copal, Congo, 1, water white, transparent, bgs., c.l., ex dock or ex whse., N. Y. or San Fran.....lb. .34¾- —
Gum, copal, dammar, elemi, kauri, mastic, sandarac, and yacca gums prices c.l. (30,000 lbs. min.) apply to assorted lots of gums as well as one grading; l.c.l. prices are ¼c. higher for 10 bgs. or over; ½c. higher for 1-9 bgs.
2, cloudy, white, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .26¾- —
3, selected pale straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¼- —
4, pale bold straw, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¾- —
5, pale, straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
6, pale amber boid, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15¾- —
7, pale, straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
8, light amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
9, medium light amber, bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¾- —
10, rescraped hard amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .09¾- —
11, hard dark amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07½- —
12, selected, bold sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06½- —
13, dark sorts bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
14, selected, fully scraped, ivory, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- —
15,ordinary ivory sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
16, inferior ivory sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
17, pale, fingers, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15¾- —
18, pale straw nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
19, pale straw nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾ —
20, hard dark amber nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
21, ordinary selected nubs, c.l., same basis..lb. .07¼- —
22, small mixed nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
23, dark mixed nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
24, No. 1, ivory nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¼- —
25, No. 2, natural ivory nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .07 - —
26, pale, bold chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06 - —
27, pale small chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
28, pale dust, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .04¾- —
East India, Batu, bold scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .05¼- —
unscraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .04 - —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .03¾- —
dust, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .03¼- —
nubs and chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .03¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
unscraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05 - —
nubs and chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05 - —
Hiroe, Macassar, pale, bold, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12¼- —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
dust., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .03¼- —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .09½- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .06½- —
dust, bgs..c.l.,same basis.lb. .03¼- —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .10 - —
Manila, Boeas, amber and dark, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —
light, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
Loba A, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
B, bskts.,c.l.,same basis.lb. .10¼- —
C, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .09¾- —
CNE, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
D, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .09¾- —
DK, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .06¾- —
DU, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .08¾- —
dust, bskts.,c.l., same basis, lb. .05½- —
Sambas and white split chips, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
Singapore, dust., bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .05½- —
spirit-soluble, CBB, bskts., basis..lb. .06¾- —
DBB, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .08 - —
MA, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .06½- —
MB, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .06 - —
WS, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .08 - —
Gum, copal, Philippine, Manila, amber sorts, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
chips, pale, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
small, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¼- —
extra pale sorts, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .08¾- —
nubs, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¾- —
pale, scraped, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
seeds and dust, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
Pontianak, bold, genuine, bgs., same basis..lb. .15¼- —
mixed, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .05¾- —
split, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .13¼- —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .11¾- —
Dammar, Batavia, A, cs, c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .20¾- —
A/D, cs, c.l., same basis..lb. .16¼- —
A/E, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¼- —
B, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .19¾- —
C, cs, c.l., same basis...lb. .15¾- —
D, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
dust., cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .05¾- —
E, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .07¾- —
F, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .07¼- —
Singapore 1, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .16 - —
2, cs., c.l., same basis....lb. .11½- —
3, cs., c.l., same basis....lb. .05¼- —
chips, cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .10¾- —
dust., cs., c.l., same basis. lb. .05¼- —
seeds, cs., c.l., same basis. lb. .07¾- —
Elemi, cns., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .08½- —
Ester, dms., dlvd., New England, N. J., eastern N. Y. and Pa., Del., and Md., 75,000 lbs., contrs. or single shipt., 10,000 lbs., lb. .06¼- .06½
Gum, ester, dms., less than 10,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .06½- .07
dlvd.,western N.Y., and Pa., Ohio,Mich.,Ind.,Ill.,Wis., Minn., Iowa, Mo., Ky., Va., W. Va., and N. C., 75,000 lbs., contrs. or straight c.l.....lb. .06¾- .07
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07 - .07½
dlvd., elsewhere, 75,000 lbs., contrs. or straight, c.l. lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07¼- .07¾
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. .22 - .23
Galbanum, cs.....lb. .90 - .95
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. .60 - .65
powd., bbls.....lb. .65 - .70
Ghatti, soluble, bgs.....lb. .11 - .15
superior, bgs.....lb. .09 - .11
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin)
Karava, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .14½- .33
Kauri, brown, XXX, cs., c.l., lb. .60 - —
BX, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .38 - —
B1, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .28 - —
B2, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
B3, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
80% chips, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12½- —
pale, XXX, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .61 - —
1, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .41 - —
2, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
3, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- —
Kino, tins.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Mastic, cs., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .55 - .56
Myrrh, USP, cs.....lb. .35 - .36
Olibanum, siftings, bls.....lb. .07½- .15
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .24
Opium (see O)
Rosin (see R)
Sandarac, cks., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .19 - .20
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Senegal, picked, bgs.....lb. .25 - .27
sorts, bgs.....lb. .09¼- .09¼
Talha, bgs.....lb. .07½- .08
Thus, bbls.....280 lbs.14.00 -14.25
Tragacanth, Alleppo 1, cs....lb. 2.65 - 2.70
2, cs.....lb. 2.35 - 2.40
3, cs.....lb. 2.30 - 2.35
4, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
5, cs.....lb. 2.20 - 2.25
flake, bgs.....lb. .50 - 1.00
Yacca, bgs., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .06¼- —
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .04¼- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald.ton.21.15 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.27.15 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.21.15 - —
plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.15.70 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Texas; Blue Rapids, Kans.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, O.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Va.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.12.00 - —
import, bgs., ex dock....ton.27.50 - —

H

Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.80 - 2.20
Hellebore, white, root, powd., bbls.lb. .12 - .18
Helonias root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Hematine crystals, bbls.....lb. .18 - .28
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .02¾- —
Hempseed, Manchur, bgs.....lb. .05¾- .06
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .10 - .11
Heptane, mixed, 77-115°C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .16 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .08½- —
Heptane, normal, 86-100°, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .11½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .14 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .09¼- —
Hexalin, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Hexane, normal, 60-70° C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12¼- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .17 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .14 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .25 - —
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. or more shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy or N. Y. C..lb. .35 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs. shipments, same basis..lb. .36 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs., or more, shipments, same basis, lb. .46 - —
100 to 400 lbs., shipments, same basis..lb. .47 - —
Hexyl acetate, secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .12 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs..oz.13.00 - —
25 ozs.....oz.13.50 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago..unit-ton. 2.50 - —
Hops, N. F., bls.....lb. .17 - .27
Horehound, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Hydrastine, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.17.25 - —
cns., 16 ozs.....oz.17.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 4 ozs...oz.17.25 - —
cns., 16 ozs. .....oz.17.00 - —
Sulphate, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.19.25 - —
cns., 16 oz. .....oz.19.00 - —
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .30 - —
fib. ctns., works.....lb. .40 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E.ofMiss.R.lb. .20 - —
Hydroquinone, dealers, bbls., dms..lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..oz.18.00 -19.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Hypernic, liq., 51°, bbls.....lb. .16 - .21
solid, bxs. .....lb. .18¼- .20½

I

Iceland moss, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Ichthyol, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., Madras, cs.....lb. 1.63 - 1.67
synth., liq., bbls.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.32.00 -34.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 1.30 - —
kgs., 150 lbs.....lb. 1.07 - —
less 5%, kgs., 150 lbs..lb. 1.07 - —
resubl., bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 1.85 - —
jars, 50 lbs.....lb. 1.75 - —
tincture, USP, bbls., 47 gals., gal. 1.70 - —
cbys., 5 gals.....gal. 1.75 - 1.80
mild, bbls., 47 gals.....gal. .95 - —
cbys., 5 gals.....gal. 1.00 - 1.05
Iodoform, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.95 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 4.05 - —
Ionone, alpha, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
alpha, extra, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
alpha beta, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
beta, bots.....lb. 4.10 - 4.15
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
powd., bxs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls...lb. .20 - .22
prime, bleached, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Iron acetate, N. F. IV, cbys., 100 lbs..lb. .15 - —
djns., 50 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .04 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms .....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.60
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equid..lb. .05 - .06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equid..lb. .07¼- .08
liquor, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equid..lb. .05 - .06
USP X, cryst., bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kegs .....lb. .08½- —
USP solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equid..lb. .06½- .07
djns .....lb. .07½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls, cns., lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
scales, cns.....lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lb. lots..lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.97 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.99 - —
syrup, djns.....lb. .37 - .38
bots .....lb. .52 - —
Nitrate, coml., kgs.....lb. .02⅝- .06
Oxalate, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
cns. .....lb. .52 - —
scales, cns.....lb. .83 - .85
Oxide (see Black, Red, etc.).
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns., 50 lbs..lb. .54 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .57 - —
scales, cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .59 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .62 - —
Ferrous, bbls., 200 lbs.....lb. .35 - —
bxs., 25 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .37 - —
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns..lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns.....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 90%, cs.....lb. .60 - .65
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and ferric sulphate).
Sulphate, U.S.P., cryst., bbls., 275 lbs..lb. .04½- —
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .06½- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, gran., cns..lb. .37 - .40
pearls, cns.....lb. .37 - .40
scales, cns.....lb. .47 - .50
green, gran., cns.....lb. .37 - .40
pearls, cns.....lb. .37 - .40
scales, cns.....lb. .47 - .50
Oxalate, bxs.....lb. .30 - —
fib., dms.....lb. .23½- —
kgs. .....lb. .25½- —
Iron-potash oxalate, bbls.....lb. .42 - —
kgs. .....lb. .44 - —
jars .....lb. .48 - —
Iron-soda oxalate, bxs.....lb. .30 - —
fib., dms.....lb. .23½- —
kgs. .....lb. .25½- —
Isobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .48 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .50 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .07 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .05½- —
Isopropyl alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss R..gal. .40 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .35 - —
tanks .....gal. .25 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .21
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .04 - .05

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .28 - .29
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Kerosene, at refinery:—
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks.gal. .04¾- .05
Gulf ports, p.w., bulk, export, gal. .03¾- —
w.w., bulk..gal. .04 - —
Louisiana-Arkansas, 41 - 43 w.w., bulk..gal. .04¾- .04½
Oklahoma-Texas, 41-43 w.w., tanks..gal. .04 - .04¾
42-44 w.w., tanks.....gal. .04¼- .04½
Pennsylvania, 45 w.w., tanks, gal. .04¾- —
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .05 - —
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .05¼- —
Kerosene, tankwagon:—
Atlanta .....gal. .12 - —
Boston .....gal. .08 - —
Chicago .....gal. .10 - —
Cincinnati .....gal. .13 - —
Denver .....gal. .11½- —
Louisville .....gal. .10 - —
Minneapolis .....gal. .104 - —
New Orleans.....gal. .11 - —
New York .....gal. .08¾- —
San Francisco .....gal. .11½- —
Kerosene distillate (see Oil, furnace).
Kieserite, calc., 96-98% $MgSO_4$ bgs., c.l., ex vessel Atlantic, Gulf ports, duty pd..ton. No prices
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard, city, tubs.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.25
Middlewestern, trcs....100 lbs. 7.75 - 7.85
Neutral, trcs.....100 lbs. 9.00 - 9.50
Western, choice, trcs..100 lbs. 7.80 - 7.90
Compound, trcs.....100 lbs. 9.50 - 9.75
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .32 - .35
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Leaves, Ital., bls.....lb. .04 - .04½
Lavender flowers, ordinary, bls.lb. .35 - .40
select, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Lead acetate, white, broken, bbls..lb. .10 - —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 - —
gran., bbls.....lb. .10¾- —
powd., bbls.....lb. .10¾- —
Arsenate, bgs., dealers E. of Rockies..lb. .11 - —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dealers, E. of Rockies..lb. .11½- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .11¼- —
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse pick ups.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd, E..lb. .06 - —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. .....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., E.....lb. .06½- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. .....lb. .06½- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, pure, bots., 5 lbs..lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, N. F., V., powd., bots., 5 lbs..lb. 2.67 - —
jars .....lb. 2.55 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., dms., lb. .19 - —
Metal (see daily quotations in market report).
Metallic, paste, 200-lb. cont., f.o.b. works..lb. .19 - —
5-lb. cont., f.o.b. works....lb. .22 - —
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .10 - .15
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .18½- .20
Peroxide, cns., works.....lb. .46 - .47
Red, dry, 95% or less, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .0785- —
other points.....lb. .0760- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .06¼- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.lb. .08¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .08½- —
other points.....lb. .08 - —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09 - —
other points.....lb. .08½- —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc. lb. .0810- —
other points.....lb. .0785- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .08½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb. .08¼- —
smaller lots dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .09 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09½- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09¼- —
other points.....lb. .08¾- —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .0835- —
other points.....lb. .0810- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09 - —
other points.....lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09 - —
in oil, 95% min., 100-lb. kgs., lb. .12¼- —
Resinate, fused, 16%, bbls...lb. .09¼- —
pale, bbls.....lb. .11¼- —
precip., bbls.....lb. .16¼- —
Stearate, bbls. .....lb. .22 - .23
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).

Lead, titanate, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delvy, dlvd., lb. .11¼- —
smaller lots .....lb. .11½- —
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Wyo..lb. .07 - —
other points.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., Ariz., etc. lb. .07¼- —
other points.....lb. .07 - —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd., Ariz., etc..lb. .06¼- —
other points .....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Ariz., etc...lb. .06½- —
other points.....lb. .06¼- —
in oil, 100-lb. kgs., consumers, lb. .11¾- —
dealers .....lb. .09¾- —
painters .....lb. .10¾- —
Lecithin, 100%, cns., f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi....lb. 2.50 - —
edible, grade 1, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .47½- .55
grades 2 or 3, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50 - .67½
grade 4, dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .52½- .70
purified, cs., dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .67½- .85
tech., grade 1, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .37½- .55
grades 2 or 3, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .40 - .57½
grade 4, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .42½- .60

Lecithin prices quoted above are for goods packed in 25, 50, or 100-lb. dms. When goods are packed in 500-lb. dms. prices are 1c. per lb. less.

Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Licorice extract, mass, cs.....lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls.....lb. .24 - .35
Root, bls.....lb. .04½- .05
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .07 - .09
select, bndls., cs.....lb. .16 - .17
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ....ton. 7.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 7.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.00 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Oranda, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rippiemead, Va. ....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va. .....ton. 7.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.00 - —
Sheboygan, Wis.....ton. 7.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis.....ton. 7.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 7.00 - —
hydrated, paper bgs., Bellefonte. Pa..ton. 8.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 9.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ....ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton.14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 8.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Oranda, Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Pelham, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D....ton.12.00 - —
Rippiemead, Va. ....ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Siluria, Ala. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
Lime, chemical, spray, paper bgs., f.o.b. Bellefonte, Pa..ton. 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.10.00 - —
Gibsonberg, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Oranda, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-sulphur, dry, dealers, bgs., c.l., E. of and incl. N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kan., Okla., Tex..lb. .07½- .08½
dms., same basis.....lb. .10½- —
400 lbs., or more, bgs., same basis..lb. .07¾- .08¾
dms., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
less than 400 lbs., same basis, lb. .08½- .09½
dms., same basis.....lb. .12 - —
solution, zone 1, dms., consumer. gal. .16 - —
Zone 2, tanks, dealers, wks., gal. .08½- —
30-50 dms.....gal. .11 - .15
Zone 3, tanks, dealers, dlvd., gal. .11½- —
30-50 dms.....gal. .14 - .18
Zone 4, tanks, dealers, wks., gal. .08 - —
dms., c.l. and l.c.l.....gal. .13 - .14
Zone 5, tanks, dealers, dlvd., gal. .10½- —
c.l. and l.c.l.....gal. .13 - .14
Zone 6, tanks, dealers.....gal. .07¼- —
30-50 dms.....gal. .09 - .13

Prices for lime sulphur solution are f.o.b. warehouse points, freight allowed. Zone 1 includes Ga., S. C., Ala., N. C., except the counties of Ashe, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham and Alleghany; Tenn., east of Tenn. River. Zone 2: New England States. Zone 3: Ark., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Ia., Ky., Mich., Wis., Minn., Mo., and Tenn., west of Tenn. River; Penna., eastern tier, and W. Va., western tier. Zone 4: West of Rocky Mountains, except southern California, which makes up Zone 5. Zone 6: N. Y. east of Herkimer, N. J., Md., Del., Va., Pa.—all counties lying east of the western boundary of Bedford, Blair, Center, Clinton and Potter, W. Va.—counties of Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson, and Hardy, N. C.—counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Surry, Stokes, and Rockingham.

Linalool, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 6.30
Linalyl acetate, cns., 25 lbs...lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls.lb. .27 - .30
without leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Linseed cake, bgs., export....ton.29.00 - —
Meal, 34% dom., bgs.....ton.41.50 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., 20-tons dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .0685- —
dlvd., other points....lb. .0660- —
5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.....lb. .07¼- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .07¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .07¼- —
other points .....lb. .07 - —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc. lb. .07¾- —
Ariz., etc. .....lb. .08¼- —
Colo., etc. .....lb. .08 - —
other points .....lb. .07½- —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equal'd..lb. 1.90 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. 1.93 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. 1.95 - —
Carbonate, 250-lb., bbls.....lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Chloride, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Lithium, citrate, 250-lb. bbls..lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 1.45 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.40 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.85 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 4.70 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Lithopone, dom., high-strength, bgs., 20 tons, dlvd., E. or ex wise. Pac. Cst.....lb. .05¾- —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .05¾- —
bbls., 20 tons, same basis, lb. .05¾- —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .06¼- —
ordinary, bgs., 20 tons, same basis..lb. .04½- —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .04¾- —
bbls., 20 tons, same basis, lb. .04¾- —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .04¾- —
titanated, bgs., 20 tons, same basis..lb. .05¾- —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .05¾- —
bbls., 20 tons, same basis, lb. .05¾- —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .06¼- —
Liverwort leaves bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Seed, bgs. .....lb. .40 - .45
Logwood extract, cryst., bbls..lb. .18 - .24
liquid, 51°, bbls.....lb. .09½- .11½
solid, bxs. .....lb. .15 - .19
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .55 - .65
import, bls. .....lb. .35 - .37
Lupulin, N.E., tins.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.00

M

Mace, Banda, cs.....lb. .51½- .52
Batavia, cs. .....lb. .39 - .40
Siauw, 1, cs.....lb. .46½- .47
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .22 - .25
Magnesia arsenate, cyl.....lb. .18 - .20
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, bgs., c.l..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
kgs., c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, bbls., c.l.....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
kgs., c.l.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼- —

Magnesia:—Zone 1—Mass., Conn., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., and Md. Zone 2, balance of U. S. C.l., shipm'ts, full fr't alld. up to, but not exceeding 25c. per 100 lbs., actually paid by customers. On l.c.l. shipm'ts, frt. alld. including dlvd. store-door. Magnesia prices are f.o.b., Plymouth meeting house.

Chloride, flake, dom., bbls., works..ton.39.00 -43.00
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs.lb. 1.45 - —
25 lbs. .....lb. 1.50 - —
Oxide (see Calcined).
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .33 Nom.
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10½
Stearate, bbls., ctns., c.l.....lb. .21 - —
1 ton .....lb. .22 - —
1,000-2,000 lbs. .....lb. .23 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Magnesite, cal., dom., bgs....ton.56.00 -60.00
import, bbls.....ton.60.00 -65.00
dead-burned, dom., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash....ton.25.00 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., 200 lbs..lb. .25 - —
dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .30 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .20 - —
Trisilicate, cs., 500-lb. lots..lb. .53 - —
100-lb. lots .....lb. .55 - —
cns., ...lb. .75 - .80
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
blue, bls. .....lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bls. .....lb. .11 - .12
Manaca root, bls. .....lb. .20 - .21
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .10¼- .11
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .26½- —
Arsenate, bgs. .....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Carbonate, bbls. .....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls. .....lb. .07½- .07¾
Dioxide, Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.59.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works...ton.62.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.67.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.ton.57.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.60.00 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.65.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.58.00 - —
84-87% bgs., 28-40 tons, wks. ton.54.50 - —
5-15 tons, wks.....ton.57.50 - —
½-4 tons, wks.....ton.62.50 - —
300-600 lbs., wks....ton.72.50 - —
Glycerophosphate, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots ....lb. 2.01 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.71 - —
cns., 25 lbs. .....lb. 2.85 - —
solut., djns., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. .61 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .71 - —
cns., 25 lbs. .....lb. .81 - —
Manganese, hydrate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.45 - —
jars, 25 lbs. .....lb. 5.30 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .18 - .19½
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls..lb. .19 - —
Ore, 50-52% basis, bbls., c.l., Atl. ports..unit-ton.45.00 -47.00
Resinate, fused, 2½%, bbls..lb. .08¼- .08½
precip., dms. .....lb. .12 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., bbls., works. lb. .07 - .07½
cryst., 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. South..ton.48.75 - —
l.c.l., bgs. .....ton.55.75 - —
80-85%, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. to S.F.A. territory, unit-ton. .75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works...lb. .03½- —
smaller lots, works..lb. .04 - —
Mangrove bark, bgs., shipt..ton.24.00 - —
Manna flake, large, cs.....lb. .45 - .46
small, cs. .....lb. .21 - .22
Mannitol, reagent, pure cryst., cs., works..lb. 1.30 - —
commercial, cryst., bbl., ton lots..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .70 - —
Marble flour, bgs.....ton.12.00 -14.00
Marjoram, French, bbls.....ton. .16 - .16½
Tunisan, bls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Menthol, USP, natural, cs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
synthetic, tech., cs.....lb. 2.25 - —
USP, cs. .....lb. 3.00 - —
liquid, dms., 50 lbs.....lb. 1.25 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins, 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.00 - —
25-lb. lots .....lb. 3.10 - —
Mercurial ointment, 30%, pails, 50 lbs. .....lb. .77 - —
25 lbs. .....lb. .79 - —
50%, pails, 50 lbs.....lb. 1.11 - —
25 lbs. .....lb. 1.13 - —
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 1.81 - —
fib., dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.68 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 1.70 - —
Chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, red N. F., bots., 5 lbs., lb. 3.55 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.60 - —
fib., dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.60 - —
yellow, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.80 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.65 - —
fib., dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.65 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Mercury, oxide red, N.F. (see red precipitate).
tech. (See Red, mercury oxide).
Yellow, dom., tech., bbl....lb. 1.21 - —
USP, fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.73 - —
Mercury and chalk, ctns., 5 lbs., lb. 1.22 - —
fib., dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Mesityl oxide, cns., works.....lb. .25½- .27½
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Metal leaf, pkgs. of 20 books (500 leaves), aluminum, 5½x5½ in...pkg. 1.50 - 1.75
composition, 5½x5½in...pkg. 1.70 - 1.80
Gold, XX deep, 23K, 3⅜x3⅜ in...pkg.15.25 -15.75
3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg.16.15 -17.50
4x4 in.....pkg.19.50 -20.00
3⅝x5⅛ in.....pkg.22.50 -23.00
3⅝x5⅛ in.....pkg.24.50 -25.00
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 2.75 - 2.85
Metanilroanilin, kgs.....lb. .67 Nom.
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.45 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs. ...lb. .65 - —
Methanol, natural, denat. grade, tanks..gal. 25 - —
97%, tanks.....gal. .32 - —
95%, tanks.....gal. .31 - —
Methyl acetone, tanks.....gal. .25 - —

Methanol in drums, car lots, is 5c. per gal higher, frt. alld., east of the Rocky Mts. Prices on the Pacific Coast are 8c. higher on tanks and 10 per gal. higher on drums, car lots.

pure, synth., dms., c.l., Zone 0, frt. alld..gal. .33 - —
2, frt. allo.....gal. .
3, frt. alld.....gal. .42 -
4, frt. alld.....gal. .44 -
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd. gal 40½- —
2, frt. allo. or dlvd. gal. .47 - —
3, frt. allo. or dlvd gal. 44½ -
4, frt. allo. or dlvd. gal. 60 -
tanks, Zone 1, frt. allo gal. 33 -
2, frt. allo.....gal. .35½- —
3, frt. allo.....gal. .36½- —
4, frt. allo.....gal. .37 - —

Synthetic methanol sales zones are —Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetate, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R..lb. .08 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08½- —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss R. lb. .07 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .08 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .07½- —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08 - —
W. of Miss. R. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R., lb. .06½- —
W. of Miss. R. .....lb. .07½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. allo..lb. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, tanks.....gal. .25 - —

Methyl acetone in drums, car lots, is 5c. per gal. higher, frt. allo., east of Rocky Mts. Prices on Pacific Coast are 8c. per gal. higher on tanks and 4c. per gal. higher on drums, car lots.

Methyl, acetone, synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. allo. E. of Rockies.....gal. .38 - —
2, frt. allo. E. of Rockies, gal. .41 - —
3, Pacific Coast.....gal. .42 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. allo. E. of Rockies..gal. .41 - —
2, frt., allo. E. of Rockies..gal .475 - —
3, Pacific Coast.....gal. .45 - —
4 .....gal. .005 - —
tanks Zone 1, frt. allo. E. of Rockies.....gal. .315 - —
2, ft. allo. E. of Rockies, gal. .34 - —
3, Pacific Coast.....gal. .35 - —
4 .....gal. .355 - —

Lead—Monoethylanilin

Methyl acetone, synthetic, sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Dela., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., West Va. and Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C. and S. D.; Zone 3, Pacific Coast; Zone 4, Ariz., Col., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash., N. Mex.

Methyl alcohol, (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, bots. .....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Benzoate, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .70 - 1.20
Bromide, cyl. .....lb. .60 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders.lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 499 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, effective July 1, for delivery to any common carrier point in United States. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 150-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders are uniformly 10c. per pound higher than above prices.

Cinnamate, bls.....lb. 2.45 - 3.75
Formate, dms. .....lb. .35 - .36
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .30 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.68 - 3.83
Salicylate, dms. .....lb. .40 - .42
cns. .....lb. .42 - .45
Violet toner, bbls.....lb. .38 - —
permanent, bbls. .....lb. .80 - —
Methylbutyl ketone, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts.lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .10¼- —
Methylene blue, medcl., kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, dms., f.o.b. works..lb. .18 - .22
Methylheptenone, bots.....lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Methylheptin carbonate, bots..lb.23.00 -44.00
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., wks..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., 55-gal., c.l., works..gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .80 - —
smaller containers, works.gal. 1.00 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .70 - —
Methylnaphtyl ketone, dom., cryst., bots..lb. 3.25 - 3.30
imp. bots.....lb. 3.10 - —
Methylpropyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Ketone, dms., c.l.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .20 - —
tanks .....lb. .15 - —
Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers, extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
250 mesh, containers, extra, c.l., same basis..ton.13.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.15.00 - —
325 mesh, containers, extra, c.l., same basis..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.17.00 - —
Mica, dry grd., amber, No. 1 quality, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.40.00 - —
1,000 lbs., works....lb. .02 - —
500 lbs., works....lb. .02½- —
100 lbs., works....lb. .03 - —
roofing, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works. ton.29.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.39.00 - —
paint, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works, ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.65.00 - —
white, No. 1 quality, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works ton.45.00 - —
1,000 lbs., works..lb. .02½- —
500 lbs., works....lb. .03 - —
roofing, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works..ton.29.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs, works, ton.39.00 - —
paint, bgs. extra and returnable, c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.70.00 - —
wet-ground, paint or lacquer, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., 1,000 lbs., dlvd. E..lb. .04¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. E..lb. .05¼- —
100 lbs., works....lb. .03½- —
paper, wall or coated, bgs., c.l., frt. all., E..lb. .04½- —
c.l., 1,000 lbs., frt. all., E..lb. .04¾- —
smaller lots, frt. allo., E..lb. .05½- —
rubber bgs. c.l., frt. allo. E.lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., 1,000 lbs., frt. allo., E..lb. .04½- —
smaller lots, frt. allo., E..lb. .05 - —
wet-ground mica prices are ½c. per pound higher on Pacific Coast.
Milk powder, skimmed roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - —
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- —
unskimmed, roller bbls., c.l.lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
Millet seed, yellow, bgs.....lb. .03 - .03½
early fortune, bgs.....lb. .02 - .02½
hulled, bgs. .....lb. .05½- .06
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum thinner and V M & P, naphtha).
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks..gal. .06½- —
New Orleans.....gal. .06 - —
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal, kgs., 99% powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .55 - —
Monobutylamine dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .65 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms. .....lb. .06 - .08
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms. .....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylanilin, dms. .....lb. .77 Nom.

Monomethyl.—Oil, Gaultheria

Monomethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.65	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.70	—
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms.	lb.	3.75	- 4.00
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.	oz.	11.10	—
cns., 25 ozs.	oz.	10.90	—
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.	oz.	9.00	—
cns., 25 ozs.	oz.	8.80	—
Ethylhydrochloride, bots. 5 ozs.	oz.	10.75	—
cns., 25 ozs.	oz.	10.55	—
Hydrobromide, bots., 5 ozs.	oz.	9.95	—
cns., 25 ozs.	oz.	8.75	—
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.	oz.	9.00	—
cns., 25 ozs.	oz.	8.80	—
Morpholine, dms., 55 gal., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.75	—
smaller containers, works	lb.	1.00	—
Mullein flowers, cns.	lb.	.80	- .85
Leaves, bls.	lb.	.07	- .08
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grained, bots.	oz.	21.00	-32.00
pods, caddies, 20 ozs.	oz.	19.00	-21.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more.	lb.	2.25	—
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.	lb.	2.50	—
1 lb.	lb.	2.65	—
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more,	lb.	3.40	—
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.	lb.	3.65	—
1 lb.	lb.	3.80	—
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more,	lb.	1.00	—
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.	lb.	1.10	—
1 lb.	lb.	1.25	—
Musk root, bls.	lb.	.12	- .13
Mustard seed, Bombay, brown, bgs.	lb.	.04½-	.05
California, brown, bgs.	lb.	.0650-	.0680
Chinese, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.05¾-	.06¼
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.08	- .08½
Dutch, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.08	- .08½
English, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.09	- .09½
Hungarian, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.08	- .08½
Roumanian, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.05¾-	.06
Myrobalans, J1, bgs., shipt.	ton.	26.00	—
J2, bgs., shipt.	ton.	18.00	—
R2, bgs., shipt.	ton.	17.00	—
Extract, liquid, 25%, bbls.	lb.	.03¾-	.05¼
solid, 50% bbls.	lb.	.04⅝-	—
powdered, 70% bbls.	lb.	.05⅝-	—

N

Naphtha, Painters' (see Petroleum naphtha. V. M. & P.).			
Solvent (see S).			
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74 deg., bgs., bbls., wks., 100 lbs.		2.85	- 2.95
78 deg., bgs., bbls., wks., 100 lbs.		2.75	- 3.35
import, bgs., Atl. ports.	100 lbs.	1.50	- 1.85
refined, balls or flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, f.o.b. works.	lb.	.05¾-	—
50-lb. cs., same basis.	lb.	.06	—
pkgs. (16 oz.), same basis,	lb.	.06¼-	—
(12 oz.) same basis.	pkg.	.05¼-	—
chipped, crushed, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.05¼-	—
rice, cryst., powd., bbls., same basis.	lb.	.05¾-	—
Nerolin, cryst., cns.	lb.	1.25	- 1.35
Nickel carbonate, bbls	lb.	.36	- .37½
Chloride, bbls.	lb.	.18	- .20
Oxide, black, bbls.	lb.	.35	- .38
Salt, bbls.	lb.	.13	- .13½
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.70	—
10-lb. tins	lb.	.86½-	—
Nitercake, bulk, works	ton.	16.00	—
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l.	lb.	.08	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.09	—
tanks	lb.	.07	—
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ¼ and 40 sec. vis., bbls., works.	lb.	.38	—
bronzing, 20, 40, 70 sec. vis., bbls., works.	lb.	.39	—
ester-soluble, ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20 sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works.	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20 and higher vis., bbls.,	lb.	.36	—
ester-soluble, lacquer, 20-30 and 60-80 sec., vis., bbls., works.	lb.	.39	—

Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.

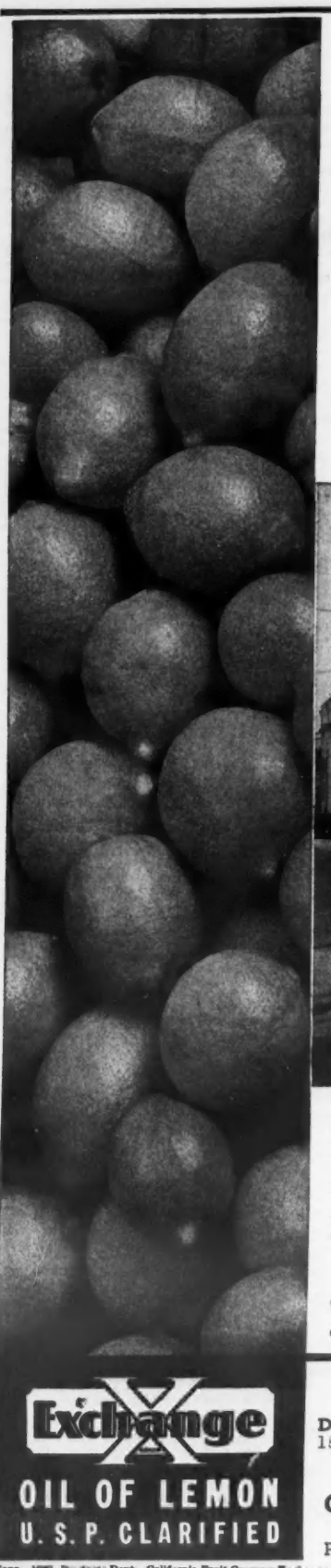
Nitrogen solution, 45½% ammon., tanks, f.o.b. Atlantic and Gulf ports.	unit-ton.	1.03	—
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, 8-11% ammon., dom., bulk, f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis., dlvd.	unit-ton.	2.25	—
f.o.b. Chemical, Ill.	unit-ton.	No prices.	
East Coast producing points.	unit-ton.	2.60	—
import, bgs., c.i.f. Atlantic ports, shipt.	unit-ton.	2.65	- 2.75
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.	lb.	.34	- .36
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs., cs.	lb.	No prices	
Chinese, shipt., cs.	lb.	No prices	
Extract (see Gall extract).			
Nutmegs, 80s, bgs., cs.	lb.	.19	- .19½
110s, bgs., cs.	lb.	.17½-	.18
West Indian, bgs.	lb.	.11¼-	.11¾
Nux vomica, bls.	lb.	.03¾-	.04
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.06	- .07

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tan., bbls., c.l. wks.	lb.	.03¼-	—
l.c.l., bbls., wks.	lb.	.03¾-	—
tanks	lb.	.02¾-	—
Ocher (see Yellow).			
Octanes, 100-140° C., mixed, dms., c.l., G.S.	gal.	.12½-	—
l.c.l., G.S.	gal.	.17	- —
tanks, G.S.	gal.	.10½-	—
Octyl acetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.16	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.15	- —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde).			
natural, bots.	lb.	2.25	- 2.30
s.p.a., bots.	lb.	2.40	- 2.45
sweet, true, exp., cns.	lb.	.65	- .66
Amber, crude, cns.	lb.	.16	- .17
ref'd, cns.	lb.	.50	- .51
Amyris, cns.	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Angelica root, bots.	lb.	45.00	-52.00
seed, bots.	lb.	70.00	-80.00
Anilin (see A).			
Anise, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	.65	Nom.
Apricot kernel, cns.	lb.	.28	- .32
Babassu, tanks	lb.	.06¼	Nom.
Bay, W. I., cns.	lb.	1.30	- 1.35
Bergamot, artif., cns.	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
natural, coppers	lb.	3.65	- 3.85
Betula (see Oil, sweet birch).			
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).			
Birch tar, crude, dms.	lb.	.16	- .17
rectified, cns.	lb.	.60	- .65
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.	lb.	1.55	- 1.60
Cayenne, cns.	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).			
Cajeput, tech., dms.	lb.	.42	- .45
USP IX, cns.	lb.	.48	- .50
Calamus, cns.	lb.	3.60	- 4.25
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns.	lb.	.27	- .28
dms.	lb.	.25	- .26
white, cns.	lb.	.20	- .21
dms.	lb.	.17	- .18
Cananga, native, cns.	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
rectified, cns.	lb.	1.80	- 1.65
Capsicum (oleoresin), N. F. VI, cns.	lb.	2.00	- 2.05
Caraway, USP, cns.	lb.	1.80	- 1.85
Cardamom, bots.	lb.	15.00	-33.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	.90	Nom.
Castor, blown, one-way dms., c.l.	lb.	.11¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.12	- —
Medicinal, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.09¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.10½-	—
cns. (1-gal.), l.c.l.	lb.	.13½-	—
dms. (returnable), c.l.	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¾-	—
(5-gal.), l.c.l.	lb.	.11¾-	—
tanks	lb.	.09	- —
No. 3, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.09¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.10	- —
dms. (returnable), c.l.	lb.	.09	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.09¾-	—
tanks	lb.	.08½-	—

Castor oil, med. and No. 3 prices are dlvd. all points between N. Y. and Philadelphia, Albany, and N. E. States; Chicago c.l. prices ¾c. higher than N. Y.; l.c.l. prices ¾c. higher than N. Y.; one-way dms., ¼c. higher, all points.

sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.06¼-	.06¾
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼-	.08¾
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.09	- .09½
l.c.l.	lb.	.10	- .10½
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.09¼-	.10¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¼-	.11
Cedarleaf, cns.	lb.	.63	- .68
dms.	lb.	.56	- .58
Cedarwood, Oregon, cns., dms.	lb.	.28	- .30
Southern, cns., dms.	lb.	.18½-	.23
Celery, bots.	lb.	7.50	-12.50
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns., 500 lbs.,	lb.	.72½-	—
25 lbs.	lb.	.75	- —
Chinawood, dms.	lb.	.16	Nom.
tanks	lb.	.16	Nom.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, bots.	lb.	8.50	-22.00
Seychelle, bots.	lb.	6.50	- 7.50
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.	lb.	.35	- .35¼
dms.	lb.	.33	- .33½
Java, cns., dms.	lb.	.37	- .39
Clove, makers, USP, cns.	lb.	.98	- —
dms.	lb.	.95	- —
Coconut, Manila, crude, tanks.	lb.	.03¼-	—
Pac. Cst.	lb.	.02⅞-	.03
edible, 76°, tax incl., dms., (returnable), c.l.	lb.	.09	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.09¼-	—
tanks	lb.	.08¼-	—
Cod, Newfoundland, shipt., tanked, bbls.	gal.	.38	Nom.
Norwegian, shipt., bbls.	gal.	.27	- .29
Codliver, med., U.S.P., Norwegian, bbls.	bbl.	26.00	- 27.00
Coriander, bots.	lb.	13.50	-20.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works.	lb.	.06⅝-	.06⅞
refd., bbls.	lb.	.09⅝-	.09⅞
Cottonseed, d o m., cooking, bbls.	lb.	.09¼-	—
salad, bbls.	lb.	.09½-	—
import, Brazilian, semi-refd., dms.	lb.	.0475-	—
Creosote (see C).			
Croton, USP, cns.	lb.	1.30	- 1.35
Cubeb, USP, cns.	lb.	2.50	- 2.75
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).			
Cumin, bots.	lb.	6.75	- 7.00
Cypress, dom., bots.	lb.	5.25	- 5.30
import, cns.	lb.	12.00	-12.25
Degras (see D).			
Diesel, Bayonne, bulk	bbl.	1.75	- —
California, 24 plus, bulk.	bbl.	1.55	- —
Dill seed, bots.	lb.	2.70	- 3.00
weed, bots.	lb.	3.75	- 3.80
Dip (see D).			
Erigeron, cns.	lb.	2.40	- 2.55
Eucalyptus, cns.	lb.	.35	- .37
dms.	lb.	.33	- .35
Fennel, sweet, cns.	lb.	1.10	- 1.15
Fuel, bunker, California, tide-water.	bbl.	.90	- —
Gulf Coast.	bbl.	.85	- .90
Louisiana, Arkansas, 10-14,	bbl.	.85	- 1.00
N. Y. and N. J. terminals:—			
Monday	bbl.	.95	- —
Tuesday	bbl.	.95	- —
Wednesday	bbl.	.95	- —
Thursday	bbl.	.95	- —
Friday	bbl.	.95	- —
Saturday	bbl.	.95	- —
North Texas, 18-22.	bbl.	.80	- .85
24-28, zero cold test.	bbl.	1.10	- 1.15
Oklahoma, 18-22.	bbl.	.85	- .90
24-28, zero cold test.	bbl.	1.07½-	1.12½
24-28, 15 and above.	bbl.	.90	- .95
Pennsylvania, 36-40.	gal.	.04	- .04¼
Furnace, Bayonne, 1, bulk, refinery.	gal.	.06	- —
2, bulk, same basis.	gal.	.04½-	—
4, bulk, same basis.	gal.	.04¾-	—
Louisiana - Arkansas, 32 - 36, light straw.	gal.	.03¾-	.04
Oklahoma, 28-30.	gal.	.03¼-	.03½
32-36	gal.	.03½-	.03¾
36-38	gal.	.03¾-	.03¾
38-40, straw.	gal.	.03¾-	.04
38-40 zero, 60 c.p.	gal.	.03¾-	.04
Fusel (see F).			
Gas, Bayonne, bulk.	gal.	.04¾-	—
Gulf Coast, bulk.	gal.	.04½-	.04¼
North Texas, bulk.	gal.	.02¾-	.03
Oklahoma, bulk.	gal.	.02¾-	.03
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).			



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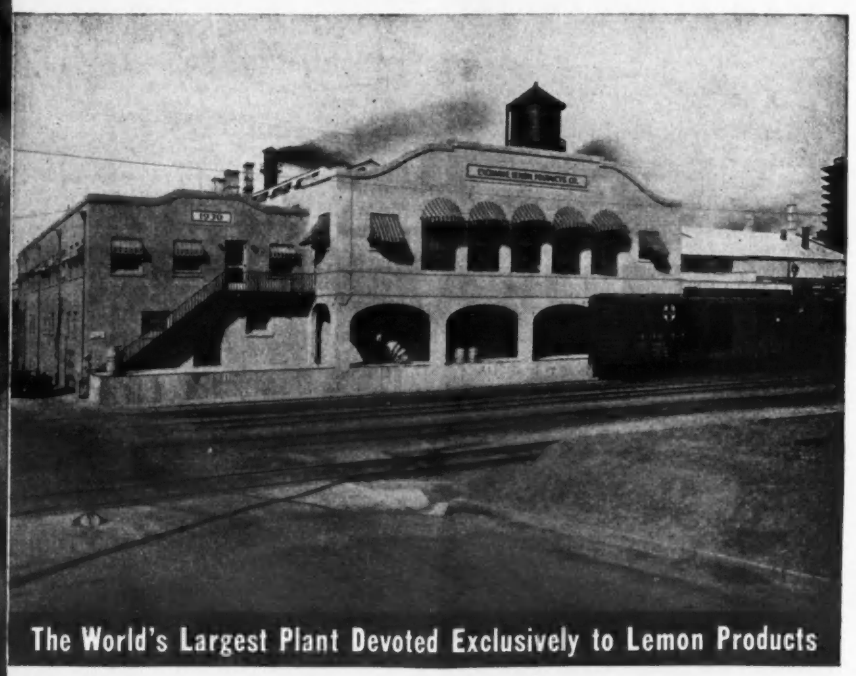
continues to be Exchange Brand



The World's Largest Plant Devoted Exclusively to Lemon Products

FROM rich California lemons, cold pressed and clarified, comes Exchange Brand Oil of Lemon, U.S.P.—with the flavor that pleases the American taste.

It is uniform always, in all characteristics. Nowhere in all the world is the production controlled so exactingly.

True flavor. Uniformity. Exceptional dependability. A fair price. There you have the reasons why Exchange Brand Oil of Lemon, U. S. P. is far and away America's favorite Lemon Oil.

Exchange OIL OF LEMON U. S. P. CLARIFIED

Sold to the American market exclusively by

DODGE & OLCOTT COMPANY, 180 VARICK STREET, NEW YORK CITY
FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC., 76 NINTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Distributors for

CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE

Products Department, Ontario, California

Producing Plant: EXCHANGE LEMON PRODUCTS CO., Corona, California

Copr., 1938, Products Dept., California Fruit Growers Exchange

Oil, geranium, Algerian, rose, cns.	lb.	3.25	- 4.50
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	2.65	- 3.00
Turkish (see Palmarosa).			
Grapefruit, cns.	lb.	1.90	- 2.15
Grapeseed, dms.	lb.	.40	- .60
Ginger, dist., bots.	lb.	5.50	- 5.75
Guaiac wood, concrete, bots.	lb.	2.65	- 3.30
Haarlem, import., bots.	gross	3.15	- 3.25
Halibut-liver, dms. 1,000 A unit gal.		.75	- 1.00
Hemlock, cns.	lb.	.60	- .65
Juniper berry, USP, cns.	lb.	1.10	- 1.30
Wood, tech., cns.	lb.	.45	- —
Juniper tar, USP XI, 1,000 lb. dms.	lb.	.39	- .40
cns.	lb.	.41	- .44
Lard, common, 1, bbls.	lb.	.08¾-	—
2, bbls.	lb.	.08½-	—
extra, bbls.	lb.	.09⅝-	—
1, bbls.	lb.	.09	- —
winter, strained, extra, bbls.,	lb.	.09¾-	—
prime burning, bbls.	lb.	.10	- —
prime, ed., bbls.	lb.	.11½-	—
fined., bbls.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Laurel, bots.	lb.	6.25	- 6.50
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	1.95	- 2.05
Lavender flower, French, 50% ester, cns.	lb.	4.50	- 4.75
38-42% ester, cns.	lb.	3.25	- 4.25
35-38% ester, cns.	lb.	2.75	- 3.00
30-32% ester, cns.	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
garden, cns.	lb.	.42	- .45
spike, Spanish, tech., cns.	lb.	1.05	- 1.10
dms.	lb.	.95	- 1.10
Lemon, Calif., cns.	lb.	2.50	- —
Messina, coppers, cns.	lb.	3.05	- 4.00
Lemongrass, native, cns., dms.,	lb.	.38	- .40
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns.	lb.	3.55	- 3.60
West Indian, cns.	lb.	4.25	- 4.50
expressed, cns.	lb.	7.50	- 8.50
Linaloe wood, cns.	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Linseed, boiled, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0890-	.0920
l.c.l., 5 or more	lb.	.0930-	.0960
less than 5	lb.	.0970-	.1000
tanks	lb.	.0830-	.0860
double boiled, bbls., less than 5 lbs.	lb.	.0990-	.1030
raw, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0850-	.0880
l.c.l., 5 or more	lb.	.0890-	.0920
less than 5	lb.	.0930-	.0960
tanks	lb.	.0790-	.0820
Lovage, bots.	lb.	41.25	-60.00
Lubricating, at refinery (including U.S. tax 4c. per gal.):—			
California, green, 70, 80, 100 vis., dms.	gal.	.20	- —
140 vis., dms.	gal.	.25	- —
green, pale, 750, 900 vis., dms.	gal.	.26	- —
green, pale, red, 200, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 600, 700 vis., dms.	gal.	.26	- —
Oklahoma, bright stocks, 100-110 D, color 4, 0-10 pour, tanks.	gal.	.18½-	—
15-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.17½-	—
150-160 D, color, 4½, 0-10 pour, tanks.	gal.	.20	- —
15-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.19	- —
150-160 E, color 5½, 15-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.18½-	—
190-200 D, color 4¼, 15-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.23	- —
200-210 E, 15-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.22	- —
neutrals, 0-10 pour, 150 vis., 3 color, tanks.	gal.	.13	- —
180 vis., 3 color, tanks,	gal.	.14	- —
4 color, tanks.	gal.	.13½-	—
200 vis., 3 color, tanks,	gal.	.14½-	—
4 color, tanks.	gal.	.14	- —
250 vis., 3 color, tanks.	gal.	.15½-	—
4 color, tanks.	gal.	.15	- —
280 vis., 3 color, tanks.	gal.	.16½-	—
4 color, tanks.	gal.	.16	- —
300 vis., 3½ color, tanks,	gal.	.17	- —
350 vis., same basis.	gal.	.17½-	—
400 vis., same basis.	gal.	.18	- —
500 vis., same basis.	gal.	.18½-	—
600 vis., same basis.	gal.	.19	- —
15-25 pour prices are ½c. per gallon higher than zero to 10° pour.			
Penn., bright, 600 cold test, 10-15 pour, tanks.	gal.	.18	- —
cylinder, 600 fire, tanks,	gal.	.11½-	—
600 flash, tanks.	gal.	.14	- —
620 flash, tanks.	gal.	.17	- —
635 fire, tanks.	gal.	.12½-	—
650 fire, tanks.	gal.	.13½-	—
Warren, E, amber, tanks,	gal.	.15	- —
neutral, 150 vis., 3 color, tanks.	gal.	.18	- —
180 vis., 3 color, tanks.	gal.	.18½-	—
200 vis., 2 color, tans.	gal.	.20	- —
spot, Penns., bright, bbls., c.l., f.a.s.	gal.	.24	- —
unfiltered, 600 s.r.	bbls., f.a.s.	gal.	.20	- —
600 flash, s.r., bbls., c.l.,	gal.	.22	- —
630 s.r., bbls., c.l., f.a.s.	gal.	.20½-	—
Warren, E, bbls., c.l., f.a.s.	gal.	.22½-	—
smaller lots, f.o.b.	gal.	.23½-	—
Mace, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	1.20	- 1.25
Mandarin, superior, coppers.	lb.	6.00	- 7.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Balto.	gal.	.30	- —
refd., alkali, dms.	lb.	.0670-	.0690
tanks	lb.	.0610-	—
blown, dms.	lb.	.0670-	.0690
kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.0760-	.0780
light, pressed, dms.	lb.	.0610-	.0630
tanks	lb.	.0550-	—
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).			
Mustard, artif., USP, cns.	lb.	1.65	- 1.70
dist., natural, bots.	lb.	8.50	- 9.00
expressed, bbls.	gal.	.65½-	.70
Neatsfoot, 20° cold test, bbls.,	lb.	.15¼-	—
extra, bbls.	lb.	.09¾-	—
1, bbls.	lb.	.09	- —
pure, bbls.	lb.	.11⅝-	—
prime, bbls.	lb.	.09½-	—
sulphonated, common, 25% moisture, dms.	lb.	.10¼-	—
Neroli, bots.	lb.	85.00	- 140.00
Nutmeg, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.20	- 1.25
Officica, dms.	lb.	.11½-	.12
Oleo, 1, bbls.	lb.	.09	- —
2, bbls.	lb.	.08¼-	—
Olibanum, bots.	lb.	5.00	- 5.25
Olive, denat., bbls.	lb.	.92	- .95
edible, bbls.	gal.	1.75	- 2.00
foots, bbls.	lb.	.07	- .07¼
sulphonated, 50% (43% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.11¼-	.12
l.c.l.	lb.	.12½-	.13
75% (65% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.13½-	.14
l.c.l.	lb.	.14½-	.15
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.14½-	.15
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	.16
Orange sweet, dist., cs.	lb.	.50	- —
expressed, African, cns., dms.	lb.	.60	- .65
Calif., cns.	lb.	.65	- .75
Messina, USP, coppers.	lb.	2.25	- 3.25
West India, cns.	lb.	1.90	- 2.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns.	lb.	.90	- 1.60
Oil, orris, Florentine, concrete, extra strong bots.	oz.	4.75	- 5.50
Palm, Niger, csks.	lb.	.03½-	.03⅝
shipment	lb.	.0290-	—
softs, 12½%, bulk, shipt.	lb.	.0275-	—
20%, bulk, shipt.	lb.	.0265-	—
Sumatra, shipt., bulk.	lb.	.02¾	Nom.
Palmarosa, cns.	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
Palmkernel, bulk, shipt.	lb.	.0365	Nom.
Paraffin, 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G. 3.	gal.	.03¼-	—
330° flash, 70-80 vis., tanks, G. 3.	gal.	.03½-	—
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy.	gal.	.12	- —
350° flash, 100-105 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy.	gal.	.14	- —
360° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G. 3.	gal.	.05¾-	—
Patchouli, bots., cns.	lb.	3.75	- 6.50
Peanut, crude, dom., tanks.	lb.	.06¾-	.07
refd., edible, bbls.	lb.	.10	- .10¼
Pennyroyal, dom., cns.	lb.	1.40	- 1.45
import, cns.	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Peppermint, natural, cns., dms.,	lb.	2.15	- 2.45
redist., USP, cns., dms.	lb.	2.35	- 2.65
Perilla, dms.	lb.	.10	- .10¼
tanks	lb.	.0950-	.0960
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns.	lb.	.82½-	.90
Pimento berry, cns.	lb.	3.35	- 3.65
leaf, cns.	lb.	2.30	- 2.40
Pine, dest.-dist., straw-color, dms., dlvd., E. ports.	gal.	.46	- .48
steam-dist., dms.	gal.	.59	- —
tanks	gal.	.54	- —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns.	lb.	.95	- 1.00
Putty, bbls., El Segundo, Richmond, Cal.	gal.	.22½-	—
contracts	gal.	.19½-	—
Whiting, Ind.	gal.	.28	- —
dms., c.l., Bost., Provid.	gal.	.25	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	gal.	.27	- —
tanks, same basis.	gal.	.18	- —
Martinez, Cal.	gal.	.28	- —
Rapeseed, blown, bbls.	lb.	.14	- .14½
denat., bbls.	gal.	.78	- .80
Red, dist. or saponif., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾	Nom.
dms., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼	Nom.
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07½	Nom.
white, dms.	lb.	.11¼	Nom.
Rose, artif., bots.	oz.	2.00	- 8.00
natural, coppers.	oz.	5.25	-22.50
Rosemary, Spanish, cns.	lb.	.56	- .75
dms.	lb.	.51	- .70
Rosin, 1st rectfd., dms.	gal.	.45	- —
2d rectfd., dms.	gal.	.47	- —
3d rectfd., dms.	gal.	.51	- —
Rue, bots.	lb.	2.15	- 2.20
Sage, cns.	lb.	1.50	- 1.55
Sandalwood, E.I., USP, cns.	lb.	4.75	- 4.80
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. Cst.	gal.	.28	- —
refd., alkali, dms.	lb.	.0670-	.0690
tanks	lb.	.0610-	—
kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.0760-	.0780
light, pressed, dms.	lb.	.0610-	.0650
tanks	lb.	.0550-	—
Sassafras, artif., cns.	lb.	.36	- .37
dms.	lb.	.34	- .35
natural, cns., dms.	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Savin, cns.	lb.	1.60	- 1.65
Savory, cns.	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
Sesame, refd., dms.	lb.	.10½	Nom.
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., wks.	gal.	.18	- —
l.c.l., works.	gal.	.21	- —
tanks, works.	gal.	.14	- —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.	lb.	9.50	-10.00
Soybean, dom., crude, dms.	lb.	.0635-	.0700
tanks	lb.	.05¾-	.05⅞
refd., dms.	lb.	.0755-	.0825
tanks	lb.	.0675-	.0685
Spearmint, USP, cns.	lb.	1.70	- 1.75
Sperm, bleach, 38°, dms.	lb.	.1000-	.1020
45°, dms.	lb.	.0930-	.0950
natural, dms.	lb.	.0880-	.0900
Spruce, cns., dms.	lb.	.56½-	.75
Sweet, birch, North, cns.	lb.	2.25	- 3.50
South, cns.	lb.	1.65	- 2.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works,	ton.	45.00	- —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	50.00	-65.00
tanks, works.	ton.	35.00	- —
refined, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.05½-	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.06	- —
tanks, works.	lb.	.05	- —
Tallow, acidless, bbls.	lb.	.08½-	—
tanks	lb.	.08	- —
Tansy, cns.	lb.	5.75	- 6.00
Tar, coml, dms., c.l., dlvd., E. cities.	gal.	.26	- —
E. ports.	gal.	.25	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.26	- —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities.	gal.	.20	- —
rectfd., USP, bbls., dlvd., E. ports.	gal.	.50	- —
Tar acid (see T).			
Teaseed, crude, dms.	lb.	.07¼-	.07½
Tea Tree (see Oil, ti tree).			
Thyme, NF, red, dms.	lb.	.85	- 1.25
white, dms.	lb.	.85	- 1.45
Ti tree, cns.	lb.	2.75	- 3.10
Tung (see Oil, chinawood).			
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).			
Turpentine (see T).			
Turtle, cns.	gal.	4.25	- 5.00
Valerian, bots.	lb.	8.00	- 8.25
Vetiver, bots.	lb.	3.65	-16.50
Walnut, crude, dms.	lb.	.13	- .13½
refd., dms.	lb.	.14	- .14½
Whale, refd., natural, dms.	lb.	.0770-	.0790
winter, bleach, dms.	lb.	.0810-	.0830
Wheat germ, phar., cns., dms.	gal.	22.50	-30.00
feedstuff, cns., dms.	gal.	17.50	-25.00
White, mineral, doms., tech., 50-60 vis., dms.	gal.	.42	- —
65-75 vis., dms.	gal.	.44	- —
80-90 vis., dms.	gal.	.45	- —
USP, 80-90 vis., dms.	gal.	.49	- —
95-105 vis., dms.	gal.	.57	- —
125-135 vis., dms.	gal.	.64½-	—
140-150 vis., dms.	gal.	.68	- —
175-185 vis., dms.	gal.	.72½-	—
200-210 vis., dms.	gal.	.74½-	—
320-330 vis., dms.	gal.	.80½-	—
335-345 vis., dms.	gal.	.82	- —
Russian, 80-90 vis., dms.	gal.	.49	- —
145-155 vis., dms.	gal.	.68	- —
175-185 vis., dms.	gal.	.72½-	—
335-345 vis., dms.	gal.	.82	- —
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns.	lb.	4.00	- 5.00
South, cns.	lb.	3.05	- 3.75
synth (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).			
Wormseed, cns.	lb.	2.30	- 2.35
Wormwood, cns.	lb.	3.25	- 3.30
Ylang-ylang, Bourb., bots., cns.,	lb.	3.50	- 6.00
Manila, bots.	lb.	18.00	-24.00
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines.	ton.	5.00	- 8.00
Lumps, same basis.	ton.	7.00	- —
Spalls, same basis.	ton.	5.00	- —
ground, 200 mesh, c.l., mines,	ton.	15.00	- —
20 mesh to dust.	ton.	10.00	- —
Opium, USP, cns.	lb.	11.50	-12.50
gran., cns.	lb.	12.50	-13.50
powd., cns.	lb.	12.50	-13.50
Orange, Lake, Persian, bbls.	lb.	.30	- .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Orange mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd., Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.11¼-	—
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.11	- —
Other points	lb.	.10½-	—
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc.	lb.	.11½-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11¾-	—
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.11½-	—
Other points	lb.	.11	- —
French, Tours, casks, ex dock,	lb.	.13½-	—
kgs., ex dock	lb.	.14½-	—
Molybdate, bbls.	lb.	.31	- —
Toner, bbls.	lb.	.80	- —
Orangeflower petals, cs.	lb.	.33	- .35
Orange peel, bitter, bls.	lb.	.08	- .09
sweet, bls.	lb.	.13	- .18
Orris root, Florentine, bgs.	lb.	.10	- .11
fingers, cs.	lb.	.85	- .90
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.12	- .13
Verona, bls.	lb.	.09	- .10
powd., bxs., cs.	lb.	.12	- .13
Orthoanisidin, bbls.	lb.	.70	- .74
Orthochloroanilin, dms.	lb.	.60	- .75
Orthochlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.32	- —
Orthocresol, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.17½-	—
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.06	- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.07	- —
100-lb. tins, same basis.	lb.	.08	- —
50-lb. tins, same basis.	lb.	.09	- —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.03½-	—
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.			
Orthonitroanilin, dms.	lb.	.55	- —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.15	- .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.	lb.	.75	- —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.08	- —
Orthotoluenehydrochloride, dms.	lb.	.22	- —
Orthotoluene sulphonate, kgs.	lb.	2.00	- 2.05
Orthotoluidin, dms.	lb.	.16	- —
Osage orange extract, cryst., bbls.,	lb.	.19	- —
liquid, 42°, bbls.	lb.	.08	- —
51°, bbls.	lb.	.09	- —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lbs., works.	lb.	3.50	- —
bots., cns., 1-50 lbs.	lb.	3.65	- 4.00

P

Papain, powd., cs.	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Paprika, Hungarian, extra fancy, bgs.	lb.	.41	- .45
medium, bgs.	lb.	.39	Nom.
Spanish, extra fancy, cs.	lb.	.45	Nom.
medium, bgs.	lb.	.24½	Nom.
Para-aminoacetanilide, kgs.	lb.	.85	Nom.
Parachlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.45	- —
Paracymene, refd., dms.	gal.	.75	- 1.25
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l.	lb.	.11	- .12
l.c.l.	lb.	.12½-	.15½
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 122-124 A.m.p., bgs., c.l., Okla., refy.	lb.	.02¼-	—
bbls., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.0230-	—
124-126 A.m.p., bgs., c.l., Okla., refy.	lb.	.02¼-	—
bbls., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.0230-	—
yellow, 124-126 A.m.p., bbls., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.02¼	Nom.
fully refd., slabs, 123-125 A.m.p., bgs., c.l.	lb.	.03¾-	—
loose, c.l.	lb.	.0355-	—
125-127 A.m.p., bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0390-	—
loose, c.l.	lb.	.0370-	—
128-130 A.m.p., bgs. or loose, c.l.	lb.	.04	- —
131-133 A.m.p., bgs. or loose, c.l.	lb.	.0435-	—
133-135 A.m.p., bgs. or loose, c.l.	lb.	.0465-	—
135-137 A.m.p., bgs. or loose, c.l.	lb.	.0490-	—
138-140 A.m.p., bgs. or loose, c.l.	lb.	.0565-	—
143-145 A.m.p., bgs. or loose, c.l.	lb.	.0660-	—
151-153 A.m.p., bgs. or loose, c.l.	lb.	.06½-	—

refined paraffin prices in cases are ½c. lb. higher than bags price; solid in tankcars is .05c. lower.

match, A.m.p. up to and incl. 110-112 bbls., c.l.	lb.	.02½-	.02¾
semirfd., solid, 122-124 A.m.p., bgs.	lb.	.02¼	Nom.
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy, Philadelphia, or N. Y. C.	lb.	.34	- —
100 to 900 lbs. shipments, same basis.	lb.	.35	- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 99%, 55 and 100 gal. dms., dlvd.	lb.	.16	- —
5 and 10 gal. dms., dlvd.,	lb.	.17	- —
USP, cs., cbys.	lb.	.37	- .45
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works.	lb.	.47	- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs.	lb.	.25	- —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.	lb.	.35	- —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs.	lb.	.35	- —
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls.	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70	- —
Paratoluidin, bbls.	lb.	.66	- —
Pareira brava root, bls.	lb.	.15	- .18
Paris green, dealer, dms., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works frt. alld.,	lb.	.23	- .25
less car lot, same basis.	lb.	.24	- .26
Passion flower herb, bls.	lb.	.07	- .07½
Patchouli leaves, bls.	lb.	.18	- .20
Pellitory root, bls.	lb.	.16	- .17
Pennyroyal herb, bls.	lb.	.07	- .08
leaves, bls.	lb.	.14	- .15
Pentanes norm., 28-38°, dms., c.l., G.3.	gal.	.11⅛-	—
l.c.l., G.3	gal.	.16	- —
tanks, G.3	gal.	.08½-	—
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.3.	gal.	.14	- —
l.c.l., G.3	gal.	.25	- —
Pepper, black, Alleppy, bgs.	lb.	.08¼-	.08½
Lampong, bgs.	lb.	.05¼-	.05⅝
Tellicherry, bgs.	lb.	.08⅝-	.09
Red, chillies, Japan, 1, bgs.	lb.	.20	- .21
Mombassa, bgs.	lb.	.21	Nom.
White, Java, Muntok, bgs.	lb.	.07¾-	.08
Saigon, bgs.	lb.	.07½-	.08¼
Peppermint leaves, dom., bls.	lb.	.23	- .24
import, bls.	lb.	.40	- .41
Peru, balsam, dms.	lb.	.65	- .70
Petrolatum, amber, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.02⅝-	.02¾
l.c.l.	lb.	.03¼-	.03⅜
extra, bbls.	lb.	.02⅝-	.03
l.c.l.	lb.	.03¼-	.04¼

cream (see white, cream).

green (see red).			
red, veterinary, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.02½-	—
white, cream, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.04¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.05¼-	.06½
lily, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.05¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¾-	.07¼
snow, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.06¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¾-	.08½

Oil, Geranium—Petroleum

Petroleum crude, bulk, at wells:—			
California:—			
Alamitos Heights	bbl.	.74	- .95
Athens	bbl.	.84	- 1.00
Belridge	bbl.	.70	- 1.32
Buena Vista Hills	bbl.	.70	- 1.38
Canal-Greely	bbl.	.91	- 1.68
Coalinga	bbl.	.70	- .90
Coyote Hills (West)	bbl.	.78	- 1.32
Dominguez	bbl.	.79	- 1.00
East Coyote	bbl.	.76	- .96
Elk Hills	bbl.	.70	- 1.38
Elwood Terrace, f.o.b. ship.,	bbl.	1.28	- 1.43
El Segundo	bbl.	.80	- 1.21
Huntington Beach	bbl.	.78	- 1.22
Inglewood	bbl.	.79	- 1.27
Kern Front	bbl.	.70	- —
Kern River	bbl.	.70	- —
Kettleman Hills	bbl.	1.19	- 1.43
La Habra	bbl.	.76	- .96
Lakeview	bbl.	.70	- 1.38
Lost Hills	bbl.	.70	- 1.18
McKittrick	bbl.	.70	- —
Midway-Sunset (except Lakeview)	bbl.	.70	- 1.38
Montebello	bbl.	.77	- 1.43
Mt. Poso	bbl.	.70	- —
Mountain View	bbl.	.70	- 1.20
Newhall	bbl.	.70	- —
Orcutt	bbl.	.70	- .93
Olinda Brea	bbl.	.76	- 1.27
Playa del Rey, f.o.b. pipeline	bbl.	.80	- 1.16
Richfield	bbl.	.76	- 1.09
Rosecrans	bbl.	.84	- 1.66
Round Mt.	bbl.	.70	- —
Santa Fe Springs	bbl.	.78	- 1.42
Santa Maria	bbl.	.63	- .70
Santa Paula	bbl.	.70	- 1.01
Seal Beach	bbl.	.79	- 1.19
Signal Hill	bbl.	.80	- 1.21
Torrence	bbl.	.80	- 1.06
Wheeler Ridge	bbl.	.70	- .83
Whittier	bbl.	.76	- .96
Wilmington	bbl.	.75	- 1.21
Canada:—			
Oil Springs	bbl.	2.17	- —
Petrolia	bbl.	2.10	- —
Central West:—			
Illinois	bbl.	1.05	- —
Lima	bbl.	.90	- —
Midland (Mich.)	bbl.	1.12	- —
Princeton	bbl.	1.05	- —
East Texas	bbl.	1.10	- —
Gulf Coast:—			
Barber's Hill	bbl.	.79	- 1.16
Batson	bbl.	.74	- 1.04
Dayton	bbl.	.95	- 1.41
Esperson	bbl.	.79	- 1.16
Goose Creek	bbl.	.79	- 1.28
Hull	bbl.	.74	- 1.04
Humble	bbl.	.74	- 1.04
Liberty	bbl.	.79	- 1.16
Markham	bbl.	.90	- 1.29
Orange	bbl.	.79	- 1.16
Pettus	bbl.	1.29	- —
Pierce Junction	bbl.	.95	- 1.41
Refugio (incl. Greta, Taft, Saxet)	bbl.	.79	- 1.38
Saratoga	bbl.	.74	- 1.04
Sour Lake	bbl.	.74	- 1.04
Spindle Top	bbl.	.74	- 1.04
Sugarland	bbl.	.79	- 1.28
West Columbia	bbl.	.79	- 1.28
Kentucky, Tennessee:—			
Big Sandy river	bbl.	1.12	- —
Kentucky river	bbl.	1.20	- —
Western Kentucky (Owensboro)	bbl.	1.10	- —
Louisiana, Arkansas:—			
Bull Bayou	bbl.	.73	- 1.05
Caddo	bbl.	.78	- 1.06
Cameron Meadows	bbl.	.74	- 1.13
Choctaw	bbl.	.74	- 1.20
Cotton Valley	bbl.	.73	- 1.05
Darrow	bbl.	.74	- 1.20
De Soto	bbl.	.73	- 1.05
El Dorado	bbl.	.73	- 1.05
Haynesville	bbl.	.73	- 1.05
Homer	bbl.	.73	- 1.05
Iowa	bbl.	.74	- 1.13
Lockport	bbl.	.74	- 1.13
Miller County	bbl.	.73	- 1.05
Pine Island	bbl.	.73	- 1.05
Rainbow	bbl.	.73	- 1.05
Rodessa	bbl.	.73	- 1.05
Smackover	bbl.	.73	- —
Tepetate	bbl.	1.03	- —
Urania	bbl.	.89	- —
Mexico, f.o.b. terminals Mexican ports—based on contract:—			
Panuco	bbl.	No prices	
Tuxpan	bbl.	No prices	
Midcontinent:—			
North Texas	bbl.	.63	- 1.10
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.63	- 1.10
Altus, Tipton (Okla.),	bbl.	.96	- 1.20
Pennsylvania, Ohio West Virginia:—			
Bradford-Allegany	bbl.	1.68	- —
Corning	bbl.	.97	- —
Pennsylvania grade in Buckeye lines.	bbl.	1.19	- —
Eureka lines.	bbl.	1.28	- —
N. Y. Transit lines.	bbl.	1.68	- —
S. W. Penn. lines.	bbl.	1.34	- —
lower district in National Transit lines.	bbl.	1.56	- 1.61
Rocky Mountain:—			
Big Muddy	bbl.	.98	- —
Canon City-Florence	bbl.	.90	- —
Cat Creek	bbl.	1.10	- —
Dutton Creek	bbl.	.86	- 1.10
Elk Basin	bbl.	.90	- —
Fort Collins-Wellington.	bbl.	.81	- 1.05
Frannie, light	bbl.	.45	- .52
Grass Creek, light	bbl.	.90	- —
Iles	bbl.	.92	- .98
Lance Creek	bbl.	.77	- —
Lander	bbl.	.51¼-	—
Midway	bbl.	.86	- 1.10
Rock Creek	bbl.	1.00	- —
Salt Creek	bbl.	.86	- 1.10
Sunburst	bbl.	1.20	- —
Torchlight	bbl.	1.30	- —
South, Central and Southwestern Texas:—			
Cass County	bbl.	.73	- 1.05
Cleveland-Liberty	bbl.	1.14	- —
Conroe	bbl.	1.27	- —
Darst Creek	bbl.	.96	- —
Hardin-Liberty	bbl.	1.00	- 1.02
Luling	bbl.	.87	- —
Lytton Springs	bbl.	.90	- —
Mirando (incl. Duval)	bbl.	.74	- 1.33
Panola County	bbl.	.73	- 1.03
Salt Flat	bbl.	.96	- —
Tomball	bbl.	.95	- 1.41
Van	bbl.	.93	- —
West Beaumont	bbl.	.79	- 1.28
Texas Panhandle:—			
Carson-Hutchinson counties,	bbl.	.67	- 1.01
Gray County	bbl.	.72	- 1.06
West Texas:—			
Artesia, N. M.	bbl.	.61	- .85
Crane	bbl.	.53	- .95
Crockett	bbl.	.53	- .95
Ector	bbl.	.53	- .95
Eddy (N. M.)	bbl.	.77	- —
Howard	bbl.	.53	- .95
Jackson, N. M.	bbl.	.61	- .85

Petroleum—Potash Cyanide

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells—
Lea, N. M. ..... bbl. .53 - .95
Maljamar, N. M. ..... bbl. .61 - .85
Mitchell ..... bbl. .63 - .95
Pecos ..... bbl. .65 - .87
Upton ..... bbl. .53 - .95
Winkler ..... bbl. .53 - .95
Ether, 30-60°, dms., c.l., G. 3, gal. .14 - —
l.c.l., G. 3..... gal. .25 - —
tanks, G.3 ..... gal. .13 - —
35-60°, dms., l.c.l., G.3.... gal. .30 - —
40-75°, dms., c.l., G.3.... gal. .14 - —
l.c.l., G.3..... gal. .25 - —
tanks, G.3..... gal. .13 - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .14 - —
c.l., G.3..... gal. .25 - —
10-gal. lots, G.3..... gal. .50 - —
Lacquer, diluent, at refinery:—
California, 100 i.b.p., 200 e.p., tanks, delvd. Los Angeles..gal. .11 - —
San Francisco..gal. .11½- —
f.o.b. Richmond.....gal. .11 - —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, tanks.....gal. .12 - .12½
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- .07¾
Naphtha, cleaners', at refinery:—
East Coast, tanks.....gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¾- .06¾
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax, gal. .13 - —
Bridgeport ..... gal. .13½- —
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .17½- —
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .194 - —
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax.gal. .192 - —
Evansville, inc. ex tax.gal. .14½- .15½
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax, gal. .206 - —
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax..gal. .208 - —
Petroleum, naphtha, cleaners, tankwagon:—
Newark, ex tax.....gal. .12 - —
New York, ex tax.....gal. .12 - —
Omaha, ex tax.....gal. .144 - .154
Oklahoma City, ex tax.gal. .16 - —
Philadelphia, ex tax...gal. .11½- —
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax.gal. .15 - —
Syracuse, 150 gals.....gal. .14 - —
smaller lots, galv. drums, gal. .16 - —
milk cans..gal. .21 - —
high-solvency aromatic, No. 1, over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway.....gal. .16 - —
2, over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .18 - —
8, tanks, f.o.b. Bayway..gal. .18 - —
8, tanks, f.o.b. Paulsboro, N. J..gal. .14 - —
30, same basis.....gal. .16 - —
40, same basis.....gal. .14½- —
V. m. & p., at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Richmond..gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .13 - —
54-57, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p. tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles..gal. .10 - —
San Francisco..gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle.....gal. .11 - —
East Coast, tanks.....gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¾- .06¾
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax gal. .13 - .14
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .16½- —
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .194 - —
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax.gal. .192 - —
Evansville, Ind., ex tax.gal. .147 - .157
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax.gal. .206 - —
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax..gal. .208 - —
Newark, ex tax.....gal. .12½- —
New York, ex tax.....gal. .11 - —
Petroleum, naphtha, v.m. & p., tankwagon, Omaha, ex tax. gal. .144 - .154
Philadelphia, ex tax...gal. .12½- —
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax.gal. .16 - —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, East Coast, tanks..gal. .09½- .10
Group 3, light, 120 i.b.p., 250 e.p., tanks...gal. .06¾- .06¾
standard, 180 i.b.p., 288 e.p., tanks..gal. .06¾- .06¾
Stoddard (CS 3-38), at refinery:—
East Coast, tanks.....gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .05¾- .06½
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax, gal. .12½- .13½
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .150 - —
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .184 - —
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax.gal. .182 - —
Evansville, Ind., ex tax.gal. .135 - .145
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax.gal. .196 - —
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax..gal. .177 - —
Newark, ex tax.....gal. .09½- .11½
New Orleans, ex tax....gal. 11 - —
New York, ex tax.....gal. .09½- .11½
Omaha .....gal. .131 - .14
Philadelphia, ex tax...gal. .10½- .12½
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax.gal. .139 - —
Tulsa, ex tax.....gal. .10 - .11
Thinners, at refinery:—
California, 34, 325 i.b.p., 390 e.p., low anilin, 6,000 gal. tanks or transport trucks f.o.b. Los Angeles..gal. .15 - —
Portland, Ore.....gal. .16 - —
Richmond .....gal. .14½- —
Seattle, Wash....gal. .16½- —
44, 311 i.b.p., 385 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. Point Wells, Wash.; Willbridge, Ore., gal. .10½- —
Richmond .....gal. .10 - —
Southern Calif....gal. .09½- —
56, 200 i.b.p., 300 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Petroleum, thinner, at rfy., Calif., 56, 200 i.b.p., 300 e.p., Portland, Ore....gal. .12 - —
Richmond .....gal. .11½- —
Seattle, Wash....gal. .12 - —
East Coast, 43-47, tanks.gal. .09½- .10
47-49, tanks.....gal. .09½- .10
New Jersey, tanks...gal. .09 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .05¾- .06¾
tankwagon, tax included:—
Albany .....gal. .13 - —
Baltimore (100 gals.)..gal. .12½- .15½
25-99 gals.....gal. .13½- .15½
Boston .....gal. .12½- .13½
Bound Brook, North Amboy, N. J..gal. .11½- .13½
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal. .11½- —
Buffalo .....gal. .12½- —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .10 - .12
Chicago .....gal. .162 - —
Decatur, Ill.....gal. .184 - —
Des Moines.....gal. .182 - —
Evansville, Ind.....gal. .137 - .147
Milwaukee .....gal. .196 - —
Minneapolis-St. Paul...gal. .198 - —
Newark .....gal. .09½- —
New York (200 gals)..gal. .09½- .11
Omaha .....gal. .131 - .141
Philadelphia .....gal. .10 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12 - .14
Providence .....gal. .12½- .13½
Rochester .....gal. .12 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .15 - —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Trenton .....gal. .11½- .14
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .11½- .13½
Phenobarbital, bots., 5 lbs....lb. 4.35 - —
bots. or cns., spot or contract, 100 lbs..lb. 4.00 - —
cns., 25 lbs. .....lb. 4.25 - —
Phenol, USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .14½- .15½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15¼- .16¼
under 1,000 lbs.....lb. .16¼- .17¼
tanks, works .....lb. .13½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .85 - —
bbls., dms., kegs, 100-250 lbs., lb. .87 - .89
Yellow, fib., dms., 2000-lb. lots., lb. .80 - —
100-lb. fib., dms.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. dms. .....lb. .87 - —
50-lb. kgs. .....lb. .84 - —
Phenyl chloride, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, bots. ....lb. 2.25 - 3.50
Dimethylacetate, cns. .....lb. 14.50 -15.00
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 7.90 -15.50
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots., lb. 4.00 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works..lb. 4.00 - —
commercial, kgs., works..lb. 1.50 - —
pure, bbls., works.....lb. 2.25 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, tins, works.lb. 20.00 -22.00
tech., tins, works.....lb. 15.00 -16.50
Phosphate rock, Fla., high-grade, hard, 77% basis, 76% min., bulk, mines..long ton. 4.35 - —
land pebble, 68% min., bulk, mines..long ton. 1.85 - —
70% min., bulk, mines, long ton. 2.35 - —
72% min., bulk, mines..... long ton. 2.85 - —
75% basis, 74% min., bulk mines..long ton. 3.85 - —
Tenn., 72% bulk, mines, long ton. 4.50 - —
75% bulk, mines..long ton. 5.50 - —
Phosphorus, red, cs. .....lb. .40 - .44
Yellow, cs. .....lb. .24 - .30
oxychloride, cyls.....lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
Sesquisulphide, cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride, cyls.....lb. .15 - .18
Phthalamide, bbls., tons.....lb. .85 - —
single bbls.....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .10 - .12
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bots., vis..oz. 2.40 - 2.50
Nitrate, bots., vis.....oz. 2.90 - 3.00
Pimento, bgs.....lb. .12½- .13
Pinkroot, bbls.....lb. .35 - .36
Pitch, Burgundy (see B)
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton. 22.00 - —
hardwood, 1-time, dm., c.l., dlvd. Akron..ton. 23.75 -24.00
linseed, dms. .....lb. .05 - .05¼
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas)
Pine, bbls. .....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Pleurisy root, bls. .....lb. .11 - .12
Podophyllin, dms., dlvd., E. of Miss..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Poke root, bls. .....lb. .07½- .08
Pomegranate bark, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Root bark, bgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Poppy flowers, red, bls.....lb. .55 - .70
Seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .08¼- .08½
Polish, bgs.....lb. .08¼- .08½
Potash abietate .....lb. .26 - —
Acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd..lb. .26 - —
kgs., dlvd. .....lb. .28 - —
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .28 - —
kgs., 100 lbs. .....lb. .30 - —
cns., 25 lbs. .....lb. .33 - —
Arsenite, USP, solut., cbys., 100 lbs..lb. .11 - —
demj., 50 lbs. .....lb. .12 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., bbls. 300 lbs. .15 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .17 - —
gran., bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .17 - —
Bichromate, spot, c.l., works.lb. .08½- —
6 casks or 10 bbls., or over, works..lb. .09 - —
5 casks or 9 bbls., or less, works..lb. .09¼- —
Bromide, USP., gran., bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .31 - —
fib., dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .32 - —
Carbonate, calc., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
liquid, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .03¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .02871¼- —
USP, gran., bbls., 325 lbs..lb. .14 - —
powd., bbls., 325 lbs.....lb. .19 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .21 - —
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- .07½
import, dms.....lb. .07 - .07½
liquid, 45% basis, dms.....lb. .03½- .03¾
tanks .....lb. .02½- —
solid, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- .06¾
import, dms.....lb. .06¼- .06¾
Chlorate, cryst., kgs.....lb. .09¼- .09¾
gran., kgs.....lb. .12 - .13
powd., kgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Chloride, tech., 98%, cryst., bgs., kgs..lb. .04 - .06
Chromate, kgs.....lb. .24 - .27
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., 250 lbs..lb. .33½- —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .34½- —
cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .35½- —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .37½- .38½
Cyanide, cns., dms.....lb. .50 - .55

No Greasy Residues!

One of Skellysolve's 5 Advantages As A Lacquer Diluent

by **A. ERNEST MACGEE**

Manager Skellysolve Division, Skelly Oil Company

A number of the chemists and plant managers in the paint, lacquer and varnish industry that I've talked to lately have mentioned the same thing: Skellysolve's lack of greasy residues helps them make better products. Its complete, rapid drying, with minimum gum formation makes Skellysolve the ideal line of solvents for manufacturers of high-quality paints.

There are other advantages, too, in Skellysolve that I know you'll find equally important. One is *uniformity*. You don't have to change formulas with each shipment when you use Skellysolve, so you save trouble and money. Another advantage is *close boiling ranges,* some as low as 15 degrees F. from initial to dry flask end point. And these boiling ranges stay constant, in formulas or storage. And still another is *low evaporation losses*. This cuts costs, reduces fire hazard and tendency to blush.

And an additional great advantage, making 5 in all, is Skellysolve's dependable supply. Skellysolve's command of raw materials and ample plant capacity is your assurance of uninterrupted supply for years to come. And that's important, as many manufacturers have found when their sources of solvent failed them, causing costly delay.

So, whatever type or price of solvent you need, why not call us and talk it over. We pioneered in the development of dependable, uniform, special naphthas. We're still pioneering, in close cut fractions, and rigid quality-control. I'm sure a talk with us will pay you.

One of Skelly's natural gasoline plants that assure an ample supply for years to come.

SKELLYSOLVE

SOLVENTS DIVISION, Skelly Oil Co., 4814 S. Richmond St., Chicago

Write or wire for information on prices without delay.

ADVERTISEMENT—*This entire page is a paid advertisement.*

Prepared Monthly by the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.

ALCOHOL NEWS

October ★ A Monthly Series of Technical Articles for Chemists and Executives ★ 1938

U. S. I. Acquires Business of Stroock & Wittenberg Corp.

Supplements Present Business In Resin Industry

U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., which recently entered the synthetic resin industry, through the acquisition of the business of Robert Rauh, Inc., announces that it has supplemented this business by the acquisition of the business formerly conducted by Stroock & Wittenberg Corporation, consisting of selling natural and synthetic resins and importing natural resins.

The resin business of U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. in its entirety will be conducted through a new corporation entitled "Stroock & Wittenberg Corporation" from the office of that Corporation at 17 Battery Place, New York City, under the personal direction of the Corporation's President, Mr. A. J. Wittenberg.

Alcohol In New Formula For 'Styptic Antiseptic'

GEORGETOWN, Ky.—How a strong antiseptic with styptic properties may be made by adding aluminum chloride to ethyl alcohol, even when both are in fairly dilute aqueous solutions, is revealed in a patent granted an inventor in this city.

It is well known that highly concentrated solutions of aluminum chloride have antiseptic (and styptic) properties and that a 70% aqueous solution of ethyl alcohol is particularly germicidal, the inventor declares. However, he terms the increased bactericidal effect of the combined dilute solutions as "unexpected."

A particularly efficacious solution is given as: 15% to 30% aluminum chloride, 15% to 30% acetone or ethyl alcohol, and 45% or more of water. This formula is non-toxic to living tissues and is non-staining, the patent states.

Higher Yield of Lactose From Whey In New Method

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A new process for the recovery of lactose from whey, with yields 50% greater than previously obtainable, is announced in a patent assigned to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Either raw, concentrated or dried whey, or skim milk, may be used to recover, with but one crystallization, a product which contains *alpha* lactose and *beta* lactose in finely divided form and in substantially the same proportions as in an equilibrium mixture, according to the inventor.

Principal feature of the process is the use of an alcohol-water solution which, when added to whey powder, for example, dissolves apparently a much larger portion of lactose than necessary to form a saturated solution. As a general rule, sufficient alcohol and water to yield a mixture containing at least 4 parts of 95% alcohol by volume to 1 part of water has this effect, the patent reveals.

The supersaturated solution obtained is stable enough to be separated from undissolved material by filtration. In further extensions of the process a protein unimpaired in solubility and nutritive properties can be separated, the inventor asserts.

McGovern Proposes "Council Of Industrial Alcohol Users"

Statistics for Fiscal 1937 Illustrate Diversified Uses

Over 139,000,000 Gals. Used

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The huge total of 139,109,095 wine gallons of Specially Denatured Alcohol used by industry in the fiscal year ended June, 1937, represents a gain of 27.5 per cent over the 1936 fiscal period, statistics just released by the Treasury Department indicate.

Of the 1937 total, 59,618,929 wine gallons or more than 42 per cent was converted as a raw material in chemical manufacturing. Alcohol used in processing industrial, food, drug and other products accounted for the second largest field, 36,470,653, or approximately 26 per cent. These percentages are almost precisely the same as in the previous year's report.

The statistics were "compiled as a result of a special administrative survey" and are comparable to those issued for the fiscal year 1936, except for a few items where a "more proper" classification has been made.

Uses of Specially Denatured Alcohol,[1] Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1937

Product or Use	Wine Gal.[2]
Cellulose	2,984,652
Synthetic resins (with or without natural resins but containing no cellulose compounds)	214,345
Shellac (containing no cellulose or synthetic resins)	4,056,972
Other natural resins (containing no cellulose, synthetic resin, or shellac)	1,108,522
Candy glazes	55,295
Coatings made exclusively from other materials	51,050
Total lacquers, varnishes and enamels	**8,470,836**
Cellulose compounds	1,787,550
All other plastics (containing no cellulose)	1,809,274
Total plastics	**3,596,824**

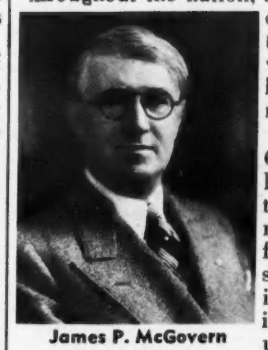
(*Continued on next page*)

Cites Need for Cooperation Between Producers and Users

Warns of Hostile State Laws

Formation of a "Council of Industrial Alcohol Users" by representatives of all scientific societies and trade associations concerned with the use of pure and denatured alcohol, as a chemical raw material, is proposed by Capt. James P. McGovern, General Counsel of the Industrial Alcohol Institute, Inc.

In a letter to the Board of Directors of the Institute, Capt. McGovern suggests that such a Council, which would be independent of the Institute, "could act in an advisory capacity and constitute a clearing house for the protection and promotion of industrial alcohol throughout the nation, and the determination of information within the several states where its status must be strengthened and maintained."



James P. McGovern

Formation of this Council is advocated because of the feeling that intensive work is necessary in order to forestall enactment of state legislation inimical to the interest of industrial alcohol users and producers.

"Such collaboration between producers and the great host of industrial alcohol users would marshal influences long needed and greatly to be desired. The necessity of an uninterrupted flow of industrial alcohol through the channels of interstate commerce must be acknowledged," Capt. McGovern states.

He also commended the present movement to relieve alcohol used in the manufacture of medicines and flavoring extracts, from the tax. "Such use is truly an industrial use, is lawful and proper and should in every way be promoted."

COSMETICS IN THE WORLD OF TOMORROW

RESEMBLING a container for the products it will house, the Cosmetics Building will be one of the most unusual structures at the New York World's Fair in 1939. Motion pictures, pageants and cosmetic shows will be presented in the auditorium of the almost all-glass building.

ADVERTISEMENT—*This entire page is a paid advertisement.*

October ★ # ALCOHOL NEWS ★ 1938

Method Gives Numerical Value to Wetting Agents

LONDON, England—A convenient method of measuring the comparative efficiency of wetting agents was described here recently. Result are expressed in terms of wetting number, which is defined as the time in seconds required to wet completely a disc of cotton cloth 2 cm. in diameter when gently laid on the surface of a 0.2% solution of the agent in distilled water.

Values for a number of products compared with that of plain water and of soap in the form of sodium stearate are given as follows:

Substance	Wetting No. in Seconds
Plain water	(About 1 day)
Water-soluble petroleum sodium sulfonates	700
Stearyl sodium sulfate	175
Turkey red oil	140
Isopropyl naphthalene sodium sulfonate	115
Oleyl ethyl amide sodium sulfonate	95
Oil-soluble petroleum sodium sulfonates	90
Lauryl sodium sulfate	45
Sodium salt of alkylated aryl compounds (3 compounds)	7-25-40
Lauryl sodium sulfate containing 20% of salt	25
Lauryl sodium sulfate, salt-free	19
Sodium stearate	300

Claim Isolation of Pure Crystals of Vitamin K

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Isolation of crystals believed to be chemically pure vitamin K because they have a greater potency than any other fraction previously identified and were recrystallized in a variety of solvents without loss of potency, was announced by biochemists of the University School of Medicine, here.

Vitamin K is known as a fat-soluble vitamin, occuring in hog-liver, hemp-seed, cereals and vegetables, which appears to accelerate the clotting of blood in chickens.

In a recent article the investigators report the production of small, well-formed, transparent crystals in the form of colorless plates, by approximately the following process:

An oil high in vitamin K potency is obtained by fractionation of a petroleum ether extract of alfalfa leaf metal. This oil, containing crystals in suspension, is dissolved in a mixture of benzene and absolute alcohol and allowed to stand at —5°C. The crystalline material which separates is crystallized from a mixture of benzene and absolute alcohol, then from absolute alcohol, then from acetone and finally from absolute alcohol.

Uses of Specially Denatured Alcohol,[1] Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1937

Product or Use	Wine Gal.[2]
Photographic film (including emulsions)	1,286,656
Transparent sheeting	834,870
Cellulose intermediates	742,580
Explosives	355,497
Polishes	271,424
Adhesives	137,960
Soldering flux	132,014
Inks, stains, and dye solutions (containing no cellulose or resin)	97,976
Total cellulose, resin and related products	**15,926,637**
Proprietary solvents	14,851,090
Other industrial thinners	1,861,614
Total solvents and thinners	**16,712,704**
Dehydrated nitrocellulose	16,972,882
Petroleum oils	3,317,140
Pectin	6,720,960
Other food products	103,401
Drug products	6,250,712
Sodium hydrosulphite	1,091,872
Dyes and intermediates	561,304
Other chemicals	876,599
Miscellaneous products	575,783
Total processing industrial, food, drug, and other products	**36,470,653**
Hair and scalp preparations, exclusive of shampoos	1,004,891
Shampoos	189,552
Bay rum	387,520
Other face and hand lotions	529,820
Toilet waters	565,884
Perfume and perfume tinctures	235,022
Toilet soaps (including shaving cream)	35,271
Mouth washes	799,465
Tooth pastes and powders	31,934
Total toilet preparations	**3,779,359**
Products manufactured in accordance with formulae of the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary (except tincture of iodine)	284,578
Tincture of iodine	82,073
Rubbing alcohol	3,348,356
Other preparations for external use not listed in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary	244,973
Total pharmaceutical products	**3,959,980**
Tobacco sprays and flavors	1,557,931
Cleaning preparations (including cleaning operations	410,185
Deodorant sprays (non-body)	55,068
Disinfectants, insecticides, etc.	35,338
Sterilizing and preserving solutions	32,819
Embalming fluids	30,859
Industrial soaps	20,981
Miscellaneous	25,826
Total cleaning, preserving, and flavoring solutions	**2,169,007**
Vinegar	5,065,335
Ethyl acetate	8,514,740
Ethyl chloride	7,466,436
Other ethyl esters	694,023
Dyes and intermediates	767,545
Aldehydes	27,160,082
Ethyl ether (sulphuric ether)	891,340
Other ethers	7,280,882
Ethylene dibromide	503,325
Xanthates	467,290
Fulminate of mercury	205,514
Ethylene gas	530,396
Miscellaneous	72,021
Total converted in chemical manufacturing	**59,618,929**
Brake fluids	64,323
Cutting oils	26,266
Other fluid uses (including door checks)	61,721
Total fluid uses	**152,310**
Motor fuels	90,368
Other fuel uses	79,514
Total fuels	**169,882**
Laboratory and experimental uses	149,634
GRAND TOTAL	**139,109,095**

[1] Includes specially denatured rum.
[2] Includes amounts reused after recovery where the alcohol has not become a part of the finished product.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

A new detergent agent for use in lathering soapless shampoos and other cosmetic products is available without restriction, according to a recent report. The product is stable to acids and alkalies, resists high temperature and has very high rinsability, the manufacturer states. **(No. 141a)**

U S I

A white emulsion furniture polish now available for bottling under private label, gives a dry, nongreasy finish without hard rubbing, according to a recent announcement. The manufacturers state that the product does not separate after standing and is suitable for painted, varnished or lacquered woodwork. **(No. 142a)**

U S I

An automatic ampoule filler with an average speed of 1,000 per hour (maximum of 2,500) for ampoules between 0.05 and 10.95 c.c., was announced recently. Uniform discharge and elimination of final drop at ampoule neck are also claimed. **(No. 143a)**

U S I

Exceptional adhesion to all types of labels, including foil and other stiff paper, is claimed for a new adhesive. The manufacturer asserts that the product does not crystallize, contains no alkalies and is not affected by temperature variations. Successful application on cellulose neck bands is reported. **(No. 144a)**

U S I

A shampoo clarifier, now available in a 40% solution, does not contain the trace of iron found in the dry product, a recent report states. The material is also suggested as a dispersing agent in the preparation of emulsions. **(No. 145a)**

U S I

A new insect repellent having practically no odor is said to retain its effectiveness 2½ times as long as oil of citronella. In recent tests, the fluid repelled mosquitoes and house flies unfed for 24 hours, the manufacturer reports. **(No. 146a)**

U S I

An antidote for ivy poisoning now on the market, is described as a solvent for the poison ivy oil which lodges in the sweat glands, rather than a palliative. **(No. 147a)**

U S I

New filter paper is said to retain fine colloidal barium sulphate precipitates, yet to pass 14 gallons of water per minute through 1 sq. ft. at 10 lbs. per sq. in. pressure. An announcement states that the new paper can withstand 30 lbs. per sq. in. pressure and is 70,000 times more resistant to acids and alkalies than usual filter paper. **(No. 148a)**

U S I

Lasting fragrance for cleansing pads is said to be provided by new perfume oils especially designed for incorporation in the solution with which these new pads are moistened. Three floral odors are reported available. **(No. 149a)**

U S I

Myristic acid 95% is now available in a pure white, odorless grade and at a reasonable price, according to a recent announcement. **(No. 150a)**

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO.
U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL CO. INC.

WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF INDUSTRIAL ETHYL ALCOHOL

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SPECIALLY DENATURED-*All Formulas* • COMPLETELY DENATURED-*All Formulas* • ANHYDROUS-*Denatured* • ABSOLUTE-*Pure*
SOLOX-*The General Solvent* • U. S. I. DENATURED ALCOHOL • SUPER PYRO *Anti-Freeze*
PURE (190 PROOF) TAX PAID—TAX FREE • U. S. I.—U. S. P.-*Ethyl* • WEBB'S-*Ethyl*

Potash, glycerophosphate, 75%, sol., dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .90 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.00 - —
50-lb. lots, cbys. or cns. lb. 1.05 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 1.15 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, fib., dms.. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.75 - —
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, cns... 100 lbs. .30½- .32
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs., lb. .72 - —
25 to 50 lbs.....lb. .75 - —
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.31 - 3.35
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.20 - —
Iodide, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. 1.13 - —
bots., or cns.....lb. 1.22 - 1.48
dms. .....lb. 1.13 - 1.16
Kainit, 20% K_2O, bulk, c.i.f., ports..ton.12.25 - —
Manure salt, dom., run of mine, approx. 30%, K_2O, bulk, c.i.f. ports.....unit-ton. .58½- —
import, 30%, K_2O, bulk, shipt. unit-ton. .58½- —
Metabisulphite, kgs.....lb. .12 - .13½
Muriate, dom., all strengths, min., 50% K_2O bulk, unit-ton. .53½- —
import, all strngths, min. 80% KCl, basis 50% K_2O, bulk, c.i.f. ports.. unit-ton. .53½- —
Potash muriate prices in bags are $2 per ton higher than bulk price.
Oxalate, pure, cryst., kgs....lb. .30 - .31
tech., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.i.f. ports. ton.55.00 Nom.
Perchlorate, kgs., works....lb. .09 - .10½
Permanganate, tech., dms...lb. .18½- .19
Prussiate, red, bbls.....lb. .30½- .34
Yellow, bbls. .....lb. .15 - .16
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .13 - —
Silicate alkaline, lump, bgs., lb. .07 - —
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 400 lbs..lb. .13 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
powd., bbls., 350 lbs.....lb. .14 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
tech., 90-95%, min. 90%, bgs., shipt., c.i.f. ports..ton.38.00 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
Xanthate, dms., c.l. .....lb. .13 - —
Potash-magnesia sulphate, 48-53%, min. 48%, bgs., ships. ton.25.75 - —
Potash-titanium oxalate, kgs...lb. .35 - .40
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Berries, bls. .....lb. .18 - .20
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Propane, tanks, G.3.....gal. .03 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls. .....lb. .17 - .18
Pumice stone, Italian, Amer.-grd., 4F, 3F, 2F, 1½F, and coarser, bbls., 3 or over, works..lb. .03 - —
less than 3, works..lb. .03½- —
F and 1, bbls., 3 or over, works..lb. .03½- —
less than 3, works..lb. .04 - —
O, O-½, O-¾, and ½, bbls., less than 3, works..lb. .04½- —
3 or over, works...lb. .04 - —
Ital-grd., bgs., c.l., shipt. ex dock, N.Y. ton.32.85 Nom.
l.c.l., 5-29 tons, ex whse., ton.37.70 - —
1,000-10,000 lbs., ex whse..ton.38.70 - —
2 bgs. to 1,000 lbs., ex whse..ton.40.70 - —
single bgs., ex whse.ton.45.70 - —
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .10 - .12
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
Pyrethrum concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2.4% pyrethrins (Seil test) 55-gal. dms. (incl.) frt. alld. E. of Rockies, standard brand..gal. 6.40 - 6.75
basis (30 to 1) 3.6% pyrethrins 55-gal. dms.. (incl.) frt. alld. E. of Rockies, standard brand..gal. 9.60 - 9.95
Pyrethrum, flowers, coarse, grnd. (g.d.p.), Japan, bgs., frt. alld., 15 tons or over..lb. .27 - .28½
fine powd. Japan, bbls., ton lots frt. alld..lb. .28 - .30
Pyridin, denaturing, dms....gal. 1.53 - —
refd., 2°, dms. .....lb. .45 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, bulk, c.i.f. Atl. ports..unit-ton. .12-13 Nom.
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib, dms, tins..lb. 2.15 - 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins..lb. 4.60 - —
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l. mines..ton. 9.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis...ton.12.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l. mines.ton. 7.50 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.10.50 - —
Pyroxylin, scrap, amber, cs., works..lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .10 - —
China white, ivory, cs., works..lb. .13 - —
dense white, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaque, cs., works..lb. .04 - —
shell-deml, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works...lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works.lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia, chips, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Quebracho extract, liquid, 35% tan., bbls., works..lb. .03½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Quebracho, extr., solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, plus duty..lb. .04 - —
clarified, 64% bgs., c.l., same basis. .04½- —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs..lb. .07 - .08
Root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Quercitron, extract, liquid, 51°, bbls..lb. .07½- .08¼
solid, dms.....lb. .10 - .15¼
Quicksilver, dom., flasks (76 lbs. net), dlvd., N.Y..flasks.74.00 -76.50
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. .80 - 1.00
Quinidine, cryst., small cns...oz. .96 - —
large, cns.....oz. .98 - —
powd., precip., cans.....oz. .91 - —
Sulphate, cns.....oz. .67 - —
Quinine, 100 cns., cns.....oz. .76 - —
Acetate, cns.....oz. .99 - —
Arsenate, cns.....oz. .99 - —
Arsenite, cns.....oz. 1.01 - —
Bisulphate, cns..... ...oz. .54 - —
Citrate, cns.....oz. .72 - —
Dihydrobromide, bots.....oz. .75 - —
Dihydrochloride, bots.....oz. .75 - —
Ethylcarbonate, cns.....oz. .75 - —
Ferrocyanide, cns.....oz. 1.01 - —
Formate, cns.....oz. .94 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns.....oz. 1.14 - —
Hydrochloride, cns.....oz. .68 Nom.
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns....oz. .75 - —
Hydriodide, cns.....oz. .99 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....oz. .99 - —
Phosphate, cns.....oz. .82 - —
Salicylate, cns.....oz. .73 - —
Sulphate, U.S.P. X, cns.....oz. .54 - —
U.S.P. XI, cns.....oz. .61 - —
Sulphocarbolate, cns.....oz. .97 - —
Tannate, cns.....oz. .87 - —
Tartrate, cns.....oz. .97 - —
Valerate, cns.....oz. .93 - —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride cns.oz. .75 - —

R

R, salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
paste, dms. .....lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed, Belgian, bgs.....lb. .06¼- .06½
Dutch, black, bgs.....lb. .06¼- .06½
red, bgs. .....lb. .06¼- .06⅝
Japanese, bgs.....lb. .06 - .06¼
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .36 - .38
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Red, Alizarin lake prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., Ia. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .90 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .90 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .95 - —
light shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .75 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .80 - —
light-medium shade bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .80 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .85 - —
maroon shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb. .95 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. 1.00 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. 1.05 - —
medium shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb. .80 - —
small lots, same basis, lb. .85 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .85 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .90 - —
selenide, bbls., dark, works, lb. 2.50 - —
light, works.....lb. 2.25 - —
Orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Carmine, 40 1-lb. cns., 500 lbs., lb. 4.15 - —
dms., 500-lb. lots.....lb. 4.00 - —
100-lb. lots .....lb. 4.10 - —
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide.)
Eosin toner, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .08¾- —
80%-85%, bbls., same basis..lb. .07¼- —
Iron oxide (see Red, oxide).
Lake C toner, bbls., same basis alizarin lake, contracts.lb. 1.25 - —
open order.....lb. 1.30 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin lake, contrs..lb. .75 - —
open order.....lb. .80 - —
Rose lake, bbls.....lb. .20 - .30
Pink, bbls.....lb. .15 - .20
Lithol-rubin toner, bbls., same basis alizarin lake..lb. 1.35 - —
Maroon lake, 25%, kgs., same basis alizarin lake contracts. lb. .40 - —
Oxide (see Red, purple oxide).
Mercury oxide, tech., dom.... bbls..lb. 1.26 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa., works..lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- —
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, New Castle, N.Y..lb. .08¼- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .07¾- —
Para, toner, concent., kegs, same basis alizarin lake, contracts..lb. .75 - —
open order .....lb. .80 - —
Persian, Gulf, oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, N. Y..lb. .04½- .04⅝
ex whse., Chicago, St. Louis..lb. .05⅝- —
San Fran., Los Ang., Portland, Seattle..lb. .05 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner)
Phosphotungstic rhodamine Y, kgs..lb. 3.90 - —
Purple lake, kegs.....lb. .60 - 1.00
Oxide, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis..lb. .03 - —
Toner, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Scarlet ink toner, kgs, same basis alizarin lake..lb. .50 - —
Lake, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .25 - .30
Spanish oxide, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y., lb. .03⅝- .0390
Toluidin toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. 1.35 - —
Tuscan, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y., E. St. Louis..lb. .11 - .40
Red, Venetian, bbls., works....lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0253- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .025¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .15 - —
quicksilver, bbls., 500 lbs..lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.51 - 1.64
Red dyes are listed under Dyes.
Red precipitate, N. F., powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.51 - —
Red saunders wood, ground, bbls. lb. .12 - .17
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.lb. .75 - .80
USP, cryst., bbls., works...lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Rhodinol, bots. .....lb. 6.65 -13.00
Rhubarb root, cs.....lb. .34 - .35
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .39 - .40
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .17¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .18¼- —
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt..lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .17¼- —
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
red, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Leaves, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Rosin, gum B, bbls., ex docks. 280 lbs. 5.25 - —
D, bbls.....280 lbs. 5.25 - —
E, bbls.....280 lbs. 5.55 - —
F, bbls.....280 lbs. 6.35 - —
G, bbls.....280 lbs. 6.50 - —
H, bbls.....280 lbs. 6.50 - —
I, bbls.....280 lbs. 6.50 - —
K, bbls.....280 lbs. 6.52½- —
M, bbls.....280 lbs. 6.55 - —
N, bbls.....280 lbs. 6.93 - —
W. G., bbls.....280 lbs. 7.25 - —
W. W., bbls.....280 lbs. 7.75 - —
X, bbls.....280 lbs. 7.75 - —
Rosin, wood, F. F.....280 lbs. 5.80 - 6.50
Rottenstone, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.50.00 - —
import., lump., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
powd., bbls. .....lb. .08½- .10
Rue, bls. .....lb. .15 - .16

S

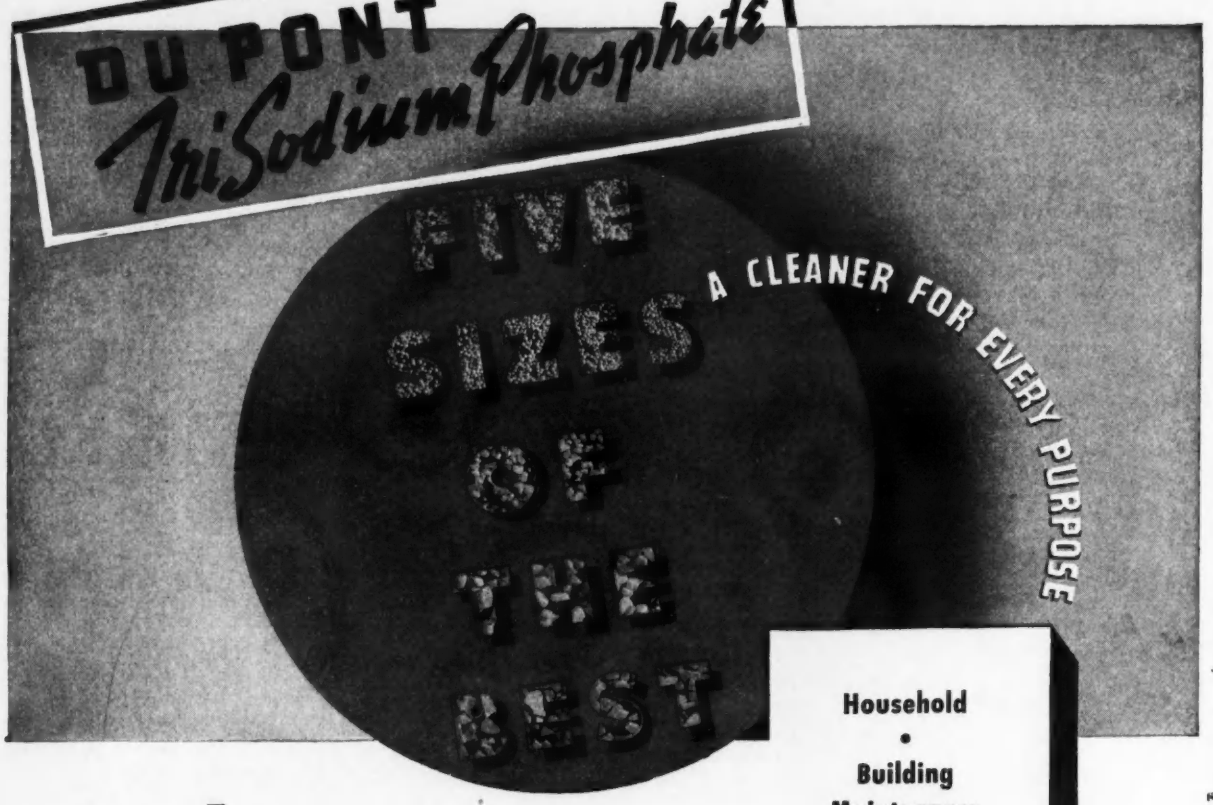
Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .19 - .20
Saccharin, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.70 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.75 - 2.05
Safflower, bls. .....lb. .24 - .25
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .28 - .29
Spanish, tins.....lb.27.00 -28.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. .52 - .53
dms. .....lb. .50 - .51
Sage, Dalmatian, stemless.....lb. .05¾- .06
garden, bls. .....lb. .06¼- .06½
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .02½- .03⅛
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.00 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 4.75 - —
Salol, gran., bbls., 200 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
bxs., 25 lbs.....lb. .93 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .99 - —
powd., fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.03 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Salt, rock, bgs., dlvd., N. Y..ton.13.20 -13.80
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd., N. Y..ton.15.00 -15.60
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., dlvd., N. Y..ton.15.30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y.....ton.16.30 -21.00
Saltcake, grd., dom., bbls., works, ton.19.00 -25.00
bulk, works.....ton.15.00 - —
import, bulk, c.i.f.....ton.15.00 -16.00
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. refined, cryst., 10-20 tons, bbls..100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.25
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 7.65 - 8.40
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 7.80 - 8.65
gran., bbls., 10-20 tons..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 6.65 - —
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 6.80 - —
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.100 lbs. 7.50 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 7.65 - —
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 7.80 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....lb.21.00 -22.00
Saponin, crude, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
purified, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Sarsaparilla, root, Honduras, bls.lb. .40 - .41
Mexican, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
Sassafras, bark, ord., bls.....lb. .13 - .15
select, bls. .....lb. .18 - .20
Savory, bbls.....lb. .07 - .07¼
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .07 - .07¼
Scammony root, bgs.....lb. .06 - .07
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .13¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14¾- —
Selenium, pwd., A, 10-lb. tins..lb. 2.00 - —
100-lb. cases .....lb. 1.75 - —
Senega, root, bls.....lb. .54 - .55
Senna leaves, Alexandria, bls.lb. .10 - .14
siftings, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
2 bls.....lb. .07 - .08
3, bls.....lb. .05½- .06
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .09 - .10
Pods, bls.....lb. .05½- .06
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bbls., f.o.b., N.Y..lb. .19 - .20
dlvd. Boston.....lb. .19½- .20½
Chicago .....lb. .19¾- .20¾
Pacific Coast.....lb. .22 - .23
refd., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.....lb. .25 - —
dlvd. Boston.....lb. .25½- —
Chicago .....lb. .25¾- —
Pacific Coast.....lb. .28 - —
Garnet, bgs.....lb. .12½- .13
Orange, D.C., VSO., Diamond, cases..lb. .20 - .21
Superfine, bgs., f.o.b. Bost. N. Y..lb. .11½- .12
dlvd. Chicago.....lb. .12 - .12½
Pacific Coast.....lb. .15 - .15½
T.N., bgs., f.o.b. Bost. N. Y.lb. .11 - .11½
dlvd. Chicago.....lb. .11½- .12
Pacific Coast.....lb. .14 - .14½
Shellac varnish, orange, 5-lb. cut, bbls..gal. .90 - .95
4½-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. .85 - .90
4-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. .80 - .85
white, 5-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.00 - 1.10
4½-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. .95 - 1.05
4-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. .90 - 1.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 93-97%, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works.ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works.ton.19.00 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.20.00 - —
wet-grd., 95-97%, 325 mesh., bgs., c.l., works..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works.ton.19.50 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works.ton.36.50 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.38.00 - —
96-98%, 325 mesh., bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works.ton.21.50 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.23.00 - —

Potash Glyc.—Soda Caustic

Silica, amorph., wet-grd., 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.22.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works.ton.25.50 - —
smaller lots.....ton.27.00 - —
hard-quarts, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Silver bullion.....oz. .42⅝- —
Govt. purchase.....oz. .6464- —
Nitrate, vis.....oz. .51½- .53⅛
Nucleinate, bots., cns., 480 ozs., oz. .30 - .31
Proteinate, bots., cns., 480 ozs., oz. .29 - .30
Simaruba bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Skatol, bots.....lb.75.00 -80.00
Skullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Western, bls.....lb. .14 - .17
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.10.00 -15.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Smalt, black, extra velvet, cns. lb. .05 - .06
Blue, cts.....lb. .07 - .08½
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .11 - .13
cut, bls., bbls.....lb. .09 - .10
powd., bbls. .....lb. .12 - .14
Soda, abietate, dms... .....lb. .10 - —
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .08¼- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60% dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .04½- .05
Alginate, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Antimoniate, bbls.....lb. .12 - .12½
Arsenate, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Arsenite, dry, gray, dms., c.l., dealers' works.....lb. .07½- .09¼
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .08 - .10
white, dms., c.l., dealers' works..lb. .09 - .11
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .09¼- .11½
liquid, 50 gls., dms.....gal. .35 - —
Soda arsenite, dry, gray, prices are ¼c. per pound higher in Chicago; 1c. per pound higher in Houston, Tex., and Colorado. White prices are 1c. per pound higher in Tex. and Colo.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. .95 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.09
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.08 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.23 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.48 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.88 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
Soda ash l.c.l. prices are per 100 lbs. f.o.b. recognized warehouse points and include delivery in any quantity to customer's sidewalk within recognized local trucking distance of seller's warehouse. The sales zones are:—Zone 1, E. of Miss. R., but including Davenport and St. Louis, to S. bndry. of Va. and Ky., N. E. States (in Me., N. H., Vt.), special local prices apply for shipts. to various counties; Zone 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), E. Kan. (incl. Wichita), Minn., Miss., Mo. (except St. Louis), N. C., Omaha, S.C., Tenn.; Zone 3, Ark., Kan. (W. of Wichita), La., Neb. (except Omaha), N.D., Okla., S.D., Tex. (except El Paso); Zone 4, Ariz., Colo., El Paso (Tex.), Idaho, Mont., Nev., N.M., Spokane, Utah, Wyo.; Zone 5, Calif., Ore., Wash. (except Spokane).
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .39 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 or more, lb. .46 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .47 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .50 - —
dms, 4,000 lbs., or more..lb. .47 - .48
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .48 - .49
900 lbs. or less..... lb. .51 - .52
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y...100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y..100 lbs. 2.76 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., wks..... 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 1.55 - 1.60
l.c.l., bgs.....100 lbs. 1.90 - 1.95
Bichromate, spot, c.l., works, lb. .06⅝- —
l.c.l., 6 cks. or 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .07 - —
6 cks. or 9 bbls. or less, works..lb. .07¼- —
Bifluoride, bbls. .....lb. .12½- .13
Bisulphite, powd., bbls. c.l. bbls., wks.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.50
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
Solution, 32 deg., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.55 -
33 deg., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35 deg., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.100 lbs. 1.65 - —
40 deg., bbls., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .31 - —
fiber dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .32 - —
Cacodylate bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.31 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.50 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda, anh)
Caustic, flake, 76%, 1, gr., powd., ammon. process, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
dms., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 3.55 - 4.90
2 .....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3 .....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4 .....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70

Soda Caustic—Strychnine

Soda caustic, electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same zone prices as ammonia process.
liquid, 47-49% buyer's tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.95 - —
seller's tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
70%, buyers' tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
seller's tanks, works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, ammon. process, dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., same zone prices as ammon. process.
Caustic soda l.c.l. prices are on the same basis as those for soda ash. The sales zones are also the same.
Chlorate, dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .06½
Citrate, U.S.P., VIII, gran., bbls..225 lbs. .19½- —
cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .21½- —
25 lbs.....lb. .23½- .24½
kgs.. 100 lbs.....lb. .20½- —
USP XI, gran., bbls., 250 lbs. lb. .26 - —
cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .28 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .30 - .31
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .27 - —
Soda, citrate U.S.P., XI, powd., bbls., 250 lbs..lb. .28½- —
cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .28½- —
25 lbs.....lb. .30½- .31½
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .27½- —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dom., dms..lb. .14 - .15
import, 90%, cs.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
Diacetate, 25-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .08 - —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Phila..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .07¾- —
5-9, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
1-4, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
95%, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .08 - —
5-9 same basis.....lb. .08½- —
1-4, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. Phila.
Glycerophosphate, N. F., cryst., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.40 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.. lb. 1.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.20 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.45 - —
Hydrosulphite, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Hydroxide, USP., sticks, cns. 100 lbs. .20½- .22
Hypophosphite, N.F., cns.... 100 lbs..lb. .67 - —
Hyposulphite, cryst., large, bgs, c.l., wks, frt. equal'd, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., wks, frt. equal'd 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.60
Soda, hyposulphite, pea, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
5,000 lbs., and over, bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
bbls., wks.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.20
dms., wks.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.60
2,500 to 5,000 lbs., bgs., wks..100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
bbls., wks.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.30
dms., wks.....100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.60
500 to 2,500 lbs., bgs., wks., 100 lbs. 3.10 - 3.35
bbls., wks.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
dms., wks.....100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.85
less than 500 lbs., bgs., wks, 100 lbs. 3.70 - 3.95
bbls., wks.....100 lbs. 3.90 - 4.15
dms., wks.....100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.45
Iodate, jars.....lb. 5.02 - 5.07
Iodide, jars .....lb. 2.10 - —
bots. .....lb. 2.21 - 2.47
Mandelate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.30 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - —
Metanilate, kgs..... ..lb. .41 Nom.
Metasilicate, ground, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
cryst., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Molybdate, kgs., wks.....lb. .60 - —
less kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Naphthenate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate, crude, c.l., 100-lb. bgs., Oct.-June delivery, f.o.b. cars producing point or ports, rail or boat shipment..ton.29.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis..ton.28.30 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
Soda, nitrate, rfd., gran., bbls., 10 tons..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
pwd., bbls., ton lots.100 lbs. 5.65 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 5.90 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized..lb. .06¾- —
c.l., West Coast, f.o.b. f.o.b. ports..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¼- .11¼
Soda nitrate l.c.l. price range represents delivery at various points.
Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kgs. .....lb. .11 - —
Perborate, N.F., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 8.20 - —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
Picramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bbls., works. lb. .09½- .10
Pyrophosphate, anhyd., c.l., bgs., wks., frt. equal'd.. 100 lbs. 5.90 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
10,000 lbs. or over, bgs., same basis..100 lbs. 6.25 - —
bbls., same basis.....100 lbs. 6.45 - —
less than 10,000 lbs., bgs., same basis..100 lbs. 6.90 - —
bbls., same basis....100 lbs. 7.10 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs., dlvd., N. Y...100 lbs. 1.20 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.00 - —
bbls., dlvd. N. Y.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, bxs.....lb. .52 - —
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
20 dms., and up, dlvd.N.Y.C. 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
5-19 dms.....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
1-4 dms.....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Silicate, 40° turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Silicofluoride, dom., bbls.....lb. .04¾- .05
import, bbls. .....lb. .04¼- .04¾
Stannate, dms.....lb. .30 - .33
Stearate, lump, powd., bbls., works..lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.45 - 1.65
5 tons or over, works, 100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd., 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd., 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd., 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd., 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., 100 lbs., works..lb. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls. .....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more...100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4 .....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
Sulphocyanide, dms.. cns....lb. .28 - .47
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see hyposulphite).
Tungstate, CP, kgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
tech., kgs. .....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Solvent, high-flash, dms., works, frt., equald..gal. .31 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .26 - —
naphtha, solvent, dms., works, gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt., alld. gal. .26 - —
W. coast, f.o.b., Minnequa, Colo..gal. .26 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, solut., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - —
Sparteine sulphate, cns.....oz. 1.00 - 1.05
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Spruce extract, bbls., works...lb. .01¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01¼- —
powd., bgs.....lb. .04 - —
super, bbls., works.....lb. .01¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01¼- —
Squawvine leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Squill red, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
white, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .45 - .50
St. John's bread, bls.....lb. .06¼- .07
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.60
dlvd., N. Y.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.95
powd., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago. 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.70
dlvd., N. Y.....100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.05
Potato, dom., bgs.....lb. .04 - .05
import, bgs.....lb. .05 - .06
Rice, bbls.....lb. .06¼- .07¼
Wheat, thick boil, bbls.....lb. .06¼- —
Staveacre seed, bgs. .....lb. .17 - .18
Stearin, oleo, bbls.....lb. .07 - .07¼
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs. .....lb. .48 - .49
Stramonium leaves, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Seed, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Strontium bromide, fib, dms..lb. .57 - .68
kgs., 150 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
Carbonate, N.F., IV, 250-lb. bbls..lb. .30 - —
25-lb. bxs.....lb. .35 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .32 - —
Chloride, bbls. .....lb. .13½- —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.90 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 2.85 - —
Nitrate, dom., bbls c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
25 bbls. and over.....lb. .08¼- —
1-4 bbls. and over.....lb. .08¾- —
import, bbls.....lb. .07¾- .08¾
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs.lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Strontium acetate, bots.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .50 - —
powd., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .40 - —
Acetate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .66 - —
Arsenate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .68 - —
Arsenite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .66 - —



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Strychnine, glycerophosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .67 - —
Hydrochloride, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .66 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .77 - —
Nitrate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .60 - —
Phosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .67 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .42 - —
powd., cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .32 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat. grade, bbls., l.c.l., works.lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works....lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Milk., bbls., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over.....lb. .16 - —
less than 10.....lb. .17 - —
Sulfanilamide, 5 lb. bots.....lb. 1.90 - —
fib., dms., 1,000 lbs.. 1 delivery, lb. 1.50 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.55 - —
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.80
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.30
Sulphur, crude, bulk, 1,000 tons, mines, contracts, long ton.16.00 - —
ex vessels, Atlantic seaboard..long ton.20.50 - —
Flowers, bgs., c.l., works....
100 lbs. 3.00 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 4.10
refined, broken, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.90
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.05
flour, comm'l, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.35
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.60 - 2.70
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
heavy, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., works....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.30
bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.65
light, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.40
bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.75
rock, virgin, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.100 lbs. 2.15 - —
roll, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., works....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.10
bbls., works....100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.25
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., works....lb. .04 - —
10-gal. dms., c.l.....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
Dioxide, liq., com'l, cyls., works..lb. .07 - .09
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .07
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .05
refrigeration, cyls., works.lb. .16 - .40
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .07½- .10
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3 90 - —
Sumac, grd., Sicilian, bls....ton.67.00 - —
leaf, bales.....ton.69.00 - —
Extract, 42°, bbls.....lb. .05¼- .06¼
51°, bbls.....lb. .06½- .08½
stainless, bbls.....lb. .06½- .08½
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs., lb. .06 - .06½
medium, bgs. .....lb. .04½- .05
poultry, bgs.....lb. .03½- .04
Superphosphate, guaranteed, 16%, bulk, f.o.b. cars, boat, Balto. ton. 8.00 - —
run-of-pile, basis 16%, bulk, same basis..ton. 7.50 - —
triple, 40-48%, a.p.a. bulk, f.o.b. Balto..unit-ton. .70 - —

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Talc, dom., Calif., 1, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.20.00 - —
2, bgs., c.l., mills.....ton.17.00 - —
N.Y., fibrous, 93-94%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., mills.. ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., mills.....ton.16.00 - —
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., mills.....ton.17.00 - —
98-99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.15.25 - —
l.c.l., mills.....ton.17.25 - —
99.85-99.95%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills...ton.17.00 - —
coarse, off color, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.11.00 -13.00
Ohio, alum-mag. type, grd., bgs., c.l., mills..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., mills.....ton.24.50 - —
Vermont, bgs., c.l., mills. ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.25.00 - —
Canad., bgs., c.l., mills...ton.11.50 -13.00
French, high-grade, bgs., l.c.l., ex whse..ton.45.00 -60.00
ordinary, bgs., c.l., ex dock, arrival..ton.23.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.27.50 -32.50
Italian, 1, bgs., ex dock, arrival. ton.65.00 -67.00
ex whse.....ton.85.00 - —
2, bgs., ex dock, arrival.ton.60.00 -62.00
Tallow, animal, edible, bbls...lb. .07¾- .07¾
extra, loose, works.....lb. .05¼- —
special, loose, works.....lb. .06¼- —
Tallow, vegetable, ship, cs...lb. .07½- .08
sulphonated 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05 - .05½
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - .06½
50% (43% fat) dms., c.l..lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- .08
50% (48% fat), dms c.l..lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .09
Tamarind, W. I., bbls.....lb. .05 - .05½
kegs .....keg. 5.00 - 5.25
Tankage, animal, dom., grd., 10-12%, ammon., 15-20% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 2.85 & .10
unground, 9-11% ammon., 15-20% b.p.l., bulk, unit-ton. 2.85 & .10
fertilizer grade, 10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 2.65 & .10
high-grade feeding, bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 2.90 & .10
import., S. Amer., 10-12% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, c.l.f. ports ship. unit-ton. 3.10 & .10
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Tapioca, flour, bgs.....lb. .02 - .04
Tar acid oil, 15%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .25 - —
20%, dms., c.l., works....gal. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .28½- —
Tar, pine, retort, dms., c.l., dlvd.
E. cities..gal. .26 - —
dlvd., ports.....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .26 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .20 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. .22 - .22½
Tartar emetic tech., fine gran., bbls., 5 or more..lb. .27¾- —
less than 5.....lb. .28 - —
powd., bbls., 5 or more..lb. .27¾- —
less than 5.....lb. .28 - —
USP, powd., bbls.....lb. .33 - .33½
Terebene, cans.....lb. .70 - .75
Terpinyl acetate, cns.....lb. .77 - 1.00
Terpin hydrate, kgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Terpineol, CP, cns.....lb. .25 - —
dms. .....lb. .23 - —
Terpineol, alpha, denat. grade, dms., c.l., wks., net wgt...lb. .17 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works.lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, CP, dms..lb. .21½- —
tech., dms. .....lb. .09½- —
Tetralin, dms. .....lb. .12 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 90% pure, dms, works..lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Theobromine, cns. .....lb. 2.10 - 2.40
Sodiosalicylate, cns. .....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
5-lb. bots. .....lb. 2.01 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. .....lb. .24 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme, French, bls.....lb. .14½- .15
Tin, mol, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.45 - —
Iodide, kgs., 50 lbs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - 3.40
Timbo root, powd., 4% rotenone, bbls..lb. .18 - .26
5% rotenone, bbls.....lb. .22 - .30
Tin chloride (ous), anhyd.....lb. .43 - .43½
Crystals, bbls., kgs.....lb. .35 - .35½
Metal, Straits.....lb. .45 - —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. .48 - .50
Tetrachloride, anhyd., bbls...lb. .22¾- —
Titanium, dioxide, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), E. frt. alld..lb. .15 - —
Pac. cst., f.o.b. terminals, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, E., dlvd....lb. .15¼- —
Pac. cst., ex whse....lb. .15½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., E. dlvd.lb. .15½- —
Pac. cst., ex whse....lb. .15½- —
50-999 lbs., E. dlvd.....lb. .15¾- —
Pac. cst., ex whse....lb. .15¾- —
under 50 lbs., E. dlvd..lb. .18 - —
Pac. cst., ex whse....lb. .18 - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), E. frt. alld..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, E. dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., E. dlvd.lb. .15¾- —
50-999 lbs., E. dlvd.. b. .16 - —
phthalate-treated, bgs., c.l., (20 tons), E. frt. alld.lb. .23 - —
Pac. cst., f.o.b. terminal, lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, E. dlvd...lb. .23¼- —
Pac. cst., ex whse..lb. .23¼- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., E. dlvd.lb. .23½- —
Pac. cst., ex whse....lb. .23½- —
50-999 lbs., E. dlvd.....lb. .23¾- —
Pac. cst., ex whse..lb. .23¾- —
under 50 lbs.....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), E. frt. alld..lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, E. dlvd...lb. .23½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., E. dlvd.lb. .23¾- —
50-999 lbs., E. dlvd....lb. .24 - —
pigment, barium, calcium, or magnesium base, c.l., E. frt. alld.....lb. .05¾- —
Pac. cst., f.o.b. terminal. lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Pac. cst., ex whse..lb. .05¾- —
under 50 lbs., E. dlvd.lb. .06¾- —
bbls., c.l., E., frt. alld...lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., E., dlvd.....lb. .06¼- —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs....lb. .86 - —
Tolu, balsam, cns.....lb. .44 - .45
Toluidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Toluol (toluene), pure, dms., works..gal. .27 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .22 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .22 - —
Nitration, dms., wks.....gal. .28½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .23½- —
Tonga vine, NF, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
root, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Triacetin, dms. .....lb. .26 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .77 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .80 - —
Tributyl citrate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd., lb. .42 - —
cns., works .....lb. .46 - .48
Tributylamines, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone A..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .095 - —
Zone B, c.l.....lb. .105 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .110 - —
Zone C, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .105 - —
Zone A is East of the Rockies; B takes in Rocky Mountain States, and Zone C represents Pacific Coast States.
Tricresyl phosphate, CP, cns., dlvd..lb. .40½- .51½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34½- —
500 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .37½- —
tech., 1, dms., c.l. .....lb. .23 - —
500 lbs., dms.....lb. .23½- —
less than 500 lbs., dms.lb. .26½- .37½
2, dms., c.l. .....lb. .22 - —
500 lbs., dms.....lb. .22½- —
less than 500 lbs.....lb. .25½- .36½
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., dlvd., lb. .45 - —
Triethylenegiycol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
Trimethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .54 - .56
dms., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 1.05 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, dms.....lb. .35 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.26.00 - —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.16.00 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99%, dms., wks..lb. 2.80 - 3.00
Oxide, CP, kgs.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
tech., kgs. .....lb. 1.85 - 1.95
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs..lb. .05½- .05¾
Madras, bgs.....lb. .06¼ Nom.
Turpentine, spirits, gum, bbls., c.l., ex dock..gal. .29¾- —
l.c.l., 10, ex dock.....gal. .31¾- —
5, ex dock.....gal. .33¾- —
wood, dest. dist., dms., dlvd. E. cities, ports..gal. .22 - .24
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .20 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., dlvd.gal. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .22 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, kgs.....lb. 1.75 - —
Urea, dom., 46 + % N. bgs., 5 tons, f.o.b. Atl. ports or Belle, W. Va..ton.95.00 - —
smaller lots, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va..ton.95.00 - —
f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.101.00 - —
import, 46% N. bgs., 5 tons, f.o.b. Atl., Gulf ports or Belle, W. Va., shipt.ton.95.00 - —
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y. from whse.101.00 - —
pure, cs. .....lb. .14½- .15½
Urea-ammonia liquor 55% ammon., tanks, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports. NH_3 unit. No prices.
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .08¼- .08¾

V

Valerian root, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Valonia, beards, bgs., shipt..ton.46.00 - —
Cups, bgs., shipt.....ton.31.00 - —
extract, powdered, 63%.....lb. .06 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Mexican, tins.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
cut, tins.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
South American, tins.....lb. 3.90 - 4.00
Vanillin, ex eugenol, 25-lb. tins, lb. 2.10 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.20 - —
Vanillin, ex guaiacol, 10c. per lb. less
Venice turpentine, true, cs....lb. .42 - .44
Verdigris, bbls., kgs.....lb. .22 - .24
Vinyl acetate, cns., works....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs., gross, works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13 - —
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see petroleum naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Wattle bark, bgs., shipt.....ton.37.50 -39.00
Extract, bbls. .....lb. .04½-
Wax, bayberry, import, bgs...lb. .16¾- .17
Bees, white, bleach, slabs, cs., 500 lbs. .37 - .39
yellow, crude, Africa, bgs., lots of 10..lb. .20½- .21
1 bg.....lb. .21 - .21½
Brazil, Chile, bgs., 5-10 tons, lb. .22 - .22½
1 ton.....lb. .22½- .23
500 lbs. .....lb. .24 - .24½
100 lbs.....lb. .23 - .23½
refd., slabs, cs., lbs.....lb. .32½- .33
Candelilla, bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .15¼- .15¾
jobbing lots.....lb. .15¾- .16¼
Carnauba, No. 3, chalky, bgs., 1 ton..lb. .31 - .33
5 bgs.....lb. .31½- .33½
1 bg.....lb. .32 - .34
N. C. 2, bgs.....lb. .37 - .37½
N. C. 3, bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .31½- .33
5 bgs.....lb. .32 - .33½
1 bg.....lb. .32½- .34
refined, bgs.....lb. .36½- .37
yellow, No. 1, bgs., 1 ton..lb. .40 - .40½
5 bgs.....lb. .40½- .41
1 bg.....lb. .41 - .41½
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .39 - .39½
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .08½- —
jobbing lots .....lb. .09½- —
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton.lb. .09½- —
jobbing lots .....lb. .10½- —
160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .10½- —
jobbing lots.....lb. .11½- —
Japan, cs.....lb. .10¼- .1
Montan, bgs., c.l.....lb. .11 - —
5 tons.....lb. .11¼- .11½
less than 1 ton.....lb. .11½- .11¾
Ozokerite, hard, green, congeal, p. 66°-68° C., bgs..lb. .62 Nom.
70°-72° C., bgs.....lb. .35 Nom.
74°-76° C., bgs.....lb. .38 Nom.
snow-white, pure 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. .45 - .46
yellow, natural, 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. .35 - .36
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .22 - .23
cakes, cs. .....lb. .23 - .24
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls...lb. .06 - .06¼
White precipitate, powd., 5-lb. bots..lb. 1.59 - —
dms., 50 lbs., or more...lb. 1.46 - —
Whiting, chalk, com'l., dry-grd., bip. bgs., c.l., works..ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.15.00 -16.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.17.00 - —
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.20 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.13.20 -14.50
wet-grnd., bip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 -15.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 -19.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.17.00 -18.00
glider's bolted, bip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.18.00 -19.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -20.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.60 -15.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.60 -16.50
extra bolted, bip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.18.00 -22.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -22.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.60 -17.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.60- 18.50
Paris white, bip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.18.60 -24.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -25.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.60 -20.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.60 -21.50
English cliffstone (see Whiting, chalk, Paris white).
limestone, air floated, 99.75%, 250 mesh, paper bgs., c.l., ton. 9.35 - —
99.75% 200 mesh, paper bgs., c.l., same basis.ton. 8.60 - —
99% 200 mesh, paper bgs., c.l., same basis.....ton. 6.25 - —
gilders, bgs, (extra), c.l., works..ton.11.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works.ton.12.50 - —
4-8 tons, works.....ton.13.50 - —
2-4 tons, works.....ton.14.50 - —
extra, bgs., (extra), c.l., works..ton.12.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works, ton.13.50 - —
4-8 tons, works....ton.14.50 - —
2-4 tons, works....ton.15.50 - —
putty grade, bgs. (extra), c.l., works..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works.ton.12.00 - —
4-8 tons, works.....ton.13.00 - —
2-4 tons, works.....ton.14.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, water-floated, bgs., (extra), c.l., works..ton.11.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works.ton.12.50 - —
4-8 tons, works.....ton.13.50 - —
2-4 tons, works.....ton.14.50 - —
precipitated, bgs., c.l., works, ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.20.00 - —
smaller lots, works....ton.25.00 - —
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls..lb. .04½- .05
rossed, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Wild indigo root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .40 - .45
Leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, dom., fine, bgs., extra, c.l., works..ton.25.00 - —
standard, bgs., c.l., works.. ton.20.00 - —
import, 70 mesh, bgs., ex dock, ton.22.00 - —
80 mesh, bgs., ex dock....ton.24.50 - —
100 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton.27.50 - —
120 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton.30.00 - —
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Levant, bgs.....lb. 5.70 - 5.75
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .08 - .09

X

Xylol (xylene), indus., dms., works..gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .26 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .26 - —
nitration, dms., wks.....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .33 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .33 - —
5°, dms., works.....gal. .37 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt., alld., gal. .32 - —
10°, dms., works.....lb. .34 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .29 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Yellow, cadmium, CP, import., bxs..lb. 1.35 - 1.75
lithopone, all shades, bbls. 1 ton, works, frt. alld.lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .50 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .55 - —
sulphide, orange, bbls., works, lb. .85 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St Paul, contracts....lb. .14½- —
open order .....lb. .15½- —
Chrome yellow CP prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex., (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis, chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose shade, bbls., same basis, chrome..lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide (see M).
Ocher, Amer., golden, A, bbls., works..lb. .06¼- —
B, bbls., works.....lb. .04½- —
C, bbls., works.....lb. .03½- —
yellow, A, bbls., works...lb. .02¾- —
B, bbls., works.....lb. .02½- —
C, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - —
D, bbls., works.....lb. .0195- —
E, bbls., works.....lb. .01775- —
F, bbls., works.....lb. .01½- —
G, bbls., works.....lb. .01½- —
H, bbls., works.....lb. .01½- —
French, all shades, cks., c.l., ex dock Balto, Boston, N. Orleans, for import. lb. .02475- —
New York (f.o.b.)..lb. .02½- —
Philadelphia, for import..lb. .02¾- —
Portland, Seattle...lb. .03 - —
San Pedro, S. Francisco..lb. .0290- —
l.c.l., ex dock, Balto, Boston, N. Orleans..lb. .02575- —
New York .....lb. .02½- —
ex-dock Phila., for import..lb. .02¾- —
Portland, Seattle....lb. .03¼- —
San Pedro, S. Francisco..lb. .03 - —
ex whse., Balto., Boston, N. Orleans..lb. .02725- —
Chicago, E. St. Louis, Ind'polis, K. City, Milwauk., St. Louis, lb. .02¾- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .03½- —
New York .....lb. .02¾- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .03¼- —
Portland, Seattle....lb. .03¾- —
San Pedro, S. Francisco..lb. .03¼- —
f.o.b. N. Y., from dock, lb. .02¾- —
from whse. .....lb. .02¾- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem Easton, N.Y. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04¾- —
synth., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06¾- —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc, bbls., same basis chrome CP, contracts..lb. .18 - —
open order .....lb. .19 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Yellow root (xanthorisa), bls..lb. .09 - .10
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .08 - .08½
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls..oz. 2.50 - 2.55

Z

Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd., lb. .21 - —
USP., bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .27 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
Arsenate, bgs., cs., c.l. dealers, E. of Rockies..lb. .12½- —
c.l., bgs., cs.....lb. .13 - —

—Continued on page 58

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New Capital Not the Need

In a way, the popular phrase, "need for new capital," offered as basic in the business problems of today, is not happily worded. Substitution of "revolving" for "new" would result in a more apt designation of the need, and the phrase would be free from connotations that business cannot keep itself going, but must be fed more money with apparently increasing frequency. At a time when everybody thinks that he knows that, for example, the railroads have been fed more than they possibly could digest, such adverse and, at least theoretically, inaccurate connotations are to be avoided.

It is unfortunate that, because of certain practices of financeering and the limitations of the economic intelligence of boom-made business "leaders" (?), business in many instances has a perennial need for new capital. This, in cold fact, is the financial view of the situation, and not that of capable business men. The latter know that the capital which will do them the most good is that which they can earn and plow back into progress and expansion. This is the capital that is denied them by such finance-sired ideas as the surplus profits tax.

The explanation for such ideas can be found only in the solely financial economic view—they make a need for new money—and that is why, in spite of doleful protestations to the contrary, finance is ready to oversubscribe for every plausibly valuable offering of securities that comes along. What matters if the earnings do go largely for taxes? That makes a need for still another feeding of new capital.

The source of capital on which business should mainly rely is its own earnings—each enterprise to be its own financier. There is, in truth, satisfaction of a sort in being able to get somebody else to pay one's way. But, when the somebody else sees an apparently more promising return on this generosity, or gets scared by a phantom of his ignorance—the day of reckoning is a black one.

What business needs is freedom to spend its own money in its own way for its own advancement. Its earnings should not be taken from it to pay somebody else's way or to make a place for somebody else's money.

Paint in the Housing Plans

Although most of the study regarded as necessary for the successful promotion of the Federal and related housing programs is that with respect to financing, there is a large and plain need for constructive consideration of matters of technic. In fact, it may confidently be said that the development of a satisfactory financing plan depends to no slight degree on the application of technical methods which will reduce construction costs.

Efforts are being made in several directions, largely in the face of substantial resistance, to modernize the methods of the construction industry. Labor costs are an important factor, and the more promising of the efforts for change take into consideration the savings that might be effected in this item through methods that would provide a greater number of days' employment in a year. This is a potent influence in the study of prefabrication, and labor costs are not the only item in which savings could be made under this method.

The interest of the paint industry should be turned more closely upon prefabricated construction materials. Paint technicians could find it worth while to devote study to the application of protective coatings in prefabrication. The subject is an interesting one. The paint industry can contribute to the practicability of prefabrication, and it should address itself to this purpose lest it be left out of the new construction picture.

Particular attention might well be given to the possibilities of coloring artificial stone, concrete blocks and tiles, gypsum and other wall materials, and the concrete units of the promising Mopin system of prefabrication. These do not call for paints or varnishes; but they offer opportunities for those who know about coloring materials.

—O-P-D—

Brokerage Ban Sticks

The Supreme Court of the United States has written "stet" on the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the Biddle case, which upheld the Federal Trade Commission's finding that the Robinson-Patman act was violated by the respondent, a purchasing agency, in turning over to its clients brokerage fees collected from manufacturers from which it purchased goods for its clients. The question raised in this case was fundamental in respect of the particular provision of the law. The answer by the courts leaves considerable doubt with reference to certain aspects of collective buying, especially because the exemption for cooperative buying organizations provided in the Patman act is not clearly defined.

There is a lack of precision also in the provision of the law defining illegal brokerage and similar fees. This was, in part at least, responsible for a division of opinion on the circuit bench. But, the provision has clarity in applying the force of the law in all instances of the payment or collection of such fees "except for services rendered." The legality of any payment by a seller for a buying service is, therefore, basically a question of fact—does the buying agency perform a service for the seller?

It was the position of the Federal Trade Commission in the Biddle case, and also in the A. & P. case, that the services for which fees or allowances were collected were of little, if any, value to the sellers. The commission held, and the circuit court majority concurred, that the payments were but subterfuges for rebates. It is significant that this position set aside all consideration of whether the effects of the practice were injurious to competition. The allowances in themselves were held to constitute illegal discrimination.

It is expected that the consequence of the supreme court's acceptance of the Federal Trade Commission's interpretation of the statutory definition of illegal brokerage fees will be a change in the method of dealing between manufacturers and distributors. In some quarters this is seen to imply that direct dealings, confined to buyers of comparably equal capacity, will be sought by such buyers and perhaps by certain manufacturers. This might mean a boost for private brand goods, in such distributive circles, because it is not expected that manufacturers of nationally advertised goods will be inclined to restrict their distribution in this manner.

Cooperative buying agencies are faced with a problem by the supreme court's action in the Biddle case, because the point at issue applies to agencies controlled by the buyer or buyers. But, because the allowances accruing to collective buyers do not represent discriminations, being available through other channels, the problem, in itself, is not a serious one. The facts of the methods control their legality.

—O-P-D—

Study the Regulations

Interest of the drug trade in the regulations proposed under the new Federal food, drug, and cosmetic act centers chiefly in those which interpret the provisions having to do with labeling. Because offenses of omission are equally liable with those of commission, the question of statutorily satisfactory labeling is a puzzler. It is apparent that the purpose of the administrative agency is to stretch the liability as far as possible. It proposes in the tentative regulations that meticulous care be exercised to provide adequate information.

Evidence of this is to be found in many of the regulations, but particular attention is aroused by the requirement in respect of the stating of differences from official "strength, quality, or purity," and in greater degree by this general rule under section 201 (n) as to what a label must provide in the way of information:—

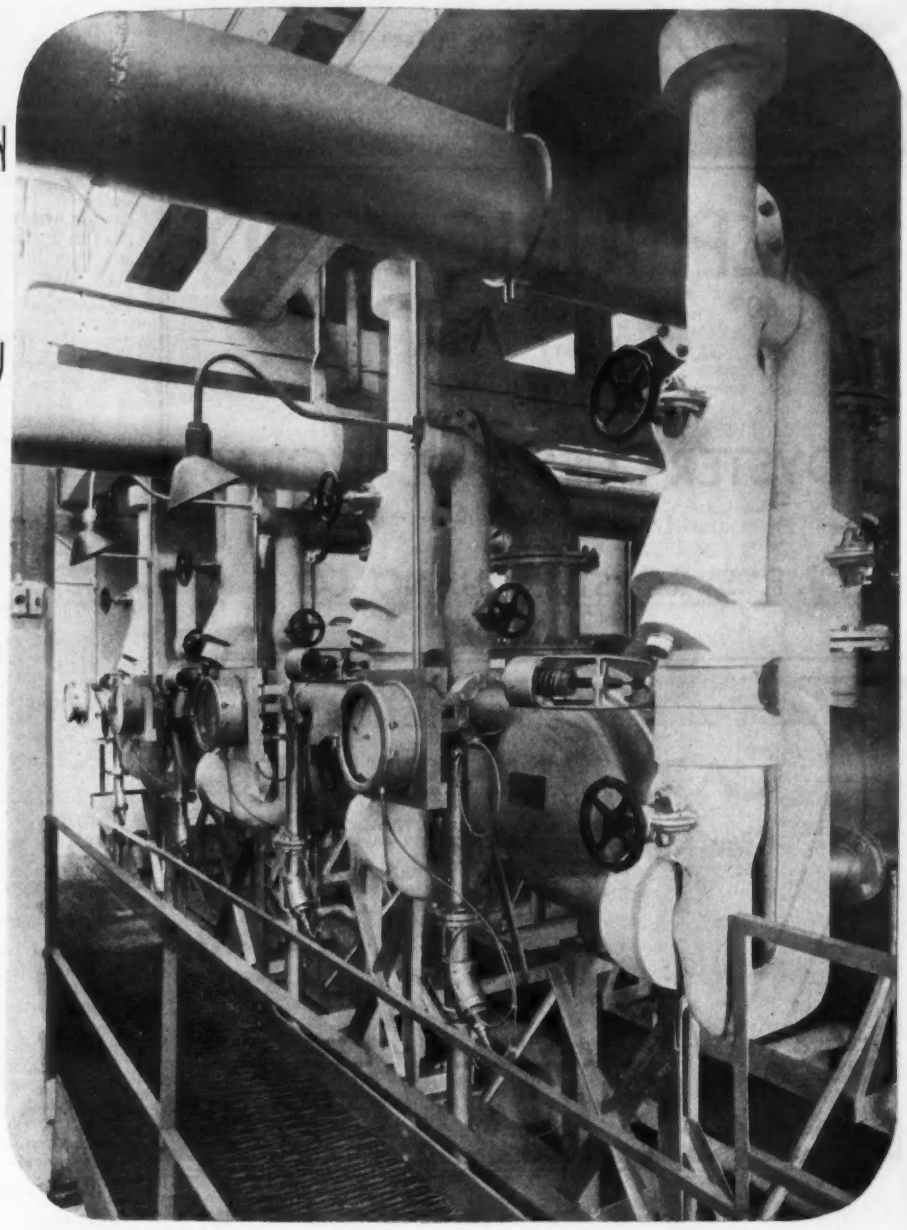
> Among facts material in the light of a representation is the fact, when it exists, of a substantial difference of opinion as to the truth of such representation, among experts qualified by scientific training and experience to evaluate the truth of such representation.

This broad requirement takes on especial significance and importance in the light of, for example, the recent dictum of the American Medical Association of the therapeutic uselessness of guaiacol. Labels will have to be of circus-poster size if they must set forth all the differences between A.M.A. opinion and that of reputable authors who had no foreknowledge of the association's pontifical pronouncements. A drug that has been proved therapeutically valuable by practicing physicians over decades is still valuable in spite of the dicta of "progressives" who do not know how to use it. Expert opinion is not recognized by the law. It is not reasonable, or legal, to require that a label be an all-embracing treatise on therapeutic beliefs or fads.

The proposed drug regulations are voluminous. So are those on the more general provisions of the law. The three weeks of grace before these regulations come to hearing afford all too little time for their adequate consideration. But, they must be considered in greatest detail.

CITRIC ACID

powdered
granular
crystals
anhydrous



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CHLORIDE : SULPHUR : SILICON TETRACHLORIDE
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Heavy Chemicals

Business in Heavy Chemicals Shows Further Improvement —Alkalies, Potash Salts and Cyanides Move Steadily —Antimony Higher—Tin Salts Firm

Business in the market for heavy chemicals continued to gain momentum last week. Perhaps the announcement by a leading automotive concern relative to rehiring several thousand workers and restoring salaries to former levels went further than anything else to further accentuate the encouraging outlook. In the interim, business was maintained at a comparatively steady pace in practically all directions, reflecting to a large extent the gradual upward trend in basic manufacturing consuming industries. Changes in the market were confined to antimony metal.

Much attention was directed toward preliminary work on 1939 contracts. While nothing of a tangible nature was forthcoming, with the exception of the announcements made in the preceding period, it was understood work was going forward earlier than usual in most chemicals. Indications still point to renewals for next year, with few exceptions, at the same basis as prevailing heretofore.

Several major chemicals continued to give a good account of themselves marketwise, probably the alkalies could be pointed out as showing the most sustained upward movement as far as volume was concerned, with soda ash, caustic soda and chlorine all sharing to some extent in the upward trend. Blue vitriol was not to be overlooked, and commercial and export business was well maintained. Potash salts, including the carbonate, caustic, and cyanide, were in a more favorable position. Saltcake moved in better volume. Various cyanides and plating chemicals were in broader demand. Refined sulphur moved in more satisfactory fashion. Acetic, battery, chromic and sulphuric acids were all enjoying a gradual improved demand. Antimony metal advanced fractionally. Contract renewals were proceeding at a steady pace in bleaching powder and soda bicarbonate at unchanged levels. Tin salts were firm. Agricultural insecticides and fungicides were seasonally dull.

Alums.—Movement of various alums into major consuming channels progressed at a moderately active pace in most directions last week. Broadening of activity in basic consuming industries such as paper, textile, tanning provided the improved tone for alum sulphate, potash and ammonia alums. The call for water treating purposes continued steady. Quotations in all instances were without alteration.

Ammonia, Anhydrous.—The return of abnormally hot weather in most sections of the country was not without some reflection on this market for refrigerating purposes, and the demand as a whole continued favorable for this time of the year. Quotations ruled unchanged.

Ammonia Persulphate.—Dealings in this direction were largely confined to routine proportions, but some broadening in the demand was evident at times. Prices ruled unchanged.

Ammoniac Sal.—A moderate improvement was discernible in the market for the white and gray material throughout the past week. The dry battery trade provided some of the stimulated interest. Pricewise the market noted no alteration.

Antimony.—Another fractional advance was recorded in the market for the domestic spot metal bringing the quotation to the 12¼c. per pound level. No particular reason was given for the advance at this time, and business was only fair at the best, with some interest displayed at times. Quotations for the oxide and needle powder were unchanged, and the demand continued dull.

Arsenic.—Developments of importance were absent in the market for red and white arsenic, the price schedules were maintained at previous levels, and business was construed as fair for this time of the year.

Barium Salts.—The market for various barium derivatives showed a moderate demand prevalent in most directions. Movement of the carbonate, chloride and dioxide was in modest volume, while routine commitments were uncovered in the chlorate, fluoride and fluosilicate. No change was reported in the prices, and a steady tone governed the dealings.

Bleaching Powder.—Business was progressing at a moderate pace in the majority of instances last week, with usual consumers coming in the market for a fair share of their requirements. Contracts were being renewed for 1939 on the same basis as prevailing heretofore.

Blue Vitriol.—Quotations were maintained at the higher levels reported last week. The market still displayed a firm tone, with attention focused on the basic metal for further fluctuations. Aside from the price situation, demand was maintained at comparatively good levels in every direction. At the present time the commercial demand was making its appearance to a greater extent to take up the lag in some sections for horticultural purposes; export business was holding at steady levels.

Calcium Acetate.—With the exception of a broader demand recently, the market failed to develop anything of importance, and quotations held at the same levels as heretofore.

Calcium Chloride.—The market continued to drift on the usual off season fashion. The call for ice control work was still premature, although active preparations are underway in most quarters to handle the business a little later in the year. The demand for other purposes was only fair. Quotations were in conformity with the preceding period.

Carbon Bisulphide.—Withdrawals of this material was along moderate lines for the most part, and nothing new was uncovered in the quotations. A good demand for carbon bisulphide led to extensions being made at existing British installations for its production, while a new plant was erected and put into operation by a large company at Flimby, according to the annual report of the Alkali inspector. Recovery of bisulphide is now practised at six plants in England at which this solvent is used in cold curing processes. A similar recovery plant has been put into operation in Scotland. At all of these the solvent is absorbed on activated carbon and recovery is effected by steaming, according to the office of the American commercial attache at London.

Chlorine.—A good demand was prevalent in the market throughout the past week. The better interest could be attributed to seasonal acceleration in some of the basic consuming industries, with the Kraft paper trade pointed out as probably the best example. The call for water treating and sanitation purposes was along steady lines for this time of the year. Quotations were steady to firm.

Copper.—In contrast to the preceding week, developments in the market for copper were comparatively quiet. The price situation for one thing appears to have leveled off around the current

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Antimony metal, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
147.2	147.2	148.5	154.3

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
99.6	99.6	99.6	99.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

quotation of 11¼c. per pound for the domestic metal. Business was somewhat quieter in most directions last week. Abroad the announcement in the early part of the week relative to the removal of restrictions on production as of October 15th by the International Copper Cartel in London had a tendency to check the upward trend in prices which has been in progress since June. The immediate effect has been a sharp lowering in the price from the high level, and later in the week quotations in the foreign market were reported as low as 11.16c. per pound, c.i.f. European base ports. Demand was good in the export market for the most part although later in the week some falling off was noticeable.

Copper Salts.—A firm tone prevailed in the market for the various copper derivatives. While no new price changes were recorded, after the latest revision in the oxides much attention was directed toward the basic metal for the fluctuations. Moderate withdrawals characterized the dealings in carbonate cyanide and the red and black oxides of copper.

Copperas.—A firm tone continued to predominate in the market. Business was commensurate with the subnormal production, and the market was in a tight positon. Steel operations were scheduled at 49.4 per cent of capacity, compared with 51.4 per cent a week ago and 55.8 per cent in the corresponding week a year ago.

Fluorspar.—The market was not without some modest improvement, with the call for metallurgical and cermanic purposes providing the bulk of the call. Pricewise the market failed to record any change.

Lead Acetate.—Withdrawals from major consuming interests were held to moderate proportions in the majority of instances. A steady to firm price tone prevailed, reflecting to a large degree the firmer tone prevailing in the market for the basic metal.

Lime.—Reports from various sections of the country would indicate that volume of business in chemical lime has shown gradual improvement recently. Evidence of expanding volume in most chemical processing industries since last June would confirm this statement. Price schedules were without change, and firmness was evident in all directions.

Molybdenum Metal Powder.—A firm tone was evident in this market. Some improvement in the demand was uncovered, reflecting the moderate betterment in some branches of the metallurgical trade.

Nickel Salts.—A fair volume of business was uncovered in this direction again last week. As reported in the previous week more optimism was expressed in some quarters over the future expansion of business if present plans for diversifying the uses of this chemical materialize. Price tone remained firm.

Phosphorus.—No new developments made their appearance in the market for phosphorus or its various compounds last week. The car lot quotation announced for the pentoxide was still prevailing, while other prices failed to reflect and alteration. Business was along moderate lines for the most part.

Potash Carbonate.—Major consuming interests were continuing to show a steady interest in the market, and the volume of business was maintained at comparatively good proportions. Price schedules were in conformity with the preceding period.

Potash, Caustic.—A fairly broad interest continued to characterize dealings in this market throughout the past week. Less caution was apparent in some directions, it was pointed out, and a steady to firm price tone predominated.

Potash Cyanide.—Usual consumers were making their appearance for moderate quantities to take care of increased needs for electroplating and casehardening purposes. Nothing new developed in the price schedule.

Saltcake.—The market continued to derive its chief stimulus from the Kraft paper industry, and the recently improved operating schedules in this important consuming channel has a definite effect on the volume of business. Quotations for the domestic and imported material were in conformity with the previous week.

Saltpeter.—With some of the major consumers taking a more active part in the market, a steady tone was discernible in most directions last week. Aside from the better tone, nothing of consequence developed in the price schedule.

Soda Acetate.—A broader inquiry was prevalent in the market from most large consuming channels recently, and business was considered quite satisfactory. There was nothing new to divulge in the quotations for the various grades of this material.

Soda Ash.—Although some leveling off in the demand was uncovered at times, a good influx of orders from the many large users continued to make their appearance. Price schedules were without change, and nothing definite was forthcoming at this time regarding next year's schedule.

Soda Bicarbonate.—Contract renewals for 1939 were being made at the quotations announced the preceding week, which were on the same basis as previously. A steady interest was manifested in the market in practically all directions.

Soda, Caustic.—The improvement in business pointed out recently was showing little signs of diminishing, and the gradual acceleration in basic consuming industries augured well for a continuance of the improved tone for the balance of this year at least. Price schedules were in conformity with the previous period.

Soda Cyanide.—With actual improvement and sentiment progressing at a favorable pace in the automotive industry, orders for the account of the electroplating and casehardening trade were maintained at good levels last week. A steady to firm price tone ruled.

Soda Phosphate.—Withdrawals of the various grades of soda phosphate was moderately active, with the demand continuing along broad lines. Sellers were adhering to quotations in force previously.

Soda Silicofluoride.—No further developments materialized in this direction last week. Quotations for the domestic and imported material were maintained at the lower levels announced in the preceding week. Business was regarded as only fair in the majority of instances.

Sulphur, Refined.—The market reflected to a certain degree the moderate improvement in some of the basic consuming industries recently, and volume was reported at comparatively satisfactorily levels. Nothing of importance was divulged at this time regarding the price schedule.

Tin Crystals.—A firm tone prevailed in the market for various tin salts again last week, and prices were maintained at the levels prevailing in the preceding period. Anhydrous tetrachloride of tin was quoted at 23c. per pound; anhydrous stannous chloride, 43c. to 43½c. per pound; tin crystals, 35c. to 35½c. per pound. Straits metal was quoted around 45¼c. per pound. Business was moderately active in most instances last week.

Zinc Sulphate.—A firm tone characterized the dealings in the market throughout the week under review. Some of the principal consumers showed a better interest in the market from time to time, and a broader inquiry was also noticeable.

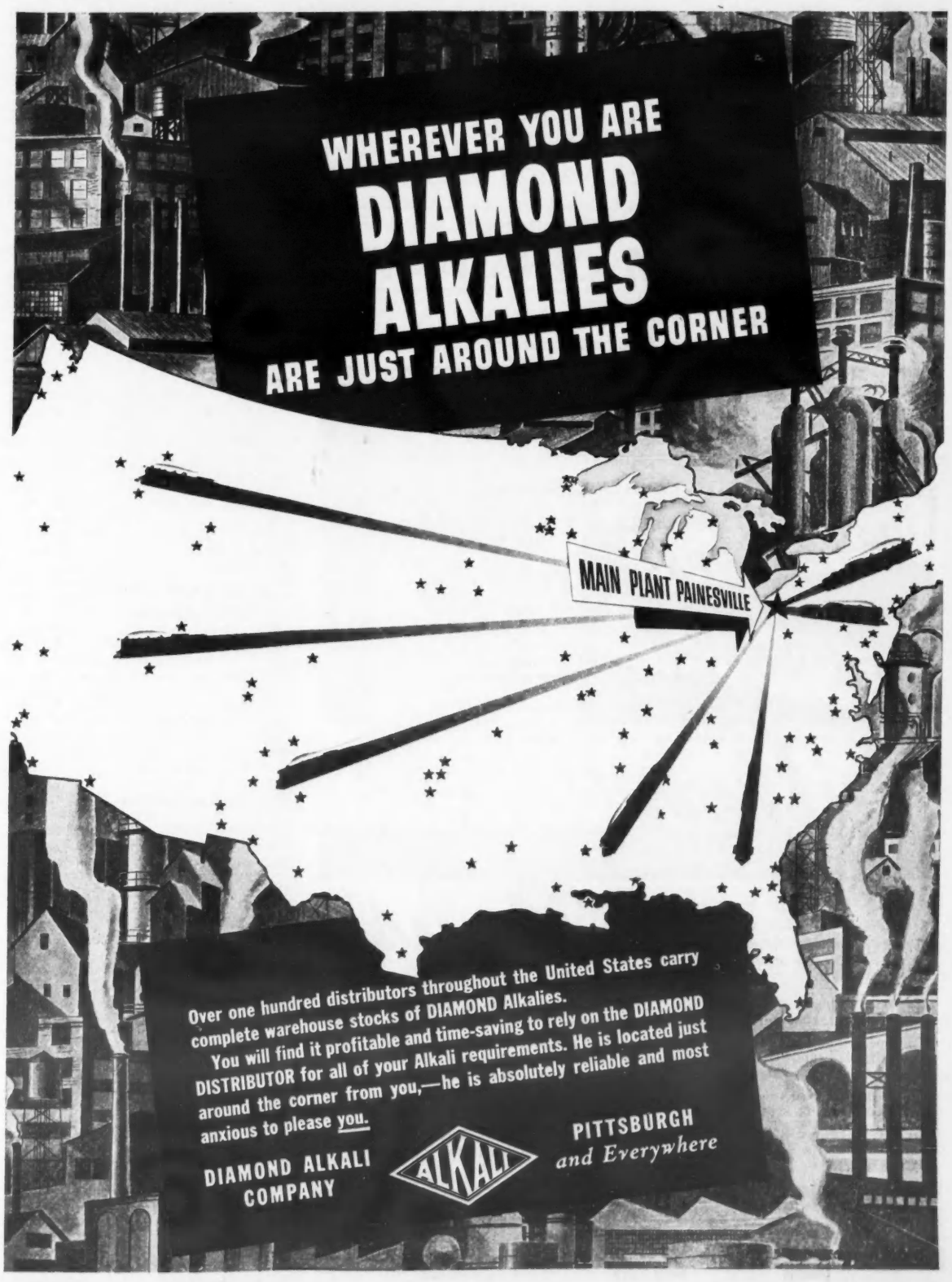
Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Acids

Business in the market for various mineral acids continued at a steady pace throughout the week just ended. Although business could be termed as spotty in some directions, on the whole volume was maintained at comparatively good levels. Price schedules were in conformity with the preceding period. Preliminary work has begun on most 1939 contracts, and indications point to schedules being maintained at the same levels in the majority of instances. Acetic showed definite improvement in the majority of cases. Sulphuric gave further evidence of moderate expansion, with the basic consuming industries providing the chief impetus. Chromic and battery moved in sympathy with the better automotive operations. Formic, lactic, nitric and oxalic were reported as moderately active.

Acetic.—Although business had a tendency to become spotty at times, shipments of the various grades of acetic acid were definitely improved in the majority of instances last week. Price schedules were held at previous levels.

Chromic.—With the automotive industry leading the way the market dis-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played a better trend of business from the plating trade. No change was disclosed in the quotations.

Battery.—A moderately active demand prevailed in this direction again last week, with the chief stimulus provided by the automotive trade. Prices ruled unchanged.

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Free from corrosive sulphuric and hydrochloric acids. Three crystallisations: large, small and powdered. Uniform mechanical condition.
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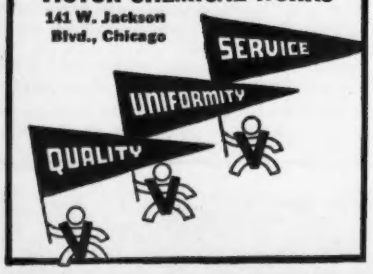

Formic.—Nothing of importance was uncovered in the market, except that demand was considered on the upgrade in most divisions. Prices were without alteration.

Muriatic.—Aside from a steady interest in most directions nothing of importance was uncovered in the market, and a steady to firm price tone predominated.

Oxalic.—The market continued to enjoy a diversified demand for moderate quantities from the many users, with occasional large quantities reported from time to time. Prices ruled firm.

Sulphuric. — Some evidence of a gradual improvement in business was uncovered in the market last week. The chief impetus was provided by some of the basic consuming industry, with steel and rayon probably the most conspicuous examples. Irregularity, however, characterized the dealings, but the outlook was considered more encouraging than any time so far this year. There was nothing new to report in the prices at this time, and the schedule for next year was awaited with some anxiety in view of the recent developments in crude sulphur.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—Somewhat more interest is reported as to the demand for sulphuric acid, and producers get occasional orders to make delivery, but the nominal quotations remain unchanged at $12 per ton for 60-degree and at $15 per ton for 66-degree acid. The situation as to oleum is unchanged, with the demand just about what might be expected, and with the figures named around $17 per ton for 20 percent supplies.

—*Continued on page* 51

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These bags are *much cheaper* than metal drums or barrels — they are easier to handle and to store.

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Ammonium sulphate
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Chronium
Chronium oxide
Cobalt
Cobalt, electrolytic
Cobalt oxide
Ferrosilicon
Iron, cast
Iron alloys
Iron oxide
Iron powder
Iron (ous) sulphate
Manganese
Manganese oxide
Molybdenum
Molybdenum oxide
Nickel
Nickel oxide
Phosphorus
Silicon
Sulphur
Titanium
Titanium oxide
Tungsten
Tungsten oxide
Vanadium
Vanadium oxide

Medicinal Oils

Decolorizing and Deodorizing Agents for Filtering Medicinal Oils

Absorbit
Activated carbons
Bayer charcoal
Boneblack
Darco
Decolorit A
Diafilt
Filtrol
Fossilite
Fuller's earth
Kieselguhr
Klearit
Norit
Nuchar
Silica
Suchar
Super-filchar
Wood charcoal

Emulsifiers for Medicinal Oils

Acacia
Acenaphthenedisulphonic acid
Albumen
Algin
Alginates
Alkali hydroxides
Alkali sulphonates
Ammonium hydroxide
Ammonium linoleate
Ammonium tannate
Animal and vegetable colloidal substances
Casein solutions
Castor oil, acetylated
Castor oil, acetylated polymerized
Castor oil, sulphonated
Cholesterol
Colloidal clay
Diglycol stearate
Egg yolk and white
Emulsifier B585
Emulsone B
Ethanolamine
Ethyl acetylricinoleate
Ethyl ricinoleate
Fatty acids
Gelatin
Gums
Glycerin
Glycol stearate
Glycopon
Hemicellulose
Irish moss
Lecithins
Methylethyleneglycol monopalmitate
Pectin
Pectone
Peptide
Polyglycerols
Polysaccharides
Proteins
Sodium hydroxide
Starch paste
Sulphonated vegetable oils
Tragacanth
Triethanolamine
Trihydroxyethylamine
Trihydroxyethylamine linoleate
Trihydroxyethylamine stearate

Preservatives for Medicinal Oils

Benzoic acid
Benzoic dimethylparahydroxybenzoate
Benzyl alcohol
Boric acid
Citric acid
Dimethylglycol
Glycerin
Magnesium iodate
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate
Methyl salicylate
Polyhydric alcohols
Propyleneglycol
Salicylic acid
Salt
Sodium benzoate
Tartaric acid
Trimethyleneglycol

Purifiers for Medicinal Oils

Aluminum chloride
Antimony trichloride
Boneblack
Fuller's earth
Iron (ic) chloride
Metal halides
Titanium chloride
Zinc chloride

Thickeners for Medicinal Oils

Agar
Animal waxes
Casein
Corn sugar
Gala gum
Gelatin
Glucose
Glycopon 2A
Irish moss
Isinglass
Mineral waxes
Olyl-N-parahydroxphenyl-N-diethylaminoethylamide hydrochloride
Olyl-p'-methyldiethylaminoethylaminoanilide hydrochloride
Palmityldiethylaminoethylaminoanilide
Palityldiethylaminoethylaminoanilide hydrochloride
Paradiethylaminoethoxyanilides of oleic, palmitic, hydrocarpic, and chaulmoogric acids and their hydrochlorides
Parapalmitylaminobenzoic acid diethylaminoethylester
Parapalmitylaminobenzoic acid diethylaminoethylester hydrochloride
Stearin
Stearylparaethyldiethylaminoethylaminoanilide
Stearylparaethyldiethylaminoethylaminoanilide hydrochloride
Stearyl-7-diethylaminoethoxy-1-naphthylamine hydrochloride
Vegetable waxes
Waxes

Menhaden Oil

Bleaching Agents for Menhaden Oil

Absorbit
Activated carbons
Activated clays
Bayer charcoal
Boneblack
Benzoyl peroxide
Blown air
Darco
Decolorit
Diafilt
Filtrol
Fossilite
Fuller's earth
Kieselguhr
Klearit
Neutrol
Norit
Nuchar
Silica
Silica earth
Suchar
Super-filchar

Catalysts Used in Hydrogenation of Menhaden Oil

Carbons
Cerium
Cerium carbide
Cerium salts
Chromium
Chromium carbide
Chromium oxide
Chromium silicide
Cobalt
Cobalt carbide
Cobalt oxide
Cobalt silicide
Copper
Copper carbide
Copper oxide
Copper silicide
Didymium
Didymium carbide
Iron
Iron carbide
Iron carbonyl
Iron compounds
Iron oxide
Iron silicide
Lanthanum
Lanthanum carbide
Lanthanum oxide
Lanthanum salts
Lead-methyl
Manganese
Manganese carbide
Manganese oxide
Manganese silicide
Mercury-methyl
Molybdenum
Molybdenum carbide
Molybdenum oxide
Molybdenum silicide
Nickel
Nickel colloidal
Nickel carbide
Nickel carbonyl
Nickel oleate
Nickel oxide
Nickel silicide
Nickel sulphate
Osmium
Palladium
Palladium carbide
Palladium oxide
Palladium silicide
Platinum
Platinum carbide
Platinum oxide
Platinum silicide
Rare earth metals
Rare earth metal carbides
Rare earth metal silicides
Selenium
Selenium carbide
Selenium oxide
Selenium silicide
Silica
Tellurium
Tellurium carbide
Tellurium oxide
Tellurium silicide
Thallium
Thorium
Thorium carbide
Thorium oxide
Thorium salts
Thorium silicide
Tin-methyl
Titanium
Titanium carbide
Titanium oxide
Titanium silicide
Vanadium
Vanadium carbide
Vanadium oxide
Vanadium silicide
Zinc-methyl
Zirconium
Zirconium carbide
Zirconium oxide
Zirconium silicide

(To be continued)

Dyestuffs, Textile and Leather Chemicals

Optimism at a High Level with General Business Spotty—Dextrin Steady—Bichromates Demand Good—Tanning Materials Demand Only Fair

Business in the market for dyestuffs, textile and leather chemicals continued spotty last week. Some chemicals were moving at a comparatively steady pace, while others were subject to lagging tendencies, reflecting a cautious attitude by some major consuming interests at this particular time. However, sentiment was generally optimistic for the balance of the year, with some textile lines preparing for an active Spring business. Pricewise the market failed to record any fluctuation, and a steady to firm tone prevailed in virtually every direction.

Bichromates were holding at compartively good levels, with the textile and leather interests still providing a good share of the business. Zinc dust continued firm. Dyestuffs were moderately taken, cochineal and logwood displaying evidence of broader consuming interest. Egg products held firm, although demand was disappointing for this time of the year. Corn derivatives were without change, and business was on a fairly broad scale. Tanning materials were subject to some cautious buying by leading consumers. Reports in tanning circles were to the effect that optimism was maintained at a high level, but the biggest obstacle was the higher prices prevailing for raw materials, which may reflect in consumer demand eventually. There was some disappointment expressed over the actual shoe production for September totalling 36,400,000 pairs, compared with an estimated total of 40,000,000 pairs. October preliminary production estimate is 32,000,000 pairs.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
150.0	150.0	150.1	155.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chemicals

Alumina Chloride.—Withdrawals of this material for the account of the textile trade was held at comparatively steady levels, with some stimulated mill activity discernible for the Spring season. Quotations were steady to firm.

Antimony Salt.—Commitments were held to routine proportions by usual consumers last week. There was nothing of importance to divulge in the price structure.

Potash Bichromate.—A generally good demand was prevalent in the market again last week. The textile and tanning interests continued to provide a good portion of the business. Quotations ruled unchanged.

Potash Prussiate.—Demand was held to moderate quantities in the majority of instances, but a slight broadening was evident in some quarters. Quotations were without change.

Soda Bichromate.—A steady to firm tone ruled in this direction, while business was holding at comparatively good levels in practically all major consuming lines.

Zinc Dust.—A firm tone prevailed in the market throughout the past week. Withdrawals were moderately active in most directions.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—A steady to firm price tone remained in evidence in the market, demand was along routine lines from most consuming interests last week.

Archil.—A moderate demand was displayed from the usual consuming sources throughout the week just closed. Nothing of importance developed in the price schedule.

Cochineal.—Improvement in most major consuming lines was reflecting in broader commitments in the market last week. Quotations were in conformity with the preceding period.

Indigo.—Withdrawals of the natural indigo was along modest lines for the most part, with usual consumers providing for nearby requirements only. Prices ruled unchanged.

Logwood.—The tanning and textile interests continued to come in the market for comparatively good size quantities from time to time. Pricewise a steady to firm tone ruled.

Turmeric.—Nothing of importance developed in the market, with demand of a routine character, and prices unaltered.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Egg.—A steady tone prevailed in the market pricewise, although business was still at a disappointing level for this season of the year. Warm weather probably was a detrimental factor recently, but sellers are inclined to look forward to a more normal demand later in the year.

Dextrin Corn.—A broad demand characterized the dealings in the market throughout the past week, with most major consuming channels making their appearance for moderate size withdrawals at the present low price levels for various grades of dextrin. Prices were unchanged.

Egg Yolk.—A firm tone predominated in the market again last week, although business was not particularly active, the statistical position was such that any active demand would cause a firmer tendency than now prevailing.

Starch.—The various grades of corn starch were fairly well taken in most directions last week. A steady price tone remained in evidenced, reflecting to some degree the firmer tone for the basic commodity. The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation announced that it will buy 1937 crop corn and corn products under a surplus removal program. The Corporation will buy whole corn, corn meal, or corn grits and will donate the corn meal and corn grits to authorized welfare agencies for distribution to families on relief. Visible supplies of corn for week ended October 15th was 14,712,000 bushels, against 11,521,000 bushels in the previous week and 3,809,000 bushels in the corresponding week a year ago.

Tanning Materials

Gambier.—A firm tone prevailed in the market for the cubes, common and plantation material, although prices were without change. Business was along fair lines for the most part.

Mangrove Bark.—Prices were without change in the market last week. Business was moderately active during most of the period under review.

Myrobalans.—Some caution remained in evidence in the market for various myrobalans, despite the hesitant attitude of consumers. Quotations were steady to firm.

Sumac.—Business was held to moderate quantities in the majority of instances last week. Nothing new developed in the prices, and a steady to firm tone ruled.

Valonia.—Demand for the beards and cups was along steady lines, but commitments were usually held to nearby requirements. Prices ruled unchanged.

Wattle Bark.—Developments of importance were lacking in this direction, with demand of a routine character, and prices unaltered.

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Du Pont Co. Improves Copper Plating Process

A new high-speed process for plating of copper, four times as fast as the ordinary cyanide processes, is announced by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. through its Electroplating Chemicals Division.

Differing radically in operation and results from any of the standard accepted practices, the new process achieves its speed because of 100 percent cathode efficiency, using high cathode current density. Heavy coatings from 0.001 inch to 0.003 inch can be obtained in from ten to twenty minutes, leaving excellent surfaces for direct depositions of bright or dull nickel. The deposits are shown to be uniformly bright, free from pits, and can be easily buffed.

Coatings up to 0.003 inch have been produced in tests in two and one-half hours. Heavy weight smooth and bright coatings can be obtained in any desired thickness. For articles such as printing rolls, wire and rods, the process may be adapted to a current density of 100-200 A/SF, the heavy current depositing the copper very rapidly.

The new process can be installed in the usual cyanide plating equipment. High-purity copper anodes are required, remaining bright and clean throughout the operation. The new development is expected to have a marked significance in large scale operations, such as nickel electroplating in the automobile hardware and accessory fields, through permitting use of greater proportion of copper under-coating.

Candy Industry in N.Y. Fixes Minimum Wages

A basic minimum hourly wage of thirty-five cents and a minimum weekly wage of $14 for forty hours for women and minors in the confectionery industry of New York State, has been recommended by the Confectionery Wage Board and accepted by Industrial Commissioner Frieda S. Miller.

During the period from September 1 to April 1, which covers the two busy seasons in the confectionery industry—the four months preceding Christmas and the ten weeks preceding Easter—all workers employed three days or less in any one week are to be paid $10 for that week. In the slack season, which extends from April 1 to September 1, the board recommended that employees working two days or less in any one week be paid at least $7.

According to figures compiled by the New York State Department of Labor, there are 257 plants in the confectionery industry in New York State, with a total of 12,243 workers, of whom 6,397 are women. Two public hearings on the recommendations of the Confectionery Wage Board will be conducted by Industrial Commissioner Frieda S. Miller. The first of these hearings will be held at 80 Centre street, this city, November 1, and the second in Buffalo, November 3.

Caustic Soda Production Gained 26.6 Percent in 1937

Preliminary figures on the production of caustic soda in the United States in 1937 reveals a production of 961,591 tons, compared with 759,381 reported in 1935, according to the Bureau of Census.

	1937.	1935.
Number of establishments	29	30
Total production, tons	961,591	759,881
Made and consumed in same establishments, tons	71,315	39,171
Made for sale:—		
Tons	890,276	720,210
Value	$31,797,329	$28,134,175
By process:—Electrolytic—		
Number of establishments	23	22
Total production, tons.	472,784	322,401
Made and consumed in same establishments, tons	64,442	34,881
Made for sale:—		
Tons	408,342	287,520
Value	$13,906,703	$11,268,248
Lime-soda:—		
Number of establishments	11	11
Total production, tons	488,807	436,980
Made and consumed in same establishments, tons	6,873	4,290
Made for sale:—		
Tons	481,934	432,690
Value	$17,890,626	$16,870,927

Natural Products Refining Co.
910 Garfield Avenue,
Jersey City, N. J.
Natural
Natural BICHROMATES

NEW ALUMINUM SALTS FOR WATER REPELLENT TREATMENTS

"NIAPROOF"*

Especially developed for the modern concentrated water repellent preparations, "Niaproof" contains 37 to 39% active Al_2O_3. It is readily soluble in water giving solutions of 5.1 to 5.4 pH depending on concentration; which can be reduced if desired to a pH range of 3 to 4 by the addition of Glacial Acetic Acid.

"Niaproof" B is a more basic type of aluminum acetate salt containing 35% active Al_2O_3. Solutions have a pH range of 4.7 to 4.8; which can also be lowered by the addition of Acetic Acid.

Samples of both grades are available on request. *Trademark

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NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

Mutual Bichromates
Bichromate of Soda
Bichromate of Potash
Oxalic Acid
Chromic Acid
MUTUAL
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PLANTS AT BALTIMORE AND JERSEY CITY MINES IN NEW CALEDONIA

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A QUICK REVIEW OF BARRETT TAR ACIDS

Barrett Tar Acids are produced to meet highest standards of quality, uniformity and dependability. Barrett's unmatched service is available to every customer. Phone, wire or write for quotations.

PHENOL

(*Natural*) *U. S. P. 40° C. Minimum Melting Point* is a pure white crystalline product generally used in the manufacture of Phenol-Formaldehyde Resins when extremely light color is necessary. Also used in the manufacture of chemicals and dyestuffs requiring material of highest purity.

39° C. M. M. Pt. Technical approximates the U. S. P. material in quality and is recommended for use when it is not necessary to adhere strictly to Pharmacopœia specifications.

82-84 per cent and 90-92 per cent Technical—grades which contain limited amounts of Ortho, Meta and Para Cresols.

CRESOLS

U. S. P. Barrett Cresol U. S. P. not only meets U. S. Pharmacopœia specifications but contains less than 9 per cent Phenol.

Meta-Para Cresol. Standard grades having boiling ranges of 3° C. and 5° C. with Meta Cresol content — 55 per cent and 52 per cent minimum respectively.

Ortho Cresol. Minimum Melting Point 30.4° C.

Meta Cresol. 70 per cent and 80 per cent, for chemical and synthetic resin manufacturers.

Para Cresol. 85 per cent and 98 per cent, for chemical, synthetic resin and pharmaceutical manufacturers.

Special Cresol Fractions, to meet users' specifications.

CRESYLIC ACID

Straw color and dark grades of various distillation ranges, depending on requirements. Special grades for synthetic resin manufacturers.

XYLENOLS

Boiling range 210-225° C. or narrower fractions, if desired. Also Meta Xylenol Crystals (symmetrical).

TAR ACID OILS

Carefully blended oils ranging in tar acid content from 10 per cent to 75 per cent.

THE TECHNICAL SERVICE BUREAU of The Barrett Company invites your consultation with its technically trained staff, without cost or obligation. Address The Technical Service Bureau, The Barrett Company, 40 Rector Street, New York.

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THE BARRETT COMPANY, AMERICA'S LEADING MANUFACTURERS OF COAL-TAR PRODUCTS • ROOFINGS • TARVIA • CHEMICALS

Barrett CHEMICALS

Coaltar Chemicals

Consuming Interest Shows Further Signs of Broadening—Cresol, Cresylic Acid and Phenol Demand Moderate—Acids, Intermediates and Colors Steady

Transactions in the market for coaltar chemicals progressed at a more satisfactory rate in most directions last week. The stimulus provided by the automotive industry provided the market with a broader interest from the various major consuming channels, with the synthetic resin and plastic trade the most prominently mentioned recently. Prices were held at steady to firm levels in practically all directions, and price changes were conspicuous by their absence.

Volume of business made its best showing so far this year in some of the basic coaltar chemicals. The solvents, which showed improvement for the past several weeks, were holding at a steady pace with the lacquer trade providing most of the interest at this time. Benzol was still in short supply, while toluol and xylol were starting to show signs of reduced stocks because of low production schedules and accelerated demand. However, the situation was not viewed as precarious at this particular time. Some of the basic products entering the synthetic resin and plastic industry found a broader support, with cresylic acid, cresol and phenol enjoying the enhanced consuming demand. Creosote oil was not without some signs of slight improvement. Naphthalene, too, showed more definite signs of snapping out of the dull state prevailing for some time, seasonal conditions largely were attributed to the moderate interest.

Activity in the coaltar acids, intermediates and colors was maintained at comparatively steady levels in the majority of instances. There was nothing further to divulge in the price situation for various grades of maleic acid, and business was held at steady levels. Alphanaphthol, dinitrobenzene and phthalic anhydride could be singled out in the intermediate group as giving a good account of themselves. Coaltar colors moved in steady volume, and preparation for Spring business made its appearance on a broader scale.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
125.9	125.9	125.9	127.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Conditions in the market for various grades of benzol failed to reflect any material change again last week. Demand was proceeding at a pace sufficient to absorb the modified production schedules. The tone of the market continued to display firmness. Steel operations last week were slightly lower at 49.4 percent of capacity, compared with 51.4 percent in the preceding week and 55.8 percent in the corresponding week a year ago. The outlook for steel operations, despite the temporary setback, was considered bright for the next two months at least, with the automotive industry expected to supply the chief stimulus.

Creosote Oil.—The market was not without some signs of slight improvement. The New England area provided some of the business as the result of the rehabilitation work following the recent flood and storms. Pricewise the market failed to register any change.

Cresol.—Some grades of cresol showed distinct improvement from a demand standpoint, interest for the synthetic resin grade was more active than recently, while the disinfectant and dyestuff trade provided a steady call for the other materials. Prices were maintained at previous levels.

Naphthalene.—Seasonal conditions began to make their appearance in the market for crude naphthalene, and withdrawals by major interests were on a moderate scale for the most part last week. The refined material was dull, but contract work for next season was proceeding at a satisfactory rate. Price schedules were without alteration. There was nothing of particular importance to report in the import market, and prices were held at previous levels in most instances.

Cresylic Acid. — The market gave further evidence of mild improvement from some large consuming channels throughout the past week. The synthetic resin industry was prominently mentioned as showing a better interest in the market. The market offered no new developments pricewise.

Phenol.—A broader interest was manifest in this direction at times throughout the past week. The synthetic resin and plastic trade provided the chief impetus, while other consumers were showing a moderate interest. Quotations were in conformity with the previous week. Exports of phenol from France during the first six months of 1938 amounted to 5,786 metric quintals, compared with 632 metric quintals in the corresponding period a year ago.

Toluol.—The call from the lacquer trade continued in good volume, although some spottiness was evident at times. However, sellers report that the demand was running ahead of production levels on the present basis of output.

Xylol.—A steady to firm tone governed the dealings in this direction again last week. Business progressed at a satisfactory pace in most directions, with the lacquer trade displaying a good interest.

Chicago Coaltar Bases

The coaltar bases are reported in fair demand at this time, and is sufficient to absorb most of the material without any major difficulty. Inquiries continue quite good. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, 90 percent, 16c. to 17c. per gallon; motor benzol, 10½c. to 11c.; toluol, 23c.; 10-degree xylol, 26c.; solvent naphtha, 26c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 13½c. to 14c.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Consumers continued to provide a steady call for the technical and refined material throughout the past week. There was nothing new to report in the quotations.

Fumaric.—Quotations were maintained at firm levels again last week. Withdrawals from major consuming interest were along routine lines for the most part.

Maleic.—Business was steady in this direction for the various grades of acid. There was nothing new to divulge in the price situation, and quotations for the anhydride were maintained at the levels established in the preceding period.

Sulphanilic.—A steady to firm tone prevailed in the market again last week. Business was fairly broad at times, and volume of orders was considered comparatively good.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthol.—Aside from a steady interest from the usual consuming channels, the market offered nothing of particular importance, with quotations held at previously established levels.

Anilin.—Volume of business was reported as comparatively good, with interest from the major consuming sources quite well sustained. No change was disclosed in the quotations.

Dinitrobenzene.—Demand was moderately active in this direction. Aside from the steady interest, nothing new developed in the price situation, and a steady to firm tone prevailed.

Nitrobenzene.—Business was progressing at a steady pace, and withdrawals were confined to moderate quantities in the majority of instances. Quotations ruled unchanged.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Orthotoluidine.—A steady to firm price tone continued to make its appearance in the market last week. Demand was maintained at fair levels, with some consumers showing a more active interest at times.

Phthalic Anhydride.—While volume of business was still below normal proportions, it was reported in some quarters that some improvement was evident from major consuming channels. Prices ruled unchanged.

Coaltar Colors

A steady interest prevailed in the market for various coaltar colors again last week. The market was still subject to some spottiness, however, but preparation for Spring colors began to make its appearance on a broader scale. Pricewise the market continued steady to firm. The 1939 Spring woolen card to be issued shortly by the Textile Color Card Association will be featured by Persian Pastels. Prominent in this Persian collection are misty garden shades of mauvish or violine cast, as hyacinth mauve, pink cyclamen and lyric rose. The body of the woolen card will be made up of twelve groups of tone-on-tones, consisting of an outstanding basic color with a lighter harmonizing shade.

General Aniline Wins Dyes Patent Suit

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit has unanimously affirmed the decision of the Delaware Federal district court, which had dismissed the suit of the Chemical Foundation, Inc., to compel the transfer to it of titles to certain patents granted to Richard Herz and assigned by him to General Aniline Works, Inc. The patents relate to the manufacture of intermediates for the production of the synthetic dyes, "Hydron" pink and orange.

Sales of dyes and other chemicals produced by General Aniline Works are handled exclusively by the General Dyestuff Corporation, 435 Hudson street, this city.

Chemical Salesmen Elect Nominating Committee

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry held its annual meeting in the Chemists' Club, this city, October 18. Approximately forty members were in attendance. A nominating committee was elected to prepare a list of candidates for the offices and for members of the executive committee. The committee consists of the following:—Chairman, Ralph Dorland, of the Dow Chemical Company; George Bode, of the R. & H. chemicals division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; W. J. Weed, of the Niagara Alkali Company; Ira Vandewater, of R. W. Greef & Co.; John Enequest, of the Enequest Chemical Company; B. M. Spencer, of B. M. Spencer & Co., and Thomas Farrell, of *Drug & Cosmetic Industry*.

Republic Steel Corporation is constructing a light oil recovery plant at Youngstown, Ohio, to recover light oils from coke oven gas, with a capacity to treat 4,300 tons of coal coked daily.

J & L LIGHT OIL DISTILLATES

Commercially Pure Benzol
90% Benzol • CXP Benzol
XYLOLS (Solvent Naphtha)
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COAL TAR PRODUCTS

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Neutral Oil . Tar Acid Oil . Light Oil . Creosote Oil . Coal Tar Oil . Brushing Oil.

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Carbon Coke . Coal Tar Paints . Coal Tar Pitch . Bituvia Road Tar . Flotation Oils . Pipe Coating . Transote . Roofing Felt, Pitch, and Tar.

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TAR ACIDS
PHENOL · CRESOL
CRESYLIC ACID
TAR ACID OILS
OF EXCEPTIONAL UNIFORMITY
BECAUSE KOPPERS

1. Controls coal mines . . :
2. Operates coke ovens with coal from these mines . . :
3. Produces tar from these coke ovens . . .
4. Separates acids from this tar . . .
5. Refines these acids in large volumes in a thoroughly modern plant put into operation late in 1937.

PHENOL All standard grades such as 82% and 90% and 39° Melting Point Pure.

CRESOL U. S. P. with very close cut distillation range and light color, for pharmaceutical purposes—Meta-Para Cresol with high meta cresol content—Resin cresols close cut to wide boiling with guaranteed meta cresol contents and clean odor, free from sulfur compounds.

CRESYLIC ACID Many distillation ranges appropriate for all established uses—pale color—clean odor—total impurities besides water not exceeding one half of one percent.

TAR ACID OILS Frozen crystal free at 0°C.—good emulsion-forming properties—low benzophenol content—appropriate for low to high coefficiencies with tar acid contents as required.

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Koppers position, due to raw materials and modern plant equipment, is exceptional for special cuts or fractions. Inquiries solicited and welcomed.

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Benzol (all grades) . . . Toluol (Industrial and Nitration) . . . Xylol (10° and Industrial) . . . Solvent Naphtha (including High Flash) . . . Phenol (82% and 90% Purity) . . . Cresol (U. S. P., Resin and Plasticizer Grades) . . . 3° Meta Para Cresol . . . Cresylic Acid (Disinfectant Grades—99% pale, low-boiling Insecticide Grades—91% pale, high-boiling) . . . Naphthalene . . . Shingle Stain Oil . . . Refined Tars . . . Tar Acid Oils . . . Pitch Coke . . . Industrial Coal Tar Pitches . . . Flotation Oils . . . Creosote.

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Tanks and Tank Work . . . Benzol Recovery Plants . . . Naphthalene Removal Apparatus . . . Phenol Removal Apparatus . . . By-Product Gas Plants . . . By-Product Recovery Apparatus . . . Sulfur Recovery Apparatus . . . Coal Tar Roofing Materials . . . Waterproofing and Dampproofing Materials . . . Tarmac Road Tar Materials . . . Bituminous Base Paints . . . Coal . . . Coke . . . Fast's Self-aligning Couplings . . . Fire Hydrants . . . Piston Rings . . . Gas, Air and Water Valves . . . Pressure-treated Lumber

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Industrial Uses of Chemicals and Related Materials

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Producers' Guide to New Markets Technical Information for Processors

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Six-hundred-sixteenth Recapitulative Instalment

(Parenthetical references are to the numbers of patents in the United States or other countries, as designated)

Alcohol

(Continued from October 17 issue)

Cosmetic

Diluent in—
- Lotions
- Perfumes

Extractant for—
- Odorant principles

Solvent for—
- Cosmetic ingredients
- Hair tonic ingredients
- Odorants
- Perfume ingredients
- Shampoo ingredients
- Toilet preparation ingredients
- Toilet water ingredients
- Waxes

Disinfectant

Antiseptic

Solvent medium for—
- Antiseptics
- Deodorants
- Disinfectants
- Germicides

Dye

Process material in making—
- Anilin and other dyestuffs
- Diethylanilin
- Dye intermediates
- Dye solutions
- Eosin
- Ethylanilin
- Gallocyanin
- Postal card colors

Reaction medium in—
- Reduction processes

Solvent for—
- Acenaphthene
- Acridin
- Alizarin
- Alphanaphthol
- Alphanaphthylamine
- Alphanitronaphthalene
- Aminoanthraquinone (sparingly)
- Aminoazobenzene and hydrochloride
- Aminobenzoic acid
- Aminonaphtholdisulphonic acid (H acid)
- Aminonaphtholsulphonic acid (Gamma acid)
- Aminophenol (slightly) and hydrochloride
- Aminosalicylic acid
- Anilin and hydrochloride
- Anthracene
- Anthragallol
- Anthranilic acid
- Anthrapurpurin
- Anthraquinone
- Anthrarobin
- Benzanthrone
- Benzidin
- Betanaphthol
- Betanaphthylamine
- Diaminoazotoluene
- Diaminodiphenic acid
- Diaminodiphenylamine
- Diaminodiphenylmethane
- Diaminostilbene
- Dimethylanilin
- Intermediates
- Metanitroparatoluidin
- Naphthalene
- Naphthols
- Naphtholdisulphonic acid (R acid)
- Naphtholsulphonic acid (Schaeffer's acid)
- Naphtholsulphonic acid (F acid)
- Naphthylamines
- Naphthylaminesulphonic acids
- Naphthylenediaminesulphonic acids
- Nitroanisole
- Nitrobenzene
- Nitronaphthalenesulphonic acid
- Nitroparacresol
- Nitrophenol
- Orthoanisidin
- Para-aminoacetanilide
- Para-aminodimethylanilin
- Paranitro-orthotoluidin
- Paranitrophenetole
- Paranitrosophenol
- Paranitrotoluene

Explosives and Matches

Reactant in making—
- Fulminate of mercury

Solvent for nitrocellulose in making—
- Gelatin dynamites
- Smokeless powders

Solvent in making—
- T.N.T.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes

Extractant for—
- Essential oils

Solvent for—
- Castor oil (very soluble)
- Fixed oils (sparingly)
- Volatile oils
- Waxes (some)

Food

Preservative for—
- Condiments
- Foodstuffs

Process material in making—
- Food preparations
- Sweetmeats

Solvent for—
- Condiments
- Food colors

Starting point in making—
- Vinegars

Fuel and Light

Fuel for—
- Chafing dishes
- Cigarlighters
- Small stoves
- Soldering torches
- Welsbach mantles

Process material in making—
- Gas mantles

Starting agent for use in—
- Gasoline lamps (either gasoline only or lamps for burning either gasoline or kerosene)

Starting point in making—
- Solid alcohol fuels

Glass

Cleansing agent for—
- Special glassware, such as thermometer and barometer tubes

Solvent for—
- Gums and resins used in coating mirrors
- Materials used in making nonscatterable glass

Gums

Solvent for—
- Certain gums

Ink

Solvent for—
- Dyes
- Ink ingredients

Insecticide and Fungicide

Solvent in making—
- Cattle dips
- Fumigants
- Insecticides
- Insect powders
- Moth-repellants
- Plantwashes
- Sheepdips

Laundry

Solvent in making—
- Laundry starches
- Washing preparations

Leather

Solvent for—
- Dressings
- Dyes
- Nitrocellulose
- Waxes (some)

Solvent in making—
- Artificial leather

Lubricant

Solvent for—
- Mineral oils
- Lubricating ingredients

Solvent in making—
- Lubricants
- Soluble cutting oils

Marine

Indicator in—
- Compasses, gauges, indicating devices of various kinds

Mechanical

Antifreeze for—
- Automobile engines

Carbon-remover for—
- Automobile engines
- Marine engines

Fuel for—
- Automobile engines
- Marine engines

Ingredient of—
- Antifreeze preparations
- Engine fuels

Metal Fabrication

Cleansing agent in the manufacture of—
- Bronzeware
- Cutlery
- Metal articles
- Silverware

Metallurgical

Cleansing agent

Polishing medium

Solvent in—
- Coloring processes
- Etching solutions
- Lacquering processes
- Soldering fluxes

Miscellaneous

Cleansing agent in—
- Households
- Industrial factories

Cleansing agent in the manufacture of—
- Jewelry
- Watches

Diluent in—
- Furniture polishes
- Metal polishes
- Shoe polishes
- Various other special polishes

Dye solvent in making—
- Artificial flowers
- Hats
- Postcards

General solvent for—
- Household purposes
- Industrial use

Gum solvent in making—
- Brushes
- Felt hats
- Hats of various kinds
- Straw hats

Indicator in—
- Compasses, gauges, indicating devices of various kinds

Lacquer solvent in making—
- Hats

Polishing medium

Preservative for—
- Anatomical specimens
- Botanical specimens
- Microscopical specimens
- Various products

Solvent in making—
- Carbon lamp filaments

Oilcloth and Linoleum

Solvent

Paint and Varnish

Blending agent, diluent, thinner, and solvent in—
- Dopes
- Enamels
- Lacquers
- Paints
- Paint-removers
- Stains
- Varnishes
- Water colors

Solvent for—
- Colors
- Gums
- Nitrocellulose
- Resins

Paper

Solvent for—
- Nitrocellulose (used in coatings and decorative effects)

Petroleum

Solvent in—
- Refining processes

Pharmaceutical

Extractant for—
- Alkaloids
- Other plant principles

Extractant in making—
- Fluid extracts
- Solid extracts
- Tinctures

In compounding and dispensing practice

Preservative for—
- Anatomical specimens
- Microscopical specimens
- Various products

Process material in making—
- Anesthetics
- Antiseptics
- Drugs
- Liniments
- Lotions

Rubbing agent

Solvent for—
- Drugs of many kinds

Solvent and starting point in making—
- Alcoholatures
- Alcoholates
- Spirits
- Tinctures

Photographic

Dehydrating agent in making—
- Negatives
- Prints
- Plates

Solvent for—
- Nitrocellulose

Plastics

Solvent in making—
- Celluloid
- Plastics of various types
- Products of various kinds, such as billiard balls, novelties, and other articles

Printing

Solvent in making—
- Photoengravings

Rayon

Solvent

Resins

Solvent for—
- Natural resins
- Synthetic resins (some)

Rubber

Solvent

Soap

Solvent in making—
- Disinfecting soaps
- Liquid soaps
- Special soaps
- Textile soaps
- Transparent soaps

Textile

Solvent for—
- Dyes
- Nitrocellulose

Solvent in—
- Dyeing processes
- Printing processes

Tobacco

Solvent for—
- Flavorings
- Nicotine

Butyl Dichlorostearate

Lubricant

Addition agent (Brit. 459719 and 422956) in—
- Hydrocarbon lubricating oils

As a lubricant (Brit. 459719 and 422956)

Cottonseed Oil Fatty Acids, Hardened, Chlorides

Chemical

Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
- Emulsifying agents by sulphonating products of its reactions with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphenyl, phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphthalene

Lubricant

Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
- Lubricants with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphenyl, phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphthalene

Dimethyl Disulphide

Petroleum

Antioxidant and stabilizer (Brit. 462146) for—
- Highly refined mineral oils
- Lubricating oils which have been treated with sulphuric acid in the refining process
- Viscous transformer oils

Heptylphenol

Fats and Oils

Rancidity inhibitor (Brit. 440364) for—
- Fats and oils having an iodine number below 135

6-Hydroxycoumaran

Chemical

Starting point (Brit. 461189) in making—
- 5-Hydroxycoumaran-4-carboxylic acid
- 5-Hydroxycoumaran-6-carboxylic acid
- 5-Hydroxy-3-methylcoumaran-6-carboxylic acid
- 5-Hydroxy-2-methylcoumaran-6-carboxylic acid
- 5-Hydroxy-3-methylcoumaran-4-carboxylic acid
- 5-Hydroxy-2-methylcoumaran-4-carboxylic acid

Monofluorostearic Acid Methyltauride

Insecticide and Fungicide

Fungicide (Brit. 458179)

Insecticide (Brit. 458179)

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Buying Registers Improvement—Singapore Dammar Gums Higher —Primrose Hansa Yellow Lower—Rosin and Turpentine Firmer

Paint, varnish and lacquer chemicals moved toward consumption at a faster pace last week. The unseasonal period of dry, favoring weather has extended the outdoor painting season, but the market has also been favored by a pick-up in industrial paint use, particularly from the automobile industry. So far October gives promise for broader trade than any month since the Spring. The current week's trade may be light as the trade turns its attention to the golden jubilee convention of the national association in Atlantic City.

Price movements were featured by advances in the Singapore dammar gums and a few of the copal resins. Replacement market prices for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Singapore gum and also Singapore dust were higher and the advances in the copal group included pale Rasak bold and chips, and Hiroe nubs. The outstanding movement on the off-side of the market was a reduction in the price of the primrose shade of Hansa yellow; regular Hansa yellow prices were unchanged. Up to this writing a lower quicksilver market had not reflected in the position of the vermilion derivative or in the price of technical mercuric oxides.

Rosin and turpentine continued quiet in Southern markets last week, but the tone appeared to be firmer. The bulk of the rosin received continued to be placed in storage and there were reports that considerable turpentine was being tanked for account of producers, although the latter commodity no longer participates in the government loan. Lack of sufficient rainfall is reported to have hampered production in some sections recently.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Gum, copal, E.I., Rasak, bold, ¾c. per lb.
chips, 1½c. per lb.
Hiroe, nubs, ⅝c. per lb.
dammar, Singapore, Nos. 1, 2, ¾c. per lb.
No. 3, dust, ¼c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, 25c. to 40c. per 280 lbs.
Rosin, wood, 5c. per 280 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, 2½c. per gal.

Reduced

Yellow, Hansa, primrose shade, 50c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
131.1	131.1	131.1	133.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Pig lead continued in a strong position. The prices were unchanged at 4.95c. per pound, East St. Louis, and 5.10c. to 5.15c. per pound, New York. Buyers were not so active in the market as they had been in the few preceding weeks and toward the close of last week the market was very quiet.

Zinc sales were also light. The market held without further change at the level established a week ago which was 5.05c. per pound, f.o.b. East St. Louis.

Lead.—Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from October 15 to October 21, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Pigs: Per pound New York.	Pigs: Per pound E. St. Louis.	Spot, London. Per ton £	s.	d.
Saturday	$0.0510@.0515	$0.0495	..	..	..
Monday	.0510@.0515	.0495	16	15	0
Tuesday	.0510@.0515	.0495	16	5	0
Wednesday	.0510@.0515	.0495	16	11	3
Thursday	.0510@.0515	.0495	16	3	9
Friday	.0510@.0515	.0495	16	0	0

Zinc.—Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from October 15 to October 21, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Slabs: Per pound New York.	Slabs: Per pound E. St. Louis.	Spot, London. Per ton £	s.	d.
Saturday	$0.0545	$0.0505	..	..	..
Monday	.0545	.0505	15	10	0
Tuesday	.0545	.0505	15	10	0
Wednesday	.0545	.0505	15	8	9
Thursday	.0545	.0505	15	1	3
Friday	.0545	.0505	15	2	6

Pigments

Lead oxides moved into consumption at an excellent pace last week. Car lot deliveries of these materials to the battery manufacturers have been improving steadily. Pigment demands by the paint manufacturing industry have been fairly good considering the time of the year and the unseasonably mild weather seems to have extended the outdoor painting season. Prices for lead products had strong leanings because of the firmness of the metal markets.

White Lead.—Dry lead deliveries to manufacturing consumers were fairly good last week. Favorable weather conditions were responsible for the presence of more business than might ordinarily be expected at this time of the year. Lead-in-oil sales in the local area were also good.

Red Lead.—Under the support of the battery manufacturing industry, the tonnage moving out of producers' hands was quite good. There has been a steady improvement in the needs of the battery makers who are mainly car lot buyers. Prices continued unchanged at the levels established in mid-September but were leaning toward the strong side in reflection of the metal's position.

Litharge. — Conditions surrounding this material were similar to the market for companionate products. Battery manufacturers' demands have given a fair measure of life to things. Prices continued unchanged but had strong leanings.

Lithopone. — Generally, the sales movement has been holding about even with recent weeks and in some directions there have been improvements in the volume and frequency of orders. The price situation continued steady at the schedule levels.

Titanium Pigments. — So far this month, sales to the paint manufacturers and other consumers have been fairly good. While the market is not described as brisk, it has shown some degree of improvement over recent weeks. Prices continued at schedule.

Zinc Oxide.—Prices for lead-free and leaded oxides held unchanged. The demands of the market were fair, having shown slight improvements during the month to date.

Fillers and Extenders

Inert pigments, fillers and extender products were not in very robust request last week but the sellers reported a fair amount of business last week. The market for this group was devoid of any price developments during the period.

Barytes. — Characteristic steadiness was reported with a fair measure of ordering on the part of the paint manufacturing industry.

China Clay. — Importers have not changed prices on lump material at coastal dock points. Business was understood to have been routine.

Dry Colors

Trade in colors continues to show irregularity. Some of the chemical color houses have been doing a good volume but others reported light interest and the earth color suppliers were unable to point to much buying life. Carbon black deliveries to the tiremakers have been registering steady improvement so far this month and the sales of that material for October may be the best for the year.

Carbon Black.—The car lot movement of rubber black has improved measurably this month and sellers seem fairly well satisfied over the month's tonnage.

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

STEARATES
ZINC STEARATE
CALCIUM STEARATE
ALUMINUM STEARATE
MAGNESIUM STEARATE
Stocks at
• NEW YORK
• CHICAGO
• ST. LOUIS
• KANSAS CITY
• DES MOINES
• LOS ANGELES
• SAN FRANCISCO
• NEW ORLEANS
FRANKS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO.
BLDG. 9, BUSH TERMINAL — BROOKLYN, N.Y.

THE BRADLEY STENCIL MACHINE

MACHINES TO CUT ½ in., ¾ in., 1¼ in., 1½ in. LETTERS
CUTS PAPER SHIPPING STENCILS
A. J. Bradley Mfg. Co.
101 Beekman Street New York

BE SURE·· ··YOU GET "Flowed-In" GASKETS IN THE PAILS YOU BUY
DEWEY & ALMY CHEMICAL CO.
CAMBRIDGE MASS.

PEERLESS CLAY For the PAINT INDUSTRY
R. T. VANDERBILT CO., Inc.
230 PARK AVENUE :: NEW YORK CITY

Industrial and Pharmaceutical Chemicals
Acetone
Allyl Alcohol
Allyl Chloride
Butyl Alcohol (Secondary)
Butyl Alcohol (Tertiary)
Diacetone
Iso Propyl Alcohol
Iso Propyl Ether
Methallyl Alcohol
Methallyl Chloride
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Selling Agents for Shell Chemical Co.
R.W. GREEFF & CO.
10 East 40th Street New York, N. Y.

Prices continue at the low point they have occupied for some time.

Chrome Colors.—Yellows and greens were in a steady price position. The demands against contracts have been fair in spots and slow in others.

Hansa Yellow.—The regular grade remained unchanged at $1.37 per pound, but the makers of the primrose shade which formerly sold at $2.25 per pound reduced prices on Tuesday to the basis of $1.75 per pound.

Iron Oxides.—Conditions surrounding the market were much the same as a week ago. Prices for natural and synthetic materials remained unchanged.

Mercuric Oxides.—Quicksilver prices worked lower again last week but the makers of technical red and yellow oxides have not altered their quotations.

Vermilion. — Another reduction in quicksilver prices took place last week. Up to the moment of this writing the vermilion derivative had not changed.

Varnish Gums

Suppliers of natural resins advanced replacement market prices on several gradings last week on higher cable quotations from abroad. Most of the increases were centered in the Singapore dammar group where Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were higher. Singapore dammar dust was included in the advances. Pale Rasak bold and Rasak chips were also up, the latter moving quite sharply higher. Hiroe nubs also joined in the advance.

Copals.—Pale Rasak bold was named at 14⅞c. per pound, a rise of ⅜c. per pound over the preceding week, and Rasak chips were sharply higher at 6½c. per pound. The latter price represented an increase of 1⅛c. per pound over the formerly asked figure. Replacement prices for Hiroe nubs advanced ⅜c. per pound to the basis of 9½c. These aforementioned prices are for carload lots and are subject to the usual differentials for smaller quantities.

Dammars. — Singapore gums were higher for replacement. No. 1 and No. 2 gradings advanced ⅜c. per pound to the basis of 16c. for No. 1 and 11⅛c. per pound for No. 2. The price of No. 3 grading was advanced ¼c. per pound to the basis of 5¼c. per pound, while Singapore dust was also raised ¼c. per pound to the basis of 5¼c. per pound. These quotations were also for straight or mixed cars and were subject to the usual differentials for smaller quantities.

Synthetic Resins

The manufacturers of ester gum were selling at the basis of 6¼c. per pound, the level that was established in the middle of September. Trade has picked up in spots, but the general demands were not more than moderately active.

Naval Stores

Business in rosin and turpentine was quiet much of the time last week in Southern and local markets, consumers and dealers being disposed in not a few instances to curtail purchases pending further developments in the naval stores situation as well as in the markets for other commodities. Export business was also quiet. There were reports of inquiries for rosin from South America and the Far East but actual purchases were apparently smaller than in the previous week. Price movements were generally moderate but the undertone of primary centers appeared to be firmer on the whole and there was a disposition in some local quarters to look for a broadening of trade in the near future, especially as dealers in many instances are believed to be carrying unusually light supplies of both rosin and turpentine.

Arrivals in primary markets continued liberal but in the case of rosin there was a steady movement of supplies into storage under the government loan. Although turpentine no longer participates in the loan, offerings in primary markets continued light and reports were again current to the effect that much of the turpentine received was being tanked for account of producers, many of them appeared to be acting on the belief that higher prices were likely to be established sooner or later, especially if rosin should again develop an upward trend. Production in some parts of the South is reported to have been curtailed recently as a result of unfavorable weather, rainfall being deficient, but this was regarded by some as merely a temporary development.

Announcement was made last week by a large manufacturing concern of the production on a commercial scale of hydrogenated rosin which is said to retain the advantages of rosin but virtually eliminates its tendency to oxidize and become brittle and yellow with age. The color is said to be lighter than the lightest rosins now available and it is claimed that the use of rosin will be broadened in various processes in which rosin is indicated but could not be used because of its tendency to oxidize and deteriorate.

Turpentine.—A steady or firm tone prevailed in the local market although there was little in the way of activity to record. Many consumers and dealers are believed to be carrying unusually light supplies but buying interest last week appeared to be limited to comparatively small quantities with the aggregate movement of such lots not of much importance. Receipts in primary centers were liberal but daily offerings were light.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 21.—A firm tone continued to prevail in turpentine, although the market rule quiet. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Re-ceipts.	Ship-ments.	Stocks.
*Saturday	..	...	...	...	.....
Monday	21¾	...	209	441	49,985
Tuesday	22	22	409	379	50,015
Wednesday	23	96	194	235	50,574
Thursday	23½	14	247	357	50,464
Friday	24¼	28	338	...	50,802

* No trading.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 21.—Turpentine was fairly active, with the tone of the market firm. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Re-ceipts.	Ship-ments.	Stocks.
*Saturday	..	...	...	...	.....
Monday	21½	250	203	20	48,532
Tuesday	22¾	100	198	2	48,728
Wednesday	23¾	15	185	650	48,263
Thursday	23½	12	171	...	48,434
Friday	24¼	60	217	20	48,631

* No trading.

PENSACOLA, Oct. 15.—Turpentine was quiet and steady. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Re-ceipts.	Ship-ments.	Stocks.
Monday	121	...	32,190
Tuesday	117	283	32,024
Wednesday	33	162	31,895
Thursday	83	82	31,896
Friday	75	100	31,871
Saturday	86	324	31,633

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Turpentine is quiet. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—Five-drum lots, 30c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 35c.; single drums, 33.; single barrels, 38c.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Quotations on turpentine were as follows:—

	Per cwt. in bbls. s.	d.
Saturday	32	9
Monday	32	9
Tuesday	32	9
Wednesday	33	0
Thursday	33	0
Friday	33	0

Stocks of American turpentine in London were:—

	Oct. 21.	Previous week.	Last year.
Barrels	25,980	27,227	19,451

Rosin.—No broadening of trade was noticeable in the local market last week. A fair volume of inquiries was received in some quarters but purchases were generally limited to comparatively small or moderate quantities, consumers and dealers being disinclined to provide for future requirements at this period. The tone appeared to be steadier, this being a reflection of developments in primary centers where offerings were light throughout the week.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 21.—Rosin was quieter, but the undertone of the market remained firm. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— *Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$3.80	$3.80	$3.80	$4.00	$4.00
D	...	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
E	...	4.25	4.25	4.30	4.30	4.30
F	...	4.85	4.85	4.90	4.95	5.10
G	...	4.95	4.95	5.05	5.12½	5.25
H	...	4.95	4.95	5.05	5.15	5.25
I	...	4.95	4.95	5.05	5.15	5.25
K	...	4.97½	4.97½	5.05	5.15	5.27½
M	...	5.00	5.00	5.07½	5.15	5.30
N	...	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.45	5.70
WG	...	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65	6.00
WW	...	6.25	6.25	6.40	6.40	6.50
X	...	6.25	6.25	6.40	6.40	6.50

	Barrels				
Sales	222	...	85	151	138
Receipts	2,000	1,535	1,500	1,371	1,083
Shipments	1,454	1,283	230	715	...
Stocks	267,346	267,598	268,865	269,524	270,602

* No trading.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 21.—Rosin was quiet. Changes in quotations were generally narrow. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— *Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$3.50	$3.50	$3.50	$3.80	$3.80
D	...	3.80	3.80	3.80	4.00	4.00
E	...	4.25	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.40
F	...	4.85	4.90	4.92½	5.15	5.15
G	...	4.95	4.95	5.05	5.15	5.22½
H	...	4.95	4.97½	5.05	5.15	5.22½
I	...	4.95	5.00	5.05	5.15	5.22½
K	...	4.97½	5.00	5.05	5.15	5.22½
M	...	5.00	5.00	5.05	5.20	5.22½
N	...	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.55
WG	...	5.65	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
WW	...	6.25	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
X	...	6.25	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50

	Barrels				
Sales	229	175	52	56	68
Receipts	1,091	1,175	783	933	990
Shipments	...	...	502	...	311
Stocks	234,200	235,375	235,653	236,586	237,265

* No trading.

PENSACOLA, Oct. 15.—The rosin market was steady. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Receipts	476	1,366	277	579	397	341
Shipments	...	100	...	...	640	...
Stocks	64,070	65,936	66,213	66,792	66,549	66,890

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Trade in rosin was generally quiet during the week. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—B grade, $6.80 per lot of 280

RED YELLOW **IRON OXIDES** BROWN BLACK
C. J. OSBORN CO., 132 Nassau Street, NEW YORK
Established 1889

mineral pigments
NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC
PURE CHROMIUM OXIDES are STRONG - INERT - PERMANENT
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The MICA PIGMENT for Paint
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No. 3
Collapsible
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(For Hand Operation)

This machine will fill tubes up to 1 in. x 5½ in. with any material ordinarily put in collapsible tubes. One turn of the handle puts the correct quantity in each tube. Larger tubes can be filled by adjusting the screw "C" for half the quantity desired and making two turns of the handle.
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Offices and Agents
in Principal Cities
Distillers of
Coal Tar Products

pounds; G grade, $7.95; M grade, $8; W.W. grade, $9.52½.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Quotations on American rosin were as follows:—

	Per cwt. in barrels—Common.	W.W.
	s. d.	s. d.
Saturday	15 9	19 6
Monday	15 9	19 6
Tuesday	15 9	19 6
Wednesday	15 9	19 6
Thursday	15 9	19 6
Friday	15 9	19 6

Pine Oil.—Quotations were stationary and the tone of the market appeared to be firm. A fair movement to local and other consumers continued to be reported.

Pitch.—A firm tone prevailed in the local markets, quotations generally being held at former levels. There was a fair demand for moderate quantities.

Rosin Oil.—Consumers were generally inclined to adhere to a conservative course in making purchases, the call for small or moderate quantities being fair. The tone was steady.

Tar.—There were reports of some improvement in trade although consumers were apparently disinclined to depart from a conservative course in purchasing operations.

Shellac

Business was exceptionally quiet in the shellac market last week. Notwithstanding the fact that prices here and abroad were very cheap, consumer interest remained within comparatively narrow limits and conditions were generally on the dull side. Agents of the Calcutta exporters did a very light business with that market but prices there were exceptionally steady, notwithstanding. Prices on the spot lacked quotable change but they seemed to be slightly less steady than they had been, this because of a tendency toward more competition. In the previous week, figures purporting to give the Bysaki crop this year, with those for 1937 and 1936, were printed here. The figures given in maunds were correct, but the pestiferous types incorrectly explained the weight of a maund. Be it known that a maund is eighty two pounds, and that shellac is packed two maunds to the bag. For the record, the figures are now given in terms of maunds, in turn converted into pounds and bags.

	Maunds.	Pounds.	Bags.
1938	814,500	66,789,000	407,250
1937	798,000	65,436,000	399,000
1936	760,000	62,320,000	380,000

Calcutta, Oct. 21.—Shellac quotations on the landed New York basis, ex dock, net cash, were as follows:—

	Per pound—Oct. 21.	Oct. 14.
October	10¾c.	11c.

Day-to-day prices were as follows:—

	Per pound.
October 14	11c.
October 15	11c.
October 17	10⅞c.
October 18	10⅞c.
October 19	10⅞c.
October 20	10⅞c.
October 21	10¾c.

London, Oct. 21.—Prices quoted on London standard T.N. shellac, basis of sterling exchange at $4.88, were as follows:—

	October 21—Shillings. Cwt.	Cents. lb.	October 14—Shillings. Cwt.	Cents. lb.
December	38½	8.39	38¼	8.34
March	40¼	8.77	39¾	8.67

Day-to-day closing prices were as follows:—

	Per hundredweight—December.	March.
October 14	38s 3d	39s 9d
October 15	38s ..	39s 6d
October 17	38s 3d	40s ..
October 18	38s 6d	40s 3d
October 19	38s 6d	40s 3d
October 20	38s 6d	40s 3d
October 21	38s 6d	40s 3d

Lacquer Materials

Sentiment in the market for lacquer materials and solvents was further bolstered by the announcement of a large automobile producer to the effect that 35,000 additional workers would be rehired and salaries will be restored to the level prevailing before the last pay cut in February. This helped to clarify the outlook considerably, and with automobile production approaching the year's peak, the influence of recovery in motor output in the market for various chemicals entering directly or indirectly in the manufacturing was further accentuated. Pricewise the market offered nothing new, and a steady to firm tone predominated.

Acetone. — Business continued to move in steady volume to practically all major consuming sources, with the volume showing broader tendencies in not a few instances. Pricewise the market was steady to firm.

Butyl Alcohol. — Movement of the normal and secondary material gave a good account of itself again last week, and business was considered on a satisfactory basis in most quarters. Prices were without alteration.

ORGANIC AND INORGANIC
PIGMENT
COLORS
IMPERIAL
PAPER AND COLOR CORPORATION
PIGMENT COLOR DIVISION
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THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF CHEMICAL PIGMENT COLORS IN AMERICA

FOR EVERY PAINT AND VARNISH
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THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.
Manufacturers, Importers, Merchants
Offices and Laboratories: Cleveland, Ohio
Quality products since 1892
New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, East Liverpool, Los Angeles, San Francisco
Works at Cleveland and Elyria, Ohio and Philadelphia, Pa.

Cellulose Acetate. — More encouraging reports were uncovered in this direction throughout the past week. Activity in most intsances was showing added stimulation by virtue of better operations in basic consuming industries. Quotations were steady to firm.

Dibutyl Phthalate. — Business in the market showed more steady tendencies, and demand was reported at levels on a comparable basis with any time so far this year. Prices ruled unchanged.

Tricresyl Phosphate. — Quotations were firm at the levels established the preceding week. Business was not without some improvement recently, and the outlook seemed considerably brighter.

Driers

Stearate manufacturers reported a pick-up of business last week. The ordering rate was much faster than in recent weeks. Prices for aluminum, calcium, magnesium and zinc stearates continued in a steady and unchanged position.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—Domestic material held at the basis of 8¾c. per pound for car lots of 20-30 mesh while the 80-100 mesh article priced at a basis of 9¼c. per pound also for car lots. The demand were fair-sized. A few large-sized orders reported to have been placed gave the market a better appearance.

Glues.—The sellers were unable to point to any particular change in conditions. Buying interest was a little better but was not of sufficient volume to strengthen prices.

M.J. Merkin Heads Charity Fund Drive

Michael J. Merkin, of the M. J. Merkin Paint Company, this city, has been named as chairman of the paints, varnishes and chemicals division of the New York and Brooklyn Federations of Jewish Charities, which maintain 116 health and welfare institutions.

The announcement of Mr. Merkin's leadership came in a report issued by Paul Felix Warburg, chairman of the Business Men's Council, permanent fund-raising organization of the two federations. David A. Ansbacher will serve with Mr. Merkin as honorary chairman of the division.

Mr. Warburg paid high tribute to Mr. Merkin for his past efforts on behalf of the federation institutions and for his sincere devotion to communal work. Mr. Merkin stated that a representative committee drawn from every branch of the industry was now in formation in order to enlist the greatest possible support for federation's campaign that will shortly be launched.

Hercules Starts Output Of Hydrogenated Rosin

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, announces the commercial production of hydrogenated rosin. The new product, called "Staybelite" resin, retains the advantages of rosin but virtually eliminates its tendency to oxidize and become brittle and yellow with age. Chemists have been working on this problem for many years, but the Hercules patented process is the first to make available a highly hydrogenated rosin to industrial consumers of resinous materials.

"Staybelite" is claimed to be much lighter in color than the lightest rosins now available, and this color is retained on exposure to light. Hydrogenated rosin will broaden the use of rosin in paints, varnishes, lacquers, adhesives, rubber and paper, and can be used in other processes where rosin has been indicated but could not be used previously because of its tendency to oxidize and deteriorate. It is being produced in a new manufacturing unit at Hercules company's large naval stores plant at Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

F.O. Pierce Co. Sold

The capital stock of the F. O. Pierce Company, paint and varnish manufacturer, Brooklyn, has been sold, says Dewey L. Pierce, to Harry R. Hillman. The operations of the company will be carried on under the same company name, and Mr. Pierce is the president. Expansion of production and of merchandising endeavors is planned. The Pierce company, founded in 1847, was recently in a plan of reorganization.

Paramet Chemical Names C.H.Flynn Sales Head

C. Homer Flynn has been appointed sales manager for the Paramet Chemical Corporation, Long Island City. The

C. Homer Flynn

appointment becomes effective November 1, 1938.

Mr. Flynn's background and experience render him exceptionally well qualified for his new position. Coming from a family actively engaged in varnish faking for three generations, Mr. Flynn, himself, began as a varnish maker's helper with one of the large Eastern manufacturers, and rose to be factory superintendent. Prior to his association with Paramet, Mr. Flynn was, for four years, director of the Industrial Division of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, and his fine record of service has made him well known in the industry.

The appointment of Mr. Flynn as its sales manager is in line with Paramet's recently announced policy of establishing more direct contact with the users of its resins, so that it may work more closely with them on their individual problems and needs.

Hock Elected President Of Phila. Paint Club

The Philadelphia Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association held its annual meeting and election of officers October 12, in the Penn Athletic Club, with eighty-four members and guests in attendance. After an excellent banquet, retiring president C. P. Morris called the meeting to order with the announcement that S. R. Matlack, executive committee chairman, was unable to attend due to sudden illness.

Secretary G. B. Heckel pointed out in his report that the membership now totals sixty-seven, including four new members, while Dr. F. S. Havens, the retiring treasurer, reported a current net balance of $3,142.85 in the treasury.

The following officers were elected:—President, H. W. Hock, of the Hock Paint & Chemical Works; first vice-president, C. P. Morris of the Binney & Smith Company; second vice-president, H. R. Kluth, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company; treasurer, S. French Reeves, John T. Lewis & Bros. Company, and secretary, G. B. Heckel, *Drugs, Oils and Paints.*

Iron Oxide Offered by Iran

The production and sale of Persian red oxide of iron obtained from the Island of Hormuz is now entirely in the hands of the Imperial Iranian Ministry of Finance, Teheran. The government advises that it is in a position to offer 45,000 metric tons of red oxide of iron a year and this output may be increased if demand warrants. All inquiries for quotations on the pigment should be directed to the director of the oxide of Iron Office of the Imperial Iranian Ministry of Finance, Teheran, Iran, according to American consulate in Teheran.

South Africa Chemical Society Honors R.J. Moore

Robert J. Moore, development manager of the varnish-resin division of the Bakelite Corporation, this city, has recently been elected an honorary member of the Chemical, Metallurgical and Mining Society of South Africa. Mr. Moore is also president of the American Institute of Chemists.

Trade Briefs

Sandal Oil Factories, Mysore State, Bangalore, will erect a plant for the manufacture of paints and varnishes, according to the American trade commissioner in Calcutta.

Control Association for Imports of Carbon Black for Printing Ink has been formed in Japan for the purpose of requesting the government to allow the imports of carbon black.

John C. Hathorn, jr., is now associated with J. S. & W. R. Eakins, Inc., manufacturer of dry and pulp colors, Brooklyn. For many years Mr. Hathorn represented the Fred L. Lavanburg Company in the Middle West and more recently was sales manager for C. E. Hoover, this city.

General Electric Co. Marks Sixtieth Anniversary

The General Electric Company, Schenectady, observed its sixtieth anniversary October 17. The Chamber of Commerce presented the company with a bronze plaque, commemorating the steps leading to the formation of the company and its location in Schenectady. The plaque was presented by Laurence G. Magner, president of the chamber. It was accepted for the company by Gerard Swope, president. During the evening, at a dinner given by the chamber, three veteran employees of the company with fifty or more years of active service were presented engrossed certificates and diamond-studded pins by the company.

Balto. Production Club Discusses White Paints

Baltimore, Oct. 20, 1938

The work of the Baltimore Paint and Varnish Production Club for the Fall and Winter season got under way October 7, when the club, meeting at the Longfellow hotel, had submitted to it by Harry Feinberg, chairman of the plant managers' committee, five questions dealing with technical matters, as follows:—

What methods have been or can be devised for setting up permanent standards for determining hiding power of white paints, as, for example, a series of plates or charts in which a given background is obscured to varying degrees by some white film?

What better method than those now in use can be suggested for achieving uniform end points in varnish cooking—particularly in those varnishes containing high heat reactive oils and resins?

What factors determine whether a flat oil paint will show greater or less opacity when dry than when wet?

In connection with exposure tests on house paints, how successfully has some of the box type heat humidity chambers simulated moisture proof conditions obtained in practice?

How can we compensate for volatile loss of paint due to grinding?

J.S.Felton Testimonial Dinner November 2

J. Sibley Felton, president of Felton, Sibley & Co., Philadelphia, will be honored November 2, on the occasion of his fiftieth year in the paint and varnish industry of Philadelphia, with a testimonial dinner at the Bellevue Stratford hotel, followed by dancing.

The event is sponsored by the Philadelphia Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, of which Mr. Felton has been a member since its organization in 1887 as the Philadelphia Paint, Oil and Varnish Club, of which his father, Samuel K. Felton, was one of the organizers.

Textile Chemists to Meet

The New York section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will hold the first meeting of its 1938-39 season October 28, in the Swiss Chalet, Rochelle Park, N. J. A dinner at 6:30 will precede the meeting. The address of the evening will be given by Jerome D. Chaky, superintendent of dyeing and finishing of the Amity Piece Dye Works, Brooklyn, N. Y., who will speak on "The Management of Dyeing and Finishing Plants." Opportunity for discussion of the subject will be given following the address.

Trade Association Executives in New York city will hold a regular monthly meeting in the Hotel Pennsylvania October 25.

DuPont to Erect Plant For New Textile Fiber

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. plans the erection of a new textile fiber manufacturing plant in Seaford, Del. The plant, to be located on the north side of the Nanticoke river, adjacent to the Cambridge branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, is expected to cost approximately $7,000,000.

Among the materials which it is said the DuPont company will make in the proposed plant is the recently patented synthetic fiber, "Yarn 66," claimed to be similar yet superior to natural silk or existing artificial silks in numerous qualities. This material, adaptable to various textile uses, is expected upon its introduction to be used chiefly in the manufacture of hosiery. It is especially suited to this application, due to its remarkable elastic recovery properties and the latitude of diameter and finish in which it can be made.

Long chain amines form the basis of the new fiber. The patent lists eight procedures of preparation. In one of the processes the initial ingredients consist of pentamethylene amine, sebacic acid, and mixed xylenols. The amine and acid react to form the complex amine; the mixed xylenols serves as a solvent for the reactants. Recovery of the solvent is provided for the patent.

The duPont company plans were followed closely in the statement by the Celanese Corporation of America that it would build a $10,000,000 plant for the production of an entirely new synthetic yarn that can be used in all textile fields, at Pearisburg, Va. Further information concerning the new yarn or the proposed plant was not disclosed by the Celanese organization.

Building Revival Hinges On Private Capital

—*Continued from page* 3

Based on Department of Commerce figures of total private new construction expenditures, Mr. O'Leary said it may conservatively be estimated that there were employed in the year 1937 approximately 1,000,000 men in private non-residential construction and about 800,000 in private residential building. Since public improvement expenditures have been kept large by emergency financing and can not be appreciably increased without undue burdens on taxpayers, he said, it obviously follows that recovery of the construction industry to reasonable employment levels hinges on revival of private capital investment.

Ernest T. Trigg, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Washington, presided at the second session of the conference, at which were discussed national small home demonstration; promotional plans of building material and equipment manufacture and local efforts to stimulate private residential building.

Chlorine Output in 1937 Increased 41.6 Percent

The production of chlorine in the United States in 1937 amounted to 446,261 tons, compared with 315,139 tons in 1935, according to the Bureau of Census.

	1937.	1935.
Number of establishments	25	22
Total production, tons	446,261	315,139
Made and consumed in same establishments, tons	160,301	107,759
Made for sale:—		
Number of establishments	22	19
Tons	285,960	207,380
Value	$10,416,672	$7,961,186

Caustic Potash Output Increased Sharply in 1937

Preliminary figures on the production in the United States in 1937 of caustic potash amounted to 10,822 tons, compared with 9,518 tons in 1935 and 9,348 tons in 1933. In 1935 there were five establishments making caustic potash, compared with four in both 1935 and 1933, according to the Bureau of Census. Value of production in 1937 was placed at $1,437,509, compared with $1,260,031 in 1935 and $868,000 in 1933.

R.J.Quinn Back at Office

Robert J. Quinn, assistant sales manager for the Mathieson Alkali Works, this city, returned to his office last week, following an illness that confined him to his home for six weeks.

Rome Oil Mill, Inc., Rome, Ga., has been purchased by the Southern Cotton Oil Company. J. C. Tedford is the manager.

Du Pont States Program of Business

—*Continued from page* 3

the most powerful and expensive peace-time government that the country has ever known; while, at the same time, State and local governments have also extended their power and costliness, practically without exception.

The number of Federal employees, exclusive of the army, navy, and emergency workers, was 48 percent greater at the end of 1937 than in 1929, and the number of local and State employees was 15 percent greater.

Governmental expenditures — local, State and Federal—today equal almost one-third of the national income. Our public debt commitments of one kind or another are in excess of $65,000,000,000; while the Federal deficit alone, aggregating $24,814,000,000 for the nine fiscal years 1931-39, actually exceeds the total Federal government expenditures from 1789 to 1913, a period of 125 years!

The industrial system which has been charged with failure and impotence paid almost $90,000,000,000 in taxes to support the services of government during the nine years 1930-38.

Business Foots the Bills

This is not a complaint about necessary taxation, and I am neither questioning the wisdom of the expenditures nor indorsing them. I am merely citing the facts that government in America has expanded enormously during the depression, and that private enterprise has either paid the bill or signed its name to the note.

Not government, but economic enterprise has provided the money for relief. Not government, but economic enterprise has financed the WPA, the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Home-Owners' Loan Corporation, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and all the rest of the alphabetical services that were inaugurated under the emergency of depression. Not government, but economic enterprise stands behind the enormous public debt that has been incurred.

Even if we were to grant government's most extravagant claim—that it rescued American business from collapse—the fact would remain that the system furnished the wherewithal for its own and the nation's salvation in the world's greatest economic crisis, and for an aggrandizement of government without precedent except in the emergency of war.

It did more than that. During the five depression years 1930-34, according to figures compiled by the United States Department of Commerce, American industry as a whole paid out in wages, dividends, taxes, material purchases, and other costs nearly $27,000,000,000 in excess of its income in those years. During the very depths of the depression, American private enterprise kept nearly 40,000,000 men and women at work.

The popular memory is short, but one has only to go back through newspaper files for evidence of the concerted effort made by our business establishments, both large and small, to apportion employment among as many persons as possible, and of a similarly concerted effort to maintain dividends to the utmost limit of prudence. Indeed, in many instances, employers carried their concern for employees and stockholders beyond a prudent limit, and the financial difficulties in which many businesses later found themselves were attributable to this one fact.

Today's common hope of eventual plenty for everybody is not a new vision by any means. Years prior to 1930, at a time when the subject was hardly of academic interest to practical politicians because of the seeming hopelessness of the task, the more progressive elements of free economic enterprise—of business—began seriously to weigh the possibility of eliminating want in America. More than that, progressive business began to do something about it. The results are history. They have astonished the world.

Within the memory of every man here, hundreds of the most useful and most beneficial instruments of living have been removed from the shelves of luxury, where they were beyond the reach of all but a privileged minority, and have been made commonplace articles in our homes and on our streets. The automobile, the telephone, the electric light, silk, were all symbols of wealth as recently as the period of the World War. Today wage earners go to the job in motor cars, 20,000,000 telephones are in use, fully 23,000,000 of our more than 30,000,000 families live in electrically lighted homes, and women wear silk stockings to work.

In 1910, about 16,000,000 Americans had savings accounts in banks; by 1937 their number had increased to 44,000,000. In 1900, only 10,000,000 people owned life insurance; the number in 1937 was 64,000,000. More than eight times as many American youths are in high-school as when the century turned, and five times as many are in college. One-fourth of our entire population is now going to school, supported by free enterprise.

Program and Principles

No, the vision of want-free America is not new. It was the objective of the great upward surge of business during the '20's. It is the objective of all progressive American business today. It is the business program of today. And, for one, I believe it is a practicable program toward an attainable end—attainable because, through the initiative of free enterprise, the preliminary stage has been passed, the foundation established, and the greater part of the structure built.

Let us look more closely at this program of business. What are its principles? How did it evolve? How do we know it is a program on which the man in need can rely? These are fair questions, and they demand frank answers.

The first principle of the business program is lower costs for all materials that enter into living.

The second principle is maintenance of high wages.

The third principle is improvement in the quality and usefulness of all existing goods, and the development of wholly new materials and new goods through scientific research and invention.

The fourth principle is the creation of new tools, of new equipment, and new power facilities—that is, new capital added to that which we now have —in order to provide full employment not only to the present generation but also to increasing future generations.

Simple and tried in its essentials, this program has evolved out of a century and a half of experience by practical men in the world's most highly industrialized nation. It is the product of democracy, and being that, it places the bulk of responsibility for social betterment squarely on the shoulders of free private enterprise—where it belongs. And free enterprise accepts that responsibility, asking only a fair opportunity to work, a fair opportunity to earn a profit, and its world-old right to grow through the reinvestment of a fair part of its earnings in new enterprise.

When Adam left the Garden of Eden, he had no tools, no capital. He was told, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." Through the centuries since, mankind has tempered the sweat and steadily improved its bread, which today we call the standard of living, by applying one clear rule—reinvestment of savings in the building of more and better implements. More capital—the venture capital that blazes new trails, and that is distinct from credit, which shies from venture—has been the requisite means toward all business progress since civilization began. Such capital can be built only out of the surplus that is not consumed by current needs, and from the savings of people who can afford the delays and possible losses of experimentation. Confiscate those savings, by taxation or otherwise, and in effect you confiscate progress itself.

A Producers' Program

The business program is the conception, not of one man nor of a clique, but of all the progressive producers of the country. And it is well worth our most sober thought that the chief dissenters to its workability, if not the only dissenters to it, are among the nonproducers of the country who are willing, personally, to risk nothing on industrial development. Let us keep that fact foremost in mind in considering any other program that is offered, regardless of how eloquently it is pleaded or under what guise it appears.

High wages plus high prices mean nothing in the way of achievement. One balances the other, and we stand still, if we do not in fact retrogress. For high prices limit production; lowered production causes less employment and more distress; and more distress results in higher taxes, and till higher price, and still less production, and still greater distress. It is a vicious cycle.

However, high wages with low prices lead to greater prosperity. The wage dollar buys more, and more people can buy. Production rises and employment with it; new employment results in still more demand, more production, and more employment; distress decreases, while savings, investments, and new enterprises grow apace.

The wholesome sequence of events is obvious, certain, and so elemental that it hardly merits discussion here. It is the proven consequence of what is known as mass production, an American invention that needs no "selling" today. Yet, mass production is still new enough to be misunderstood in some of its fundamental features—it is so new, indeed, that only a decade ago many of the nonproducers who are at present in dissent with the whole business system, were then as loudly decrying mass production as an evil.

What is chiefly misunderstood is that mass production can reduce costs only to a point, at which point it encounters obstacles, or fixed charges against it. One of these fixed charges is the investment in plant and equipment, upon which the investing public rightly expects a fair return. A second charge is the cost of raw materials. A third is the cost of distribution, and a fourth is taxes.

The possibility of reducing the fixed charges against the productive system as such, represents our biggest hope of further lessening the cost of food, clothes, shelter, medicine, and of all other articles that enter into living, and also of setting into motion again the economic cycle that leads inevitably to prosperity and plenty.

Can these charges be reduced?

They can be substantially reduced if, first, free enterprise is not destroyed as a consequence of a mistaken economic policy, and second, if it is given a fair opportunity to carry on to its manifest destiny.

Distribution costs, amounting on the average to perhaps 50 cents of the consumer's dollar, and likewise the costs of construction constitute subjects that are complex and difficult, but the last word on them is still far from being said. An intensive study of both, aimed at improvement, is being made in every major business.

The established achievements of industrial scientific research, the full significance of which is only partially realized as yet, point to eventual-reductions in material costs that well may be revolutionary according to our existing conception of what such costs should be; and they point also to the factory as a much larger consumer of agricultural crops for reprocessing purposes.

Progress Through Research

The belief that no material can be as good as that naturally produced is one of the oldest and most deeply rooted of popular fallacies. Natural materials, with which we have been forced to work almost exclusively until very recent years, have never been wholly satisfactory as industrial raw materials. They are irregular in quality, heavy when industry would prefer them light, soft when they should be hard, solid, when a liquid form would save unending expense. Even sheep in the same flock vary in the quality of their wool, and the same lack of dependability prevails throughout nature.

The chemically pure is rare in nature—things are usually in combinations that are not easily broken up. The most useful materials are frequently in the least accessible places, or exist in negligible quantities, or are the subject of monopolies that threaten peace. Many badly needed materials have never been found in Natural at all.

The adapting of natural materials to industrial uses, the expense of assembling them, losses that result from their too-early failures and inadequacies in service, to say nothing of the ravages of rust, rot, pests, disease, weather, and fire, add incalculable billions to the cost of all goods and services. Here is a hole in man's money-pocket through which slips, as a conservative guess, probably not less than a dollar for every dollar we spend constructively on living.

Slowly, but surely, research is patching that hole—and every new stitch it takes not only checks waste, but also creates new jobs.

Already, synthesized materials—the products of laboratory and factory—have cut huge sums from our living bill. Synthetic fibers have made possible the creation of wholly new types of fabrics that have revolutionized women's clothing. Synthetic dyes are to be had at a trifling fraction of what natural dyes once cost. New alloys and new finishes are checking corrosion; new insecticides are paring down the most enormous annual losses from pests, which constitute one of the most serious fixed charges against food production. We are finding ways to fireproof wood, cloth, and paper, and to retard rot.

Other chemical agents, not so obvious but of equal importance to the economy, plus a growing engineering skill, are effecting savings that another generation would have deemed incredible. Industrial users and fertilizer manufacturers are now paying only half as much for fixed atmospheric nitrogen as they did for the imported natural product prior to 1924. Low-cost refrigerants have made possible means of preserving foods that are eliminating untold wastes. Twenty-five years ago it took four or five sets of tires, frequently repaired, to run a motor car 15,000 miles, which is an ordinary year's driving nowadays. Tires that will give 25,000 miles of almost trouble-free road service are sold today at one-third of the old prices.

For years industry sought a material that would possess natural rubber's good qualities, but lack its bad ones, most notably its inability to resist grease and oil. It was also desirable that we have a home supply of rubber, if for no other reason than to safeguard us in time of war. Users of more than half of the world's rubber, we import 99 percent of our supply from the Far East.

The needed new material—neoprene —has been developed, practically according to the specifications of need for it, and already it is filling hundreds of purposes that rubber could not serve satisfactorily. Its price at this time is higher than rubber, but, on the basis of utility, neoprene actually is cheaper than rubber for numerous uses wherein it outlasts rubber five times or more. However, the immediate value of neoprene in industry, as a factor in improving service and lowering costs, is trivial when compared to its potential value.

I pause to ask, if industrial science can surpass rubber, to what new lengths will it not go with the augmented knowledge of tomorrow's and the next day's experience?

Research Just Beginning

My business brings me into daily contact with the problems of industrial research, its promises, its hopes. I am convinced that the laboratory has just begun its work of public betterment; that what is behind us in accomplishment may be regarded as having been merely preparatory for impending developments in creating more for less. "Every time we have solved a problem," says C. F. Kettering, "two more have occurred in exactly the same place. In short, this force we call research is like a rolling snowball."

Twenty-five years ago there were few industrial research laboratories in America worthy of the name. The number today exceeds 1,600, in which upward of 30,000 persons are employed. Private enterprise is expending more than $800,000 every working day on research. That money is not being poured down a rat hole. It is building a new and better world. The mere fact that there is still room for improvement is not an indictment, but a reassuring promise for a brighter tomorrow.

Growing Charges of Taxes

Now, what about the fixed charge of taxes? It has risen steadily since 1900. The rise in taxes, in fact, represents the most phenomenal ascension in costs against production and living of which there is any statistical record.

Total government expenditures in 1938 are fully twelve times those of 1900, and the total government debt is approximately twenty times greater, although the population is less than twice as large. Expressed in terms of individual citizens—men, women and children—it is estimated that governmental expenditures today are at a rate of $560 a year per American family. Standing as a fixed charge against the production of goods, every penny of these expenses is reflected in costs to the consumer, poor and rich alike. They are in addition to the value of the article or the service supplied now, and the unpaid portion of them stands as a first mortgage against the economic lives of our children and grandchildren.

Belief that a relatively small group pays these taxes is another of our most

serious popular fallacies. They are included in the cost of every loaf of bread, of every pound of meat, of every foot of lumber, of everything bought and sold. That is to say, specifically, that, in addition to the actual cost of living, as a people we pay government, directly or indirectly, the sum of $18,000,000,000 a year.

A single man, earning $18 a week and living in a furnished room, even though he owns no property, pays in taxes $116 a year, or about 12 percent of his total income, according to a study by the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company. The man who supports a wife and two children on $150 a month pays $220 a year in taxes—the fact that he has dependents does not relieve him of his concealed tax obligations. Among the higher income brackets, direct Federal taxes alone take, in an ascending scale, up to 79 percent of the individual's income, and that is not all the bill, nor all of the picture.

The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, operator of chain stores, began with a wagon, a horse, a man, and an idea, and by the untiring industry of that man and his two sons grew to an organization that in 1937 employed 85,600 persons. For a half century or more the founder's two sons have spent fifty-two weeks out of every year in the building and management of the business. That is, they have been active owners, and in that capacity, by all the traditional standards of measurement in America, they have rendered an incalculable public service.

According to a published statement of the A. & P. company, its two owner-managers last year paid more than 82 percent of their earnings to government in taxes, and in the event of their deaths, government would further take all but 6 cents out of every dollar they have saved throughout their lifetimes. Nor does the story stop there. New taxes are now being proposed which, if enacted into law, would force the company and other enterprises of the kind into final dissolution.

Taxes are inescapable. They are everybody's problem. A great many people think that present taxes are bound to go higher and become an even heavier burden upon living. And they doubt if anything can be done about it. I don't agree with that view. I think something can and should be done about improving our tax system, not for the benefit of a few but for the common good and for the nation's economic security.

Wastefulness of Tax Systems

To begin with, the same impartial measure of efficiency that is applied to individual wage earners and to incorporated producers of goods should be applied to all governmental enterprise, local, State, and Federal, at least to the full extent reasonably possible. The license to tax is not a license to waste.

There are today more than 175,000 taxing units in the country. That fact alone represents a duplication of effort and confusion of levies that staggers the imagination to grasp. To my knowledge, nobody has had the hardihood to undertake a computation of the number of taxes collected, but a suggestion of the total may be gained from the estimate of a Chicago company that there are no less than fifty-eight separate taxes entering into the price of a loaf of bread. Because of the innumerable complications of tax legislation, the cost of computing taxes, wholly apart from the actual payment thereof, is a charge against business that totals hundreds of millions of dollars each year.

The tax system should be simplified and coordinated. It has been estimated that the taxing units could be reduced to a tenth of the existing number. Feeling is growing that a redistribution of taxes is in order that will encourage savings, instead of penalizing them, but a will to reduce taxes would encourage saving still more—and, as I have said, saving for the purpose of reinvestment in new enterprise is mandatory if we are to increase employment and secure our future.

Progress is pausing today before a paradox. The need for new capital is greater, perhaps, than at any other time in our history, and the will to create that capital—to save—is actually existent. But the two are not permitted to meet and mate. The principle of a fair reward, commensurate with the effort and the risk, is being undermined by attacks on earnings, by diversion of the national income into nonproductive channels, and by tax policies adopted in the name of reform, that make investment a hazard rather than an inducement.

We are growing poorer because too many people no longer can afford the luxury of being rich.

It has long been recognized that the power to tax is the power to destroy. A legitimate function of government, and a proper one if properly used, nonetheless the power to tax, if misused, may be second only to war in its destructiveness and as all-changing as a revolution. That is too great a power to entrust to any one man, to any one class, to any one faction, or even to any one party. It is a power conferred by all the people, which affects the lives of all the people, and it should be exercised in the interests of all the people in full daylight.

Eliminate Partisan Politics

Therefore, I see only one ultimate solution. Taxation should be taken out of partisan politics!

Likewise, labor legislation and the administration of all laws affecting employment should be taken out of politics, because, again, the common good is involved. The great gains made by labor during the past half-century are the fruits of a national philosophy that in the main tenaciously clung to political freedom, which generally placed cooperation before coercion, and the rights of the many above the personal ambitions of the few. Already deviation from that tried course has brought conflict within the ranks of wage-earners themselves, popular confusion over labor's motives, suspicion of the ultimate aims of some of its leaders, and an uncertainty in the minds of management, that unquestionably has been a brake upon recovery, at an incalculable cost to the public. And a major portion of that cost has been at the expense of the working man.

In the past, American free enterprise has recruited a vast majority of its leaders from shop, shipping room, mine, farm, and office. No impassable barrier has ever stood between the man in overalls and management—on the contrary, the way has been open and well-marked. There has been no ceiling above which the hopes of the humblest worker could not rise.

It is to the best interest of labor, of business, and of public that such a ceiling should never be erected; that partisanship should never be permitted to blindfold labor with the bonds of class. The same fair freedom of opportunity for which business asks must also be preserved for employees, and a nonpolitical consideration of labor's problems alone can preserve it.

In the main, we have divorced education from partisanship, and no change was necessary in our system of government to accomplish this. The result has been the building and maintenance of schools and universities that are the pride of every citizen. The success of the public school system is due directly to the fact that its controversies are settled by educators, and that school boards have put the interests of the school system above mere political interests.

Likewise, we have put the public health above partisanship and recognized it as a field in which professional judgment should dominate purely political judgment. Confronted by the difficult problems raised by motor traffic, the public road system has been set apart from politics and placed in the hands of experts for administration, with few exceptions.

If it is vital to the common good that education be removed from partisanship, that public health be removed from partisanship, that our highways be removed from partisanship, it is equally vital that the problems of taxation and labor, which bear just as importantly on the national wellbeing, should be removed from partisanship also. They, too, are problems that touch the daily living and security of every man, woman, and child now alive, and of millions yet unborn. Let the solution of them be the composite result of the nation's best thought, whether it be labeled liberal, conservative, laborite, or capitalistic, and there will need be no alarm over the nation's future or over the future of American democracy.

In conclusion, it is well for us to recall that the United States, as a new country, has normally been a land of little or no unemployment. In fact, there has frequently been an actual labor shortage. The wage trend has been consistently upward. Progress has been the rule. All earlier interruptions in those very definite trends have been followed by an accelerated resumption of them, as surely as dawn follows dark.

Today, a similar resumption of the traditional forward trends of free enterprise is due. Deficiencies in plants, machinery, houses, and goods that have accumulated since 1929, constitute immediate needs which it would take all of the available labor supply to fill, acording to every responsible authority. Potentially we again face a period of full employment of every ablebodied worker, and a prosperity even more abundant than any we knew in the past.

The program of American business is aimed at making that potential prosperity a solid fact.

Research Lauded At Abbott Dedication

—Continued from page 5

distracts attention from pure science and diverts the application of science from medicine and industry to the destructive agencies of martial conflict.

The Abbott research laboratory, Mr. Clough hoped, would show to the world the constructive and kindly influence of science when permitted by a period of comparative peace to work undisturbed, and when directed in the proper channels. He added:—

The tree of research, deep-rooted in all the sciences, which you have seen symbolized in the mural in the lobby of this building, illustrates how every branch of science gives life, nourishment, and substance to man's higher aspirations. It symbolizes the search which goes endlessly on in unnumbered laboratories where men of science seek the answers to problems, ever looking toward that gleam of light in the stars which grows steadily brighter as the science of medicine moves upward.

Drug Standardization

A concise history of the standardization of drugs was given by Dr. George D. Beal, assistant director of Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, in the opening part of an address on "The Scientific Development of Drug Standards." Dr. Beal pointed out the necessity of drug standards from various points of view, and he told how research workers in the several correlated sciences constituting pharmacy and medicine ever endeavor to bring to drug standardization wisdom and practicability.

Examples of progress in this endeavor were cited by Dr. Beal, and he also pointed out some of the difficulties that have been surmounted and some that still remain in the path of those who seek to provide drug standards that are intelligible and reliable. Methods and men were commented on by the speaker, and his position was that satisfactory standardization required broad cooperation and coordination; he explained briefly the functioning of the various agencies and committees engaged in the continuous scrutiny and revision and extension of drug standardization. In conclusion he said:—

Present-day standards for drugs and medicines have evolved through several centuries. In them are found blended the results of scientific investigations, pharmaceutical practice, and court decisions. The increase of medical knowledge, coupled with other scientific developments and industrial progress, have brought forward new drugs and preparations and new sources of old drugs, making obsolete numerous older standards. Not long ago ten-year revisions of a few standards were held to be revolutionary. Now there is seen the need for a ready and rapid means of revision. And both the United States Pharmacopeia and the National Formulary have inaugurated programs of continuous revision. One supplement to the current pharmacopeia has already appeared, and a second is in preparation. Both revision committees expect to turn over to their successors a large part, if not all, of the text for the next volume of each work. Furthermore, there is a serious discussion of a change in revision policy that will issue the complete works at five-year intervals. Provision has already been made for a revolving committee for National Formulary revision, in order that there will always be a majority of experienced members on the committee, and it is altogether probable that an attempt will be made to work out a similar plan for the U.S.P.

The American Pharmaceutical Association has from its initial meeting in 1852 been tireless in its work on behalf of drug standardization. Its first aim, as expressed in its constitution, is: "To improve and regulate the drug market by preventing the importation of inferior, adulterated, or deteriorated drugs and by detecting and exposing home adulterations." It conceived and published the National Formulary, and has been most active in support of the United States Pharmacopeia. Now, through the generous aid of some of its good friends, it has been able to establish a laboratory for the sole purpose of developing standards for drugs and their products. It is our hope that this A.Ph.A. laboratory will serve as a clearinghouse for research on drug standards. It is our further hope that it shall have the cooperation of the other laboratories working on these problems.

Those of us who have had a lifelong interest in American pharmacy have good cause to be proud of the research achievements of our manufacturers. This beautiful new building of Abbott's that we have seen today is the latest of a series of worthy homes that have been prepared for more of such scientific investigations. Organized scientific research and control in America were practically originated by pharmaceutical manufacturers. They have made the practice of medicine pleasant, convenient and sure. They have given to the pharmacist preparations of types never before available in the way of uniformity of quality. They have provided the public with a feeling of security and well-being previously unknown. And in the first rank stand the Abbott Laboratories as a symbol of worthiness and dependability. It is a great pleasure to congratulate the strong and highly respected Abbott organization.

Public Health

"Research of Public Health" was the title of an address by Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health Service. Dr. Parran placed imagination—creative imagination—high among the necessities for success in research and for the able service of medicine to the public health. Pointing to some of the more recent scientific advances in medicine, he stressed the importance of discoveries at first sight impractical and unprofitable, which often conceal vital truths.

The debt of public health workers to laboratory science was shown by Dr. Parran to be large, but he stressed the necessity for the careful checking of laboratory findings to determine their application to human medicine. He praised the cooperation which, he said, indicated that there would be no dictation by government in the scientific objections of public health.

Noting a change to greater sympathy and appreciation in the attitude of the public to scientific research and to efforts in behalf of public health, Dr. Parran said:—

Public health has become a people's cause. The people have become insistent that they be given the benefits of what scientific knowledge has verified as valuable for the prevention and relief of disease and for the maintenance of healthful living. They are entirely willing to support further studies to solve those problems of health and disease which still baffle us. Since either through tax money or gift money the greater part of such research must be supported, it is important for the scientist to remember that, if he will differentiate between objective and technique, what he is trying to do and why he is doing it can be made perfectly reasonable to any intelligent citizen.

The Renaissance was the great upswing from the Dark Ages toward art, literature, beauty in every form. It burst forth simultaneously in a hundred cities of Europe because the people were ready for it; it was the spirit of the age. The French Revolution was the beginning of a world-wide fight for political freedom in which our own young nation played its gallant part. The world movement toward beauty of form and expression seems to have leveled out. The world movement for freedom is alive only in isolated nations. But I believe that today we see the first faint stirrings of a world movement for health—a people's fight for life, for freedom from disease, for an equal opportunity to be born well and to live well.

Science has shown the way. Not only by the fruits of its labor which has saved men's lives, saved them suffering, and maintained their physical and mental fitness, but also through the orderliness of mind, the clarity of vision and the willingness to sacrifice for truth, which are the fundamentals of the scientific spirit found in true research, it is my firm belief that man may hope to raise himself high enough in the human scale to master his own machines and to affirm his own destiny, rather than become the passive instrument of self-designated supermen.

Science has shown the way. Scientists must be prepared to meet the demands of leadership.

Zonite Acquires Dri-Brite, Inc.

Zonite Products Corporation, this city, has acquired Dri-Brite, Inc., manufacturer of floor waxes and cleaners, St. Louis. The acquisition will be operated as a subsidiary. R. R. Wason, president of Zonite, will act as president of the new subsidiary, and H. R. Hitchcock, formerly general manager of the A. S. Boyle Company, has been elected vice-president and general manager, and Ray Thorburn, also formerly with the Boyle company, has been placed in charge of production.

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Columbia University Gets Research Contributions

Gifts to Columbia University, aggregating $403,729, have been announced by Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the university. The contributions, received during the past four months will be applied largely to the support of research in medicine, chemistry, biology and other sciences.

The National Lead Company has established a two-year fellowship in the department of chemcial engineering for the study of problems related to the chemistry of titanium. The amount donated was $3,000. The Carnegie Corporation of New York contributed $64,460, of which $8,260 is for chemical research in the department of biological chemistry; 1,550 for research in statistical analysis, and $650 for research in biochemistry.

Other donations included: Jovan Laboratories, Inc., for research in the department of bacteriology on the value of chlorophyll as a bactericidal agent, $1,500; Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., for research in biological chemistry; E. R. Squibb & Sons for research in biological chemistry, $1,250; Reginald Auchincloss, for research in organic chemistry, $500; Elizabeth and Sidney Licht, for cellulose and paper research in the department of chemical engineering, $325; the Takamine Ferment Company, for chemistry research, $250; Dr. Benjamin Jobolns, for research in phamacology, $200.

Sunray Oil Corporation stockholders will meet November 4 to vote on creation and issuance of $4,000,000 of 5 percent interest bearing convertible sinking fund debenture shares, series A.

K. H. Clarke has been elected a vice-president of Swift & Co., Chicago. Mr. Clarke will have jurisdiction over purchasing, by-products and other allied departments. He succeeds D. W. Creeden, who resigned as vice-president.

Oil and Gas Leasing Regulations Amended

OPD Washington Bureau
October 17, 1938

An amendment to oil and gas leasing regulations has been issued by the Department of the Interior reserving the right to produce helium from all gases obtained from public lands. The amendment does not require the lessee to extract the helium but permits the government to build an extraction plant on the lease and treat all gas produced by the lessee, returning it to him after the extraction of the helium with reasonable compensation for diminution of the value of the gas except for the value of the helium extracted.

Trinidad, Col., Oct. 8.—Helium acreage in Trinidad, Col., idle from production since 1930 due to action by the Federal government, and upon which improvements of more than $325,000 were made prior to that date as helium producing wells were brought in, will be the basis of an appeal soon to be filed in the Colorado State Supreme Court for review.

The appeal will be taken by Guy Hoff and is directed at the Girdler corporation, Kentucky.

In a Colorado district court recently is was ruled that an oil and gas lease, obtained by the defendant company through assignments from Hoff a number of years ago, was still in full force and effect despite the fact that for the last eight years no activity has prevailed on the property.

Mr. Hoff seeks to reverse, contending that the lease is voided by inactivity on the part of the company.

Charles P. McCormick, president of McCormick & Co., manufacturer of extracts, elixirs, insecticides, Baltimore, addressed the Baltimore chapter of the National Association of Cost Accountants, October 18, in the Emerson Hotel on "Multiple Management."

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Sales of Chinawood Oil at Sharply Higher Prices—Perilla Also Stronger—Cottonseed Oil Irregular with Lard—Further Decline in Lard Compound—Linseed Oil Easier

Trade in miscellaneous oils, fats and greases was somewhat more active last week although there was no snap to business. On the contrary, a downward trend at times in the markets for cottonseed oil and lard futures made many consumers dispose to limit their takings of other products to comparatively small or moderate quantities. In some quarters, however, an increase was noted in the call for small or moderate lots of various technical and edible products, the movement of such quantities for the week being larger than in the previous period.

Chinawood oil was a strong feature of the list of vegetable products, sales being reported at sharply higher prices. Oiticica and perilla oils were also stronger. Quotations on corn and peanut oils were a shade easier. Soybean oil was less active with the tone of the market easy but quotations were generally held at former levels. Coconut oil was steady though quiet.

Quotations on refined fish oils were stationary and the tone of the market appeared to be steady. Crude fish oils were quiet and nominal in primary markets. Refined lard was easier on spot, the tone of the market being influenced by weakness in futures in Chicago. Marketing of hogs showed a further increase. Stearin was available at lower prices. Oleo oil was reduced moderately by producers. Tallow continued steady.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Chinawood oil, 3c. per lb.
Perilla oil, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Corn oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Lard, 25c. to 50c. per 100 lbs.
Lard compound, 50c. per 100 lbs.
Linseed meal, 50c. per ton.
Linseed oil, 1-10c. per lb.
Montan wax, ⅜c. per lb.
Oleo oil, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.
Peanut oil, ¼c. per lb.
Stearin, ¾c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
101.5	101.5	101.7	132.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Vegetable Oils

Chinawood.—A firm tone prevailed in domestic markets in the absence of any change for the better in the war news from China. With much uncertainty existing concerning the forwarding of supplies to Hongkong, shippers abroad were not inclined to offer and the same applied to importers here although supplies in the hands of some sellers were said to be liberal. There were reports of occasional transactions between dealers at as high as 16c. per pound for spot oil, the volume of business closed for the week apparently been rather limited.

According to an announcement from Washington it was unofficially reported that 3,650 tons short were declared for export at the Hankow customs office in September and that 3,650 tons were started south over the Hankow-Canton Railway for transshipment to Hongkong and South China ports. In the last week of September and the first week of October it is reported that some 20 carloads of oil left Hankow by water for Changsha and beyond for eventual shipment by rail to South China ports, according to cable advices from Hankow. It was reported that 12,500 short tons were in storage in Hankow on September 30. In a recent cable the American Consulate General at Hongkong stated that should the Hankow-Canton Railway be cut, supplies of oil might be seriously diminished but that certain quantities would continue to reach Hongkong from Kwangsi Province and the Yunnan border by water.

Coconut.—A steady tone prevailed in the local market for crude oil, quotations being held at former levels. Business remained quiet, such transactions as were reported being limited to unimportant quantities. Refined oil was steady with trade quiet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—Crude coconut oil is quoted at 2¾c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports for prompt or nearby shipment out of storage, with sellers indicating that they might shade this figure slightly on bids. Copra has been moderately active. Arrivals and shipments to the Coast have been good. Europe was a moderate buyer abroad, according to cables received here.

Corn.—The market had an easier tone owing to weakness at times in competing product, quotations on crude being shaded ⅛c. Offerings were light, however, and later in the week a steadier feeling prevailed. There were reports of a fair inquiry.

Oiticica.—The advance in chinawood oil was reflected in a stronger market for oiticica oil, quotations being advanced 1c. to 2c. by some sellers. The inquiry was reported as more active. Offerings were light on spot and for shipment.

Olive.—A steady tone prevailed in foots, quotations being held at the levels prevailing in the previous week. There were reports of a fair inquiry though consumers did not show much disposition to purchase in advance of current needs.

Peanut.—Price movements were narrow, but the tone in some parts of the South was reported as a shade easier owing to weakness at times in competing products.

Perilla.—A stronger situation abroad where shippers were not inclined to offer very freely was reflected in an upward trend of quotations here, spot prices being advanced ½c. or more by some sellers. The inquiry was more active.

Rapeseed. — Demand was quiet but offerings were light and the market retained a firm tone. Shipments of seed from India to the United Kingdom and the Continent from January 1 to October 5 were 19,500 tons against 34,200 tons in the same time last year.

Soybean. — Quotations were held at former levels by producers but the inquiry was lighter and the tone of the market appeared to be easy in company with some other products.

Markets at Other Centers

San Francisco, Oct. 18.—A certain feeling of hesitancy continued to mark the general vegetable oil situation here during the past week, although there were cases where the market was rather active at times. The undertone anent edible and soap oils showed itself to be easier, although the opposite was true in paint materials.

BABASSU.—Quoted on the basis of 5⅝c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. mill, Pacific Coast.

COTTONSEED.—Easier. Quoted at 7⅝c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast.

PERILLA.—Crude oil quoted at 9¼c. per pound in tankcars for prompt or deferred shipment, f.o.b. San Francisco.

RAPESEED.—Refined and denatured oil quoted at 6c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports for shipment out of the Orient.

TEASEED.—High acid oil quoted at 6c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—For the most part, tone of vegetable oils has been a little easy, with some scattered price reductions here and there.

COCONUT.—Coast basis, October-forward, 2¾c. to 2⅞c. per pound. Refined edible oil, 9c. to 9¼c. per pound, barrels, car lots, and 9¼c. to 9½c., barrels, less than car lots.

CORN.—Crude, low acid, 6⅜c. to 6¾c. per pound, partly nominal. Refined edible oil, 9¾c. to 10c., barrels, car lots, and 10c. to 10½c., barrels, less than car lots.

CHINAWOOD.—Ruling nominal, 15½c. to 15¼c. per pound, Chicago.

PEANUT.—Crude, 6⅞c. to 7c. per pound.

SOYBEAN.—Crude, mills, 4⅞c. to 5c. per pound.

The market for soybeans on the Chicago Board of Trade was irregular, changes being mainly in company with other commodities. The market was more active, interest in cash beans on the part of crushers showing an increase and speculative operations in futures also broaden-

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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ing out to some extent. Following is a record, per bushel, for the week:—

	High.	Low.	Closing Oct. 21.	Closing Oct. 14.
Cash, No. 2..	$0.73	$0.67½	$0.73	.....
December	.75¼	.67	.74½	$0.71½
May	.75½	.68½	.75½	.72

London, Oct. 11.—Soybean oil, crude, 23s. per cwt; rapeseed, refined, 34s. 3d.; palm kernel, refined, English, 25s. 9d.; peanut, Bombay, 20s. 9d.; sardine, Japanese, 15s. 3d.; whale, crude, Rotterdam, 14s. 3d.

Linseed Oil

Changes in flaxseed quotations in domestic and foreign markets were generally moderate. Linseed oil, cake and meal quiet.

Flaxseed—DULUTH, Oct. 21.—Flax was steady in midweek on a good demand but later suffered a reaction. Trade was fair and receipts held up relatively good in view of the fact that such a large proportion of the crop has already been marketed. Cash sales included fifteen cars of flax at $1.83 to $1.89. Supplies of flax at the head of the lakes total 570,000 bushels.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Oct.	Dec.
Saturday	$1.85	$1.71	$1.70
Monday	1.82½	1.71	1.70
Tuesday	1.81½	1.71	1.70
Wednesday	1.85	1.72	1.72
Thursday	1.84	1.71	1.71
Friday	1.83½	1.71	1.71

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts 1938.	Receipts 1937.	Shipments 1938.	Shipments 1937.
This week..	49,308	67,978	....	106,340
Since Aug. 1...	1,128,500	758,706	607,503	324,517

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 21.—Cash flax receipts through the week were fair and met with ready demand but crushers reduced their bids considerably on the fancy quality. A couple of buyers dropped out until the market calmed down. Premiums ranged upward to 12c. over December for best quality and today the top of the market was quoted at 8c. over.

Diversion point buying for eastern shipment was steady and local crushers paid full diversion point prices for good seed to be brought here.

Flax is coming from all over the northwest but chiefly from the Red River Valley of North Dakota. Average quality is better than it was last week and currently there is very little field damaged seed arriving A few cars came in from South Dakota and Montana this past week but most of the movement originated in Minnesota and North Dakota. Very little more is expected from either South Dakota or Montana as these states will want to save somewhat of a supply for seed next spring. Inasmuch as flax has been bringing 2½ to 3 times the price of wheat this season to date it is expected that more of the interior supply will be saved for seed than last year.

Local elevator stocks decreased 5,000 bushels compared with an increase of 30,000 a year ago during a three day period.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Dec.	May.
Saturday	$1.85	$1.75	$1.75½
Monday	1.82½	1.74½	1.75
Tuesday	1.81½	1.73½	1.74
Wednesday	1.84	1.76	1.76½
Thursday	1.84	1.75	1.75½
Friday	1.84½	1.74½	1.74½

Crop movement in bushels as follows:—

	Receipts 1938.	Receipts 1937.	Shipments 1938.	Shipments 1937.
This week..	98,180	87,360	26,460	24,400
Since Sept. 1...	2,324,160	2,366,370	142,910	160,262

WINNIPEG, Oct. 21.—The flaxseed market was more active. Changes in prices were generally moderate. The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Oct.	Dec.
Saturday	$1.33½	$1.33½	$1.27
Monday	1.31½	1.31½	1.26½
Tuesday	1.32	1.32	1.27½
Wednesday	1.32¼	1.32¼	1.29
Thursday	....	....	....
Friday	1.33½	1.33½	1.29

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 21.—Opening prices per bushel on November contracts were:—

	Last week.	Last year.
Saturday	$1.06⅜	$1.40⅝
Monday	1.06⅜	1.40⅝
Tuesday	1.04⅝	1.41⅜
Wednesday	1.06½	1.38⅝
Thursday	1.05¼	1.40
Friday	1.05¼	1.39⅝

Exports

To—	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United States....	571,000	201,000	413,000
United Kingdom..	4,000	.....	.....
Continent	689,000	591,000	374,000
Orders	20,000	150,000	236,000
Others	51,000	.....	303,000
Totals	1,335,000	942,000	1,326,000

Since January 1

To—	This year.	Last year.
United States.....	10,436,000	22,270,000
United Kingdom.....	1,126,000	508,000
Continent	20,567,000	18,543,000
Orders	8,114,000	15,214,000
Others	1,729,000	1,187,000
Totals	41,972,000	61,722,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week.....	2,750,000
Previous week.....	2,756,000
Last year.....	3,150,000

INDIA.—Exports of flaxseed from India last week were as follows:—

To—	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United Kingdom..	12,000	204,000	415,000
Continent	24,000	.....	.....
Others	.....	40,000	36,000
Totals	36,000	244,000	451,000

Since April 1—	This year.	Last year.
United Kingdom.....	7,152,000	5,771,000
Continent	544,000	244,000
Others	208,000	856,000
Totals	7,904,000	6,871,000

HULL, Oct. 21.—Quotations on flaxseed were:—

	La Plata.	Bombay.
Saturday	£11	£12⅝
Monday	11	12⅝
Tuesday	10⅝	12⅛
Wednesday	10⅞	12⅜
Thursday	10⅞	12⅜
Friday	10⅞	12⅜

Linseed Oil.—No broadening of business was noted in the local market last week. There were reports of a fair inquiry from dealers but as a rule purchasing was limited to small or moderate lots, the movement of such quantities for the week apparently being no larger than in the previous period. For oil in tankcars 8.2c. per pound was generally quoted but prices were subject to shading with supplies available at 7.9c. per pound, the usual differential prevailing for oil in cooperage.

Weather conditions were generally favorable for building and painting operations and withdrawals on unfilled contracts showed some increase. Stocks in the hands of many dealers are said to be unusually small.

Cash flaxseed was in good demand in Northwestern markets and cash sales were reported at substantial premiums over futures. Receipts at terminal markets were fair but the indications were said to point to a decrease in marketing in the near future as unsold supplies are regarded as unusually small. Argentina crop news was favorable.

Receipts of flaxseed at New York last week were 198,294 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 21.—There is little action in the linseed oil market at the moment. The full effect of war scare buying has not been eradicated as yet and during the past week most of the buying concerned less than carload lots. A few cooperage carlots moved but no tankcar or round lot sales were reported. Most of the big buyers are keeping their eyes on the Argentine situation and having covered their immediate requirements they are now waiting for fresh developments in business conditions or in Argentine crop news.

Shipping instructions are fair to good and mills here are still operating about 60 percent of capacity. Crushers are able to add slightly to their reserve stocks from day to day but so far for the season have not accumulated much oil in tanks.

Quotations on carload lots, f.o.b. Minneapolis, tankcar lots, 8.5c. per pound, cooperage carlots 9.1c. per pound, warehouse lots 9.5c. per pound.

Shipments of oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1938.	1937.
This week.....	1,179,847	1,426,267
Since Sept. 1.....	13,320,935	13,100,317

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—Consumers of linseed oil have in the main been indifferent of the market's offerings here just lately and the situation has been a rather quiet one. Deliveries remain excellent. Most manufacturers are ahead of their delivery dates. Quoted:—Tankcars, 8.3c. per pound; drum car lots ex mill, 8.9c.; drum lots ex-warehouse, 9.3c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Demand for linseed oil has been along routine lines. Ruling prices are:—Tankcar, 8.4c. per pound; car lots, 9c.; less than car lots, 9.4c.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Quotations on linseed oil were:—

	Per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	22	0
Monday	22	0
Tuesday	21	9
Wednesday	22	0
Thursday	22	0
Friday	22	0

Cake and Meal.—There was no broadening of business in the local market although advices from some outside points reported a better demand for meal. Local meal quotations were shaded 50c. per ton. Cake unchanged.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 21.—Linseed meal trade is slack at the moment but crushers have been unable to accumulate more of a supply than will be needed to fill contracts already on their books so are holdings at firm figures . Re-sellers are offering moderate supplies at $1 per ton under crusher values.

Because of excellent weather feeding of meal failed to reach proportions anticipated and at the moment interior distributors have enough reserve on hand to care for immediate and nearby requirements.

Quotations on carload lots, f.o.b. Minneapolis, 100-pound sacks, $37.50 to $38. per ton.

Shipments of meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1938.	1937.
This week.....	2,312,485	4,351,180
Since Sept. 1.....	20,918,460	36,972,430

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Linseed meal is quiet but steady. Ruling prices are:—Round lots, $38 per ton, largely nominal; car lots, $38 to $39; less than car lots, $40 to $41.

Cottonseed Oil

Refined cottonseed oil futures were irregular, the trend of prices being downward early in the week with a rallying tendency later. Southern markets generally steady.

Cottonseed Oil.—The market for refined oil futures was more active last week, especially early in the period when there was rather free selling for both long and short account on fresh weakness in lard. The developments in the latter commodity had much to do with shaping the course of cottonseed oil prices which showed a loss at one time of about 15 to 20 points as compared with the closing quotations of the previous week. Later on there was an upturn in company with a recovery in lard but sentiment in oil trade circles here continued mixed. The market also felt the effects at times of hedge selling which increased with an expansion in the movement of seed to the mills in some sections though offerings of seed continued to be reported as dissappointingly small in other parts of the South.

Marketing of hogs increased and predictions were heard of a further increase in the movement in the not distant future. Owing to the increased supplies of corn at low prices this season, it is contended by some that production of hogs and lard for the current season will be considerably larger than last season. Lard touched the lowest point recorded during the past four years and a report from Washington stated that competition of lard with vegetable cooking fats may be markedly greater than it has been in the past three or four years.

Crude cottonseed oil quotations underwent little change during the week. Offerings were still generally reported as light. Receipts of hogs in the principle Western markets for four days of the week aggregated 222,600 head against 201,900 head in the same time last year. The weight of the hogs received at Chicago during the week ended October 15 averaged 229 pounds against 238 pounds in the previous week. Stocks of lard in Chicago decreased 4,673,623 pounds during the first half of October against a decrease of 11,411,876 pounds in the same time last year. Stocks there on October 15 were 58,941,934 pounds against 38,325,701 pounds a year ago. Domestic trade in cash lard was reported as somewhat more active and the export movement held up well. The exports from Atlantic and Gulf ports from November 1 last to October 15 were 149,530,262 pounds against 100,799,654 pounds in the same time last season.

The weekly government report stated that the work of picking and ginning the cotton crop made rapid progress under favorable weather conditions and it has been largely completed in the more southern portions of the belt. The only extensive gathering remaining to be done is in the extreme northeastern, northern and northwestern portions of the belt. Conditions this fall have been unusually favorable for gathering the cotton crop.

Trading in bleachable prime Summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange from October 15 to October 21, inclusive, comprised 1,307 contracts, a total of 78,420,000 pounds. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks High.	Low.	Close.
January	7.72	7.50	7.70 sale
March	7.82	7.55	7.80 sale
May	7.88	7.65	4.82 sale
October	7.57	7.45	.....
December	7.69	7.47	7.68@7.70

Crude, Southeast, .0637½@.0650c. Nom.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—The cottonseed oil market has eased off here and there, with buying modest. Prices mostly are fractionally lower. Good off-Summer yellow fig oil is 8c. per pound. Refined edible oil is 9¼c. to 9½c., barrels, car lots, and 9¾c. to 10c., barrels, less than car lots.

Hull, Oct. 21.—Quotations on cottonseed oil were:—

	Refined. Per cwt. s.	d.	Egyptian crude. Per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	21	6	18	6
Monday	21	6	18	6
Tuesday	21	6	18	6
Wednesday	21	0	18	0
Thursday	21	0	18	0
Friday	21	0	18	0

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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Cake and Meal.—Conditions prevailing in Southern markets were apparently without material change last week so far as the spot situation was concerned. There were reports of a fair inquiry for moderate lots of meal. Offerings continued light.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, Oct. 19.—Both oil and meal are reported weaker as seed marketing increases. Harvesting is nearing completion in the Southeast, where cotton picking has been carried on under very favorable weather conditions.

Cotton growers of the South have been called upon to vote on a continuance of the cotton crop allotment under AAA. Considerable discussion is going on about changes in the law.

Prime crude oil is quoted in the Southeast at 6⅜c. to 6.50c. per pound. Meal is offered at $22 to $22.50 per ton, mill points, for 7 percent.

Memphis, Oct. 21.—Crude cottonseed oil ruled quiet and steady during the week. Some business reported closed today at 6⅜c., Valley basis. Mills continue reluctant sellers, claiming the price is below the cost of production. Cottonseed meal $1 per ton higher than recent lows on some options, with the demand more active as a result of cooler weather. Cottonseed, $25 to $27 per ton at gin points. Some sections report that ginning is about through and gins at many points are operating on short watches. Weather clear and cool.

Closing cottonseed meal quotations on the Memphis exchange were as follows:—

	October 13.	October 20.
October	$19.90@20.25	$20.25@20.50
December	20.85@21.15	21.50@—
January	21.15@21.50	21.50@21.75
March	22.00@22.25	22.25@22.50
May	22.50@—	22.55@22.70

Fatty Acids

Capric Acid.—New features of interest were lacking, the tone being steady, with quotations held at the previous levels. As in recent preceding weeks buying interest was limited to moderate quantities to fill the current needs of consumers.

Caproic Acid.—Quotations ranged from 35c. to 40c. per pound in drums, according to quantity, f.o.b. works. There was a fair movement into consuming channels in the manufacture of chemical bases as well as various other fields.

Coconut Oil.—Basic material remained in a steady position, and quotations on coconut oil fatty acid were generally stationary. There was little change in the character of business, purchasing by consumers generally continuing along the conservative lines noted in recent preceding weeks.

Cottonseed Oil.—A steady tone prevailed in the market for this fatty acid, although a downward trend at times in the market for basic material made consumers disinclined to purchase in advance of current needs.

Linseed Oil.—No broadening of business was reported in this fatty acid, makers of synthetic resins and other consumers being disinclined to purchase in advance of current needs. The position of basic material was somewhat easier.

Palm Oil.—There was a fair movement to makers of textile and other soaps, but new business was reported as rather quiet, consumers being inclined to hold off for further developments. The market retained a steady tone.

Stearic Acid.—Quotations were stationary and general conditions remained about as previously noted. Consumers were not inclined to anticipate, but there was a fair movement to local and other buyers on contracts and transient orders.

Tall Oil.—The market for this fatty acid continued to present a steady position with selling schedules unchanged. No broadening of consequence was noted in demand from consumers, but there was a fair inquiry, the movement for the week apparently being up to that of recent preceding periods.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Oct. 21.—With basic markets holding comparatively steady, no change of major importance has developed in the general fatty acids market. Buying has been along rather routine lines.

FATTY ACIDS.—Corn oil, double distilled, 7¾c. to 8c. per pound, tankcar; 8¼c. to 8½c., barrels, car lots; 8¾c. to 9c., barrels, less than car lots; coconut oil, acidulated, 8¼c. to 8½c., tankcar, mostly nominal; 8¾c. to 9c., barrels, car lots; 9¼c. to 9½c., barrels, less than car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 7¼c. to 7½c., tankcar; 7¾c. to 8c., barrels, car lots; 8¼c. to 8½c., barrels, less than car lots; settled cottonseed soapstock, 60-62 percent basis, 2¾c. to 3c.; boiled down soapstock, 65 percent basis, 3¾c. to 4c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 1¼c. to 1½c.

Cottonseed Crushings Decrease

Cottonseed received at mills, crushed and held, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out and held, August 1 to September 30, 1938, and 1937, amounted, according to the Bureau of Census to the following quantities:—

Cottonseed

	Received at mills* Aug. 1 to Sept. 30.		Crushed Aug. 1 to Sept. 30.		On hand at mills Sept. 30.	
	1938.	1937.	1938.	1937.	1938.	1937.
United States	1,535,359	1,928,545	790,189	979,107	1,068,788	991,832
Alabama	111,832	138,210	72,707	87,652	51,086	50,839
Arkansas	181,852	185,157	79,879	77,579	122,195	107,962
Georgia	111,319	197,275	82,612	124,804	44,001	74,799
Louisiana	104,846	136,042	47,931	64,117	62,797	72,129
Mississippi	295,263	325,000	124,901	136,108	212,160	197,177
North Carolina	18,136	52,005	19,306	23,234	6,625	29,182
Oklahoma	48,595	56,733	10,959	30,057	41,306	27,178
South Carolina	41,751	57,962	33,726	36,708	9,577	21,844
Tennessee	129,489	94,289	48,447	44,882	93,652	49,820
Texas	436,842	639,012	232,547	326,176	386,368	335,708
All other states	55,434	46,860	46,174	27,730	39,021	25,194

* Includes seed destroyed at mills but not 337,118 tons and 42,394 tons on hand August 1, nor 9,264 tons and 22,330 tons reshipped for 1938 and 1937 respectively.

Cottonseed Products
Manufactured, Shipped Out, and Held

	On hand August 1.	Produced Aug. 1 to Sept. 30.	Shipped out Aug. 1 to Sept. 30.	On hand Sept. 30.
Crude oil, pounds—				
1938-1939	*33,833,717	246,234,617	187,184,990	*111,707,846
1937-1938	11,141,266	284,265,534	228,108,818	108,122,429
Refined oil, pounds—				
1938-1939	†487,927,952	‡146,348,551	.....	†397,381,707
1937-1938	†41,052,343	160,311,426	.....	312,012,181
Cake and meal, tons—				
1938-1939	214,611	356,274	311,226	259,659
1937-1938	41,952	425,434	363,483	103,903
Hulls, tons—				
1938-1939	133,153	207,257	194,697	145,713
1937-1938	43,422	259,742	219,058	97,568
Linters, running bales—				
1938-1939	457,464	183,915	175,415	465,964
1937-1938	61,547	219,244	111,418	169,373
Hull fiber, 500-lb. bales—				
1938-1939	30,534	7,296	4,161	33,669
1937-1938	1,828	9,786	1,943	9,671
Grabbots, motes, etc., 500-lb. bales—				
1938-1939	36,592	8,612	11,538	33,666
1937-1938	7,379	10,479	4,310	13,548

* Includes 11,339,523 and 17,440,115 pounds held by refining and manufacturing establishments and 12,855,220 and 25,579,130 pounds in transit to refiners and consumers August 1, 1938, and September 30, 1938, respectively.

† Includes 5,199,739 and 2,323,721 pounds held by refiners, brokers, agents, and warehousemen at places other than refineries and manufacturing establishments, and 7,696,711 and 4,014,673 pounds in transit to manufacturers of shortening, oleomargarine, soap, etc., August 1, 1938, and September 30, 1938, respectively.

‡ Produced from 159,698,049 pounds of crude oil.

Exports and Imports for One Month Ended August 31

	1938.	1937.
Exports—		
Oil, crude, pounds	80,152	42,249
Oil, refined, pounds	238,107	137,443
Cake and meal, tons of 2,000 pounds	1,727	155
Linters, running bales—	14,740	24,779
Imports—		
Oil, crude, pounds	.....	.....
Oil, refined, pounds	*7,929,788	11,494,182
Cake and meal, tons of 2,000 pounds	25	350
Linters, bales of 500 pounds	530	1,120

* Amounts for September not included above are 6,802,753 pounds refined "entered direct for consumption," 1,518,455 refined, "withdrawn from warehouse for consumption," and 4,341,524 refined, "entered direct into warehouse."

STEARIC ACID.—Distilled, single press, 10c. to 11c. per pound; double press, 10½c. to 11½c.; triple press, 13¼c. to 14¼c.

Fish Oils

Menhaden.—Quotations on refined oil were stationary and the tone of the market appeared to be steady. There were reports at times that consumers were manifesting greater interest in the situation. Actual business was still apparently limited as a rule to comparatively small or moderate quantities but an increase was noted in some quarters in the call for such lots. Crude oil offerings continued light and quotations were nominal.

Sardine.—Consumers of refined oil showed little disposition to depart from a conservative course in making purchases but there were reports of some increase in the movement of small or moderate quantities to local and other consumers. The market was steady.

Whale.—The market for refined oil remained in the same steady position it has occupied for some time past. There were reports of a fair demand for moderate quantities.

Markets at Other Centers

San Francisco, Oct. 18.—The market for sardine oil continues firm, though quiet. Production was slow owing to the tail-end interval of a full moon period, with boats during the large part of the time remaining inshore. Catches are starting to pick up again, however, the Fish and Game Commission reported today, and there is apparently no sign of depletion so anxiously feared last year.

September production in shore plants was about a million and a half gallons above the September, 1937, figures, the commission stated. Report, issued today, but subject to slight revision, showed that there were 2,631,690 gallons of sardine oil produced in shore plants last month, compared with 1,186,497 gallons made during the month of September, 1937. This past September's production was about three times that of the preceding month, August turning out 857,631 gallons. These figures do not take into account the floating reduction factories' operations, which are thought to have been very substantial during September.

A careful survey in the industry undertaken last week developed that a total of some 1,275 tankcars of oil out of the current season's potential production have been sold into contract. On the present basis of production, it would be quite safe to say that this figure represents approximately half of the expected yield for the season in California, taking into consideration all factors—northern and southern California and the floating reduction operations.

Meantime oil remains pegged nominally at 28c. per gallon in tankcars, with bids present at 27c.

Baltimore, Oct. 19.—Favorable weather encouraged menhaden fishing companies operating off the Virginia Capes to continue work, but the results of their efforts did not reach impressive proportions, and there is an increasing disposition to cut out before the time when the activities ordinarily stop. The warm temperatures that prevailed served to keep the fish close inshore, but they appeared not to be in sufficient numbers to make the hauls really encouraging. As a result the production of oil was held down to small proportions, and it has become likely that the companies will get enough oil to take care of the contracts they took on at the opening of the season. Some further small sales off the Carolina coast are being reported at 28c. per gallon, which is equal to about 30c. basis Baltimore.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—A steady tone continued to prevail, with quotations generally maintained where they stood at the close of the previous week. There were reports of a fair inquiry from local and other consumers.

Lard.—Local cash refined lard quotations had a downward trend in company with futures in the West, where speculative sentiment appeared to be more bearish mainly as a result of increased receipts of hogs. Domestic trade was fair. The export movement continued to make a favorable showing.

Stearin.—The market was easier, supplies being available at 7c. per pound. There was a fair demand.

Tallow.—There were reports of some increase in the volume of inquiries for small or moderate quantities of spot tallow, but large consumers were still apparently disposed to hold off for further developments in outside markets. The market retained a steady tone, the last transactions reported being at 5¼c. per pound for extra.

Trading in tallow futures on the New York Produce Exchange from October 15 to October 21, inclusive, comprised 2 contracts, a total of 120,000 pounds. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
February	5.50	5.50	5.35@5.55
December	...	...	5.25@5.40

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Cash lard trade has been fair. Shipping trade is moderate. Prices continue to make an unfavorable comparison with a year earlier.

The range of lard quotations from the opening Saturday, October 15, to the close Friday, October 21, is shown in the following table:—

	Per 100 pounds— Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Friday.
Cash	$7.30	$7.42	$7.07	$7.42	$7.37
December	7.40	7.47	7.15	7.47	7.42
March	7.82	7.97	7.00	7.97	7.85

TALLOWS (tierces).—Edible, 6¼c. to 6⅜c. per pound; prime, 5⅜c. to 5½c.; fancy, 5⅜c. to 5½c.; special, 5c. to 5¼c.; No. 1, 4⅞c. to 5c.

GREASES (tierces).—Choice white, 5¼c. to 5½c. per pound; A white, 5c. to 5¼c.; B white, 4⅞c. to 5c.; yellow, 10-16, 4½c. to 4¾c.; yellow, 16-20, 4¼c. to 4½c.; brown, 4¼c. to 4⅜c.

STEARINS (barrels).—Prime oleo, 7c. to 7¼c. per pound; lard, packages, 8c. to 8½c.; A white grease, 5½c. to 5⅝c.; yellow grease, 5c. to 5⅛c.; extra oleo stocks, 9c.. to 9¼c.; No. 2 stocks, 8½c. to 8¾c.

Liverpool, Oct. 21.—Quotations per cwt. on refined American lard were as follows:—

	Spot. s. d.	Oct. s. d.	Jan. s. d.	May. s. d.
Saturday	47 6	42 6	42 9	43 0
Monday	47 0	42 6	42 0	42 8
Tuesday	46 6	42 0	42 0	.. ..
Wednesday	46 0	41 6	41 6	.....
Thursday	45 9	41 6	41 6	.. ..
Friday	46 0	42 0	42 3	.. ..

Liverpool, Oct. 21.—Quotations per cwt. on tallow were as follows:—

	Choice. s. d.	Fine, good mixed. s. d.
Saturday	21 9	18 6
Monday	21 9	18 6
Tuesday	21 9	18 6
Wednesday	21 9	18 6
Thursday	21 9	18 6
Friday	21 9	18 6

Animal Oils

Degras.—A steady tone continued to prevail with a fair inquiry noted. Supplies of domestic and imported on spot appeared to be small and offerings from abroad were reported as light.

Lard.—Selling schedules were maintained at previous levels by refiners and the tone of the market appeared to be steady. Trade lacked snap, consumers being disinclined to purchase in advance of current or nearby requirements.

Neatsfoot.—There was a fair inquiry for moderate quantities of the various grades and the market retained a steady tone.

Olio.—The market was easier, quotations being reduced ¼c. to ½c. per pound. A fairly active inquiry was noted.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Dullness exists in the animal oils, while prices rule at levels in effect previously in most cases.

LARD.—No. 1, 8¼c. to 8¾c. per pound.

OLEO.—No. 2, 8¾c. to 9c. per pound.

TALLOW.—Acidless, 7½c. to 7¾c. per pound, tanks, and 8½c. to 8¾c., barrels.

Waxes

Bayberry.—The seasonal movement continued fairly satisfactorily, and on the whole the market retained the firmer undertone prevailing of late. Prices were steady at all times last week.

Bees.—Fair demand was reported on this market. Leading factors reported good-sized stocks of merchandise in hand, and they also indicated that sales outlets were sufficiently plentiful to give values substantial support.

—*Continued on page 60*

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

SUN BLEACHED
Beehive Brand BEESWAX • Finest Quality • Guaranteed Pure
WILL & BAUMER CANDLE CO., INC.
Dept. E11 Syracuse, N. Y.
Established 1855
Spermaceti Red Oil Glycerine
Ceresine Stearic Acid
WARRANTED PURE BEESWAX

NOW AVAILABLE!

PHOSPHOSOL

(Tetra Potassium Pyrophosphate)
A NEW PHOSPHATE COMPOUND OF EXTREMELY HIGH SOLUBILITY

CLARIFYING AGENT

DETERGENT AID

WATER SOFTENER

EMULSIFIER

Monsanto, foremost supplier of phosphates, now offers Tetra Potassium Pyrophosphate, trade-named PHOSPHOSOL, for commercial use.

PHOSPHOSOL is a phosphate compound possessing calcium and magnesium dispersion characteristics combined with unusual emulsifying properties. Similar to Tetra Sodium Pyrophosphate, it has an added advantage in its high water solubility index. It is particularly suitable as a clarifying agent for liquid soaps and shampoos, and useful in the manufacture of degumming oils for silk hosiery, textile oils, soaps and other products.

Your request will bring a sample of PHOSPHOSOL for experimentation, as well as complete information and prices.

Also:

Phosphoric Acid
Tetra Phosphoric Acid
Phosphorus Pentoxide (dry P_2O_5)
Mono Sodium Phosphate
Di Sodium Phosphate
Tri Sodium Phosphate
Tetra Sodium Pyrophosphate
Acid Sodium Pyrophosphate
Ammonium Phosphates
Calcium Phosphates

Monsanto Chemical Company
St. Louis, U. S. A.

New York • Chicago • Boston • Birmingham • Charlotte • Detroit
Los Angeles • San Francisco • Montreal • London

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Competition Breaks Quicksilver Price but Mercurials Hold—Firmer Trend in Alcohol Continued—Seasonal Items Move Better —Aloin Shows Strength—Glycerin Holds Steady

Business in the market for drugs and fine chemicals was fairly good much of last week. Seasonal items came in for a very fair request and the outlook for business over the balance of the year was improved some by the general betterment in business sentiment throughout the basic industries of the nation. Of course, much will depend on weather conditions being propitious when it comes to the sale of Winter materials, but there was reason to believe that items of industrial import will benefit by any general improvement in business.

An exception to the general stability of prices was found in quicksilver.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

Quicksilver, $2 per flask.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
182.9	182.8	182.8	182.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

While quotations throughout the entire market were generally steady, often firm in many instances, the market on quicksilver was quite the contrary. Lack of demand cut under supports recently productive of a steadier situation and by the close of the period, quotations were definitely lower. Mercurials did not change.

Strychnine prices failed to advance further but they were generally very firm. Bromides moved in a fashion indicative of some rise in those seasonal at this time. Iodides were quiet and moderately competitive.

Firmer trend of alcohol prices continued. More stability prevailed and consumers had reason to expect that the recently improved position of this raw material would remain during the coming season. There was even some talk of further advances to come, an indication of the recent stimulation of that market.

Acetanilide.—An ordinary grade of technical material was available at 22c. per pound, while a product 95% pure was named at 29c. as an asking price. The U.S.P. grade of crystals were lowest at 32c., while for powder, the market was cheapest at 30c. Demand for U.S.P. goods was in keeping with the season.

Acetophenetidin. — Business was in line with that common to the market of late. For the most part buyers covered prompt requirements. Prices were steady and the market was devoid of unsettling competition.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic.—Conditions have not been entirely favorable to an expansion of buying to a degree substantially ahead of that prevailing recently. However, the trade looked forward with fair confidence toward the future and reported prices to be steady.

Acid, Citric.—Business was comparatively slow. Although unseasonably warm weather has prevailed in the east, supply houses and the like appeared to be meeting any increase in demand without recourse to substantial buying from the producers. Prices were well held.

Acid, Lactic.—Demand of ordinary sort tended to keep prices steady so far as the U.S.P. quality of merchandise was concerned. Volume compared well with that recently experienced and undertones were correspondingly firm.

Agar.—A deal of stability governed the spot market. Values were maintained steadily and almost without regard to the lack of more than moderate demand from consuming sources. The replacement market was on the steady side.

Alcohol.—The market as a whole displayed substantial stability. The recently established prices were on the firm side and given a reasonable good season during the next six months, there was reason to believe that consumers would find quotations tending upward, if not actually achieving higher levels. Sales in some parts of the country have broadened in keeping with the trend toward general business and, hence, manufacturing, expansion. Improvement in certain basic industries have given a better feeling to others and the general result has been to the betterment of the basic position of alcohol in general. Prices were firm as quoted and have stimulated the general position of alcohol substantially.

Aloin.—Almost every week there are reports of coming advances and the general market position would support such a view. However, the market merely remained strong in undertone last week with prices being well maintained in the absence of any competition.

Ammonia Phosphate.—Dibasic and technical material alike were steady in price and subject to moderate but well maintained request from consuming industries. Stocks were ample.

Butyl Ether.—The market lacked further change in price, being on the steady side and being well maintained at the level reached by a reduction in values during the previous trading period.

Asafetida.—Lump remained on the quiet side following the reduction to 23c. per pound made late in the previous trading period. Powder was not in over supply but prompt milling could care for any reasonable expansion in consuming requirements.

Borax.—Trade has been stimulated some by the general improvement of business in some of the consuming industries. The market was generally steady on spot and quotations continued to be highly stable.

Calcium Glycerophosphate. — Fair sized demand prevailed but it was no better than that reported of late. Price-wise, the market continued to display stability and firmness in the absence of any tendency toward competition.

Camphor.—Prices were steady. Demand of moderate to fair volume prevailed and business done was sufficient to give considerable support to local values. Sales of both natural and synthetic material were in line with seasonal expectations.

Castor Oil.—Some broadening of sales has developed parallel with moderate expansion and a generally better outlook in some consuming industries. Prices were steady to firm throughout the period.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Castor oil is being ordered out by buyers in comparatively good volume. The market is rather dull as regards new developments, but a routine type of activity is supplying quite a steady rate of business. Ruling prices are:—No. 1, barrels, car lots, 10½c. per pound; barrels, less than car lots, 10⅞c.; returnable drums, car lots, 9⅞c.; drums, less than car lots, 10⅝c.; tanks, 9⅜c.; No. 3, barrels, car lots, 9⅝c.; barrels, less than car lots, 10⅜c.; drums, less than car lots, 10½c.; tanks, 8⅞c.

Codliver Oil.—A fairly good demand gave evidence of the advancing season and for the most part market undertones throughout the past week were somewhat steadier. Prices were well held on brands of high quality. According to reports from Bergen, demand for poultry and technical quantities of this oil was improving so far as the United States was concerned. Comparing exports to the United States during the current August with those in the corresponding month of the last year, shipments of medicinal grades of codliver oil declined from 139,750 to 14,550 gallons: poultry oils, from 118,860 to 83,700 gallons; but exports of technical cod oils increased from 134,611 to 184,531. Ample stocks are reported to be in the hands of both exporters and producers. During the first half of the current year, increases were noted in exports of steamed medicinal cod-liver oils to several European countries, in-

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Pattinson's
MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE
(SYNTHETIC HYDRATED TRISILICATE OF MAGNESIUM)

. . . in physical and chemical composition conforms to that demanded by the theoretical formula:

MAGNESIA: SILICA RATIO — 1:2.24
IDENTICAL WITH SEPIOLITE ACCORDING TO DEBYE-SCHERRER POWDER DIFFRACTION PHOTOGRAPHS

Free from contamination Free from Alkali

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Write for sample of "Pattinson's" brand Magnesium Trisilicate — For tablets, powders and emulsions

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ANTACID — WIDE ADSORPTIVE AFFINITY
PROLONGED NEUTRALIZING ACTION

SCHOFIELD-DONALD COMPANY
154 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

FORMALDEHYDE
U. S. P.

A clear water white solution of uniform quality

PARAFORMALDEHYDE
METHENAMINE
BENZYL CHLORIDE
BENZALDEHYDE
BENZOATES
SALICYLATES
BROMIDES

HEYDEN
CHEMICAL CORPORATION
NEW YORK — 50 Union Square
Chicago Branch — 180 N. Wacker Drive
FACTORIES: Garfield N. J., Fords, N. J.

cluding Denmark, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands and Switzerland. British buyers now appear to be returning to the Norwegian market for a part of their cod-liver oil supplies. Exports of cod-liver oils to Belgium, Greece, Poland, Roumania, Argentina and Australia, however, were lower in the first half of the current year, than in the same months of 1937.

Ephedrine.—Sales were about steady last week, though volume was not what might be expected. However, one of the best seasons of the year is directly ahead and considering the moderate trade during the past six months, some reason to expect improvement in demand existed.

Epsom Salt.—Business was about normal. The important feature was the steady quality of the call from consumers of all sorts. Prices were fully steady and competition negligible.

Glycerin.—Although there was some gain in interest on the part of a fairly diverse cross-section of the consuming trades and industries, the general position of the article was little changed. Basically, values were about steady and practically all business was put through at full prices. The best informed opinion on this market was that over the balance of this year quotations would hold at levels close to those now prevailing.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Demand for c. p. and other principal grades of glycerin is holding up well. Tone of the market seems to be quite firm, based on the continuing good flow of orders. Ruling prices are:—C.p., drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 14¾c.; cans, 16¼c. to 18¼c., according to quantity; high gravity, drums, car lots, 13¾c.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Quicksilver.—Lack of demand was a depressent on the value of this metal last week. Failure of trade to reach normal size led to competition, and competition brought spot prices down as low as $74 per flask. The range was to $76.50 per flask, according to seller and conditions of sale. Imports from Europe were resumed, 300 flasks reaching here from London.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—There is nothing new to report in the quicksilver situation at the present time. Sellers state the market has been a very quiet one of late. The price situation appears to be nominal. Locally, there is some demand for metal at $76 per flask, but this business is spotty and small.

Quinine.—The spot market was steady as to demand, firm as to price, seasonal as to the character of request, and generally well stabilized in all respects. A report from the office of the United States Trade Commissioner at Calcutta, India, states that quinine produced by the Central Government quinine factory in Bengal is sold to the public through the post offices of the country.

Santonin.—Although not much demand prevailed, and although fair stocks of unsold goods were in the hands of suppliers, imports of small quantities were noted recently. Prices remained steady.

Silver Nitrate.—The schedule of prices since the last report prevailed as follows, covering quantities of 500 ounces; small lots from 1c. to 2c. more per ounce, and quantities of 500 ounces are quoted at about 1c. less. Comparison of prices of bullion in New York and London is also provided.

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate. Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	31½	42¾	19⅞
Monday	31½	42¾	19⅞
Tuesday	31½	42¾	19⅞
Wednesday	31½	42¾	19⅞
Thursday	31½	42¾	19¾
Friday	31½	42¾	19¾

Merck Acid-Resistant Cap Honored in Plastic Show

A transparent plastic closure, resistant to mineral acids, as developed by Merck & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturers of Rahway, N. J., was given second award in the scientific group of the third annual Modern Plastics Competition, conducted by *"Modern Plastics Magazine."* This innovation in the packaging of mineral acids, employs an amber bottle, capped with an amber transparent polygen-shaped plastic cap, with a liner of impregnated glass cloth. The glass cloth liner is specially manufactured to be resistant to most acids in all concentrations, and is also resistant to a combination of acid conditions and high temperature. The presentation of the award will be made at a dinner November 15.

Drug Grinding Industry Noted Improvement in 1937

Establishments engaged in drug grinding reported a moderate increase in employment and considerable increases in wages and value of products for 1937, as compared with 1935, according to the Bureau of the Census. The number of wage earners in the industry increased 18.5 percent, from 590, in 1935 to 699 in 1937; and their wages, $849,301, exceeded the 1935 figure, $601,127, by 41.3 percent. The value of products made in the industry in 1937 amount to $7,935,179, a gain of 34.1 percent over $5,915,760 reported for 1935. The cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel and purchased electric energy amounted to $4,762,142 in 1937, against $3,378,932 in 1935.

Drug Sales by Independents Showed Increase in 1937

Sales by more than 7,047 independent drug stores totaled $81,347,000 in the first half of 1938, compared with $84,574,000 in the same period of 1937. Total sales for the year 1937 were $174,674,000 as against $146,560,000 in 1935, the latest year covered as a regular business census, according to the Bureau of Census. Of the 7,047 stores reporting in the 1937 census, 612 reported no paid employees. The remaining 6,435 stores reported payroll, exclusive of services of proprietors, of $19,017,000 in 1937, up 12.5 percent from the total for 1935.

N.Y. Fair Drug Building Dedication Nov. 13

The Hall of Pharmacy, the drug industry building at the New York World Fair, will be formally dedicated November 13, in the presence of an expected audience of 10,000 persons. All members of the industry will be welcome at the exercises and plans are under way to admit a selected group of consumers by invitations which will be available at retail drug stores in the metropolitan area.

William Jay Schieffelin this city, will serve as chairman of the dedication committee and preside over the exercises. He will be assisted by a special committee to which the following have accepted appointment to date:—

B. H. Badanes, A. C. Boyslton, Arthur J. Bauer, H. Sheridan Baketel, H. Brenwasser, C. W. Ballard, Ernst A. Bilhuber, Carle Bigelow, George A. Bunting, C. S. Beardsley, J. Mahlon Buck, Lee H. Bristol, S. DeWitt Clough, David Costelo, Turner F. Currens, F. Donald Coster, C. C. Caruso, F. J. Cullen, A. H. Diebold, Philip M. Dinkins, J. W. Dargavel, H. A. B. Dunning, V. Chapin Daggett, W. E. Dewell, T. R. Farrell, E. V. Fraenkel, George F. Gardner, Robert R. Gerstner, George M. Gales, William S. Gordon, J. L. Hopkins, Joseph A. Huisking, A. J. Horlick, J. L. Johnston, Ernest Little, J. Leon Lascoff, A. W. Lescohier, Charles Luckman, William Mennen, Percy C. Magnus, George W. Merck, George W. Mather, Charles G. Merrell, C. F. Michaels, S. B. Penick, Harry J. Schnell, Carroll Dunham Smith, Hugo H. Scheaffer, Gregory Stragnell, W. J. Schieffelin, jr., George W. Thackeray, Theodore Weicker, W. E. Weiss, Walter W. White, Henry Walter, R. E. Lee Williamson and John S. Zinsser.

Rather than symbolizing the event by the opening of a doorway or the burying of a chest of documents to be opened many years hence, the drug industry will take this opportunity of rededicating itself to the principles of the American Red Cross. Fiorello H. La Guardia, mayor of the City of New York, and a representative of the national organization of the American Red Cross, will deliver the principal addresses.

Stauffer Makes Hole in One

H. Stauffer, of the Stauffer Chemical Company, this city, made a hole-in-one on the 191-yard eleventh hole of Siwanoy Golf Club, Bronxville, N. Y., October 1. Stauffer, playing in a threesome with R. E. Demmon and A. L. Cropp, of New Zealand, used a brassie.

Supreme Olive Oil Corporation, Van Nuys, Calif., is erecting an addition to its factory at a cost of $10,500.

PROCTER & GAMBLE
Largest Producers and Refiners of
CHEMICALLY PURE GLYCERINE
U.S.P.
Packed in drums and cans
Also other grades—Stocks in principal cities
Gwynne Building, Cincinnati, Ohio
205 East 42nd Street, New York City

TARTARS
WILLIAM NEUBERG, Inc., 441 Lexington Ave., NEW YORK, N.Y.
MUrray Hill 6-1990

SILVER NITRATE
C.P.—U.S.P.
99.9% Pure
CHAS. COOPER & CO., 6 Mulberry Street, New York, N.Y.
Works: Newark, N. J. Established 1857

PLYMOUTH BRANDS
STEARATES - ZINC - MAGNESIA
WHITE MINERAL OILS U. S. P. and TECHNICAL
Manufacturers and Importers for thirty years
M. W. PARSONS, Imports & PLYMOUTH ORGANIC LABORATORIES, Inc.
55 ANN STREET, NEW YORK CITY

NATIONAL BRAND MILK SUGAR
QUALITY STANDARD THE WORLD OVER SINCE 1883
ALPHA LACTOSE
BETA LACTOSE
POWDERED-GRANULAR
IMPALPABLE
NATIONAL MILK SUGAR COMPANY
Division of The Borden Company
350 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y.

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11 West 42nd Street - - New York, N. Y.
Phone: LAckawanna 4-0728
HIGH POTENCY COD LIVER OILS
POLLACK LIVER OILS
HIGH POTENCY FISH LIVER OILS
SPOT FUTURE
Quotations and Samples on Request

VIKING
Petroleum Solvents
PENTANE
HEXANE HEPTANE
PETROLEUM ETHER
LIGROIN BENZINE
LOW COST - HIGH QUALITY
Special Solvents for Specific Purposes
VIKING DISTRIBUTING CO.
K.V. BLDG., CHARLESTON, W.VA.

PRIVATE FORMULA WORK
Your own formula kept in strictest confidence . . . .
Whatever type of preparation you market — powder, jelly, cosmetics, liniments — we can save you manufacturing, packaging, shipping and distribution expense. Our complete facilities are yours at a very nominal cost. Absolute confidence guaranteed. You can talk with us without incurring any obligation.
Also Headquarters for Drugs, Chemicals, Essential Oils and Allied Products
R. GESELL, INCORPORATED
formerly Ehrmann-Strauss, Co., Inc.
202 W. Houston Street, New York

FOR THE WHOLESALE DRUGGIST–

A Complete Line of K & M POWDERED MAGNESIUM CARBONATES

and K & M POWDERED MAGNESIUM OXIDES

Since 1873 Keasbey & Mattison Company's Magnesium Carbonates and Oxides have been known for their high standards of quality. American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation is now exclusive distributor of this quality line for territory east of the Mississippi. It is a complete line – meets the wholesale druggist's every requirement. Make Cyanamid your headquarters for these products:

K & M Light Magnesium Carbonate For USP and Technical Use, in 50 lb. cases of 1 lb. cartons.

K & M Heavy Magnesium Carbonate For USP Use Only, in 50 lb. cases of 1 lb. cartons.

K & M Light and Heavy Magnesium Oxide For USP and Technical Use, in 25 and 50 lb. cases of 1 lb. tins. These are also available in bulk—50 lb. cartons with moisture proof bag liners.

Mattison's Magma Magnesia For USP Use Only for small mixes of milk of magnesia. Available in 25 and 50 lb. cases of 1 lb. tins.

The above are sold in full case lots only.

Cyanamid also invites inquiries regarding the packaging of Private Brands.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.
Gentlemen: Please furnish prices on:

	U.S.P.	TECH.
Light Magnesium Carbonate	_____	_____
Heavy Magnesium Carbonate	_____	
Light Magnesium Oxide	_____	_____
Heavy Magnesium Oxide	_____	_____
Mattison's Magma Magnesia	_____	

Company.....

Address..... City.....

Drug Law Regulations Drafted by F.D.A. for Hearing

—*Continued from page 5*

(c) The application of a guaranty or undertaking referred to in section 303 (c) (2) of the act to any shipment or delivery of an article shall expire when such article, after shipment or delivery by the person who gave such guaranty or undertaking, becomes adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the act, or becomes an article which may not, under the provisions of section 404 or 505 of the act, be introduced into interstate commerce.

Section 303 (c) (3)

(a) A guaranty or undertaking referred to in section 303 (c) (3) of the act shall state that the shipment or other lot of coaltar color covered thereby was manufactured by a signer thereof. It may be a part of or attached to the invoice or bill of sale covering such color. If such shipment or lot is from a foreign manufacturer, such guaranty or undertaking shall be signed by such manufacturer and by an agent of such manufacturer who resides in the United States.

(b) The following are valid forms of guaranty or undertaking under section 303 (c) (3) of the act:—

(1) (For domestic manufacturers).

(Name of manufacturer) hereby guarantees that all coaltar colors listed herein were manufactured by him, and are from batches certified in accordance with the applicable regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture under the Federal food, drug, and cosmetic act.

(Signature and post-office address of manufacturer).

(2) (For foreign manufacturers).

(Names of manufacturer and agent) hereby guarantee that all coaltar colors listed herein were manufactured by (name of manufacturer), and are from batches certified in accordance with the applicable regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture under the Federal food, drug, and cosmetic act.

(Signature and post-office address of manufacturer). (Signature and post-office address of agent).

(c) For the purposes of a guaranty or undertaking under section 303 (c) (3) of the act the manufacturer of a shipment or other lot of a coaltar color is the person who packaged such color.

(d) No representation or suggestion that an article is guaranteed under the act shall be made in labeling.

Section 305

(a) Presentation of views under section 305 of the act shall be private and informal. The views presented shall be confined to matters relevant to the contemplated proceeding. Such views may be presented by letter or in person by the person to whom the notice was given, or by a representative chosen by him for the purpose. In case such person holds a guaranty or undertaking referred to in section 303 (c) (2) or (3) of the act applicable to the article on which such notice was based, such guaranty or undertaking, or a verified copy thereof shall be made a part of such presentation of views.

(b) Upon request, seasonably made, by the person to whom a notice appointing a time and place for the presentation of views under section 305 of the act has been given, or by his representative, such time or place, or both such time and place, may be changed if the request states reasonable grounds therefor. Such request shall be addressed to the office of the Food and Drug Administration which issued the notice.

Drug Provisions

Section 501 (b)

(a) The name by which a drug is designated shall be clearly distinguishing and differentiating from any name recognized in an official compendium unless such drug complies in identity and all other respects except strength, quality, and purity, with the specifications set forth in an official compendium under such recognized name.

(b) A drug defined in an official compendium is a drug which complies in identity and all other respects, except strength, quality, and purity, with the specifications set forth for a drug in an official compendium.

(c) A statement that a drug differs in strength, quality, or purity from the standard of strength, quality, or purity set forth for such drug in an official compendium shall show all the respects in which such drug so differs, and the extent of each such difference.

Section 502 (a)

A drug or device may be misbranded by reason (among other reasons) of the making of a false or misleading representation in the labeling thereof with respect to another drug or device or a food or cosmetic.

Section 502 (b) (1)

(a) If the drug or device is not manufactured by the person whose name is stated on the label, the name shall be qualified by the words "Packed by ——" or "—— Packer" in case the name is that of the packer, or by "Distributed by ——", "Packed for ——," or "—— Distributor" in case the name is that of the distributor. In case the packer or distributor of a drug is also the grower thereof, the name of such packer or distributor may be qualified by additional words showing such fact.

(b) The requirement that the label shall contain the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor shall not be considered to relieve any drug or device from the requirement that its label shall not be misleading in any particular.

(c) Where a person manufactures, packs, or distributes a drug or device at a place other than his principal place of business, the label may state the principal place of business in lieu of the actual place where each package of such drug or device was manufactured or packed or is to be distributed, if such statement is not misleading in any particular.

Section 502 (b) (2)

(a) (1) The statement of the quantity of the contents of a package of a drug shall reveal the quantity of such drug in the package, exclusive of wrappers and other material packed with such drug.

(2) The statement shall be expressed in the terms of weight, measure, numerical count, or a combination of numerical count and weight or measure, which are generally used by consumers and users of such drug to express quantity thereof and which give accurate information as to such quantity. But if no general usage in expressing accurate information as to the quantity of such drug exists among consumers and users thereof, the statement of the quantity of a drug which is not in tablet, capsule, ampul, or other unit form shall be in terms of weight if the drug is solid, semisolid, or viscous, or in terms of measure if the drug is liquid; the statement of the quantity of a drug which is in such unit form shall be in terms of the numerical counts of such units, supplemented, when necessary to give accurate information as to the quantity of such drug in the package, by such statement (in such terms, manner, and from as are not misleading) of the weight or measure of such units, or of the quantity of each active ingredient in each such unit, as will give such information.

(3) The statement of the quantity of a device shall be expressed in terms of numerical count.

(b) A statement of weight shall be in terms of the avoirdupois pound, ounce, and grain, or of the kilogram, gram, and milligram. A statement of liquid measure shall be in terms of the United States gallon of 231 cubic inches and quart, pint, fluidounce, and fluidram subdivisions thereof, or of the liter, milliliter, or cubic-centimeter, and shall express the volume at 68° F. (20° C.).

(c) Statements of the quantity of a drug shall contain only such fractions as are generally used in expressing the quantity of such drug. A common fraction shall be reduced to its lowest terms; a decimal fraction shall not be carried out to more than three places, except in the case of a statement of the quantity of an active ingredient in a unit of a drug.

(d) (1) Unless made in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (2) of this paragraph, a statement of the quantity of a drug, in the terms of weight or measure applicable to such drug under the provisions of paragraph (a) (2) of this regulation, shall express the number of the largest unit specified in paragraph (b) of this regulation which is contained in the package (for example, the statement on the label of a package which contains one pint of a drug shall be "1 pint," and not "16 fluidounces"). Where such number is a whole number and a fraction, there may be substituted for the fraction its equivalent in smaller units, if any smaller is specified in such paragraph (b) (for example, 1¼ pounds may be expressed as "1 pound 4 ounces"). The stated number of any unit which is smaller than the largest unit (specified in such paragraph (b)) contained in the package shall not equal or exceed the number of such smaller units in the next larger unit so specified (for example, instead of "1 quart 16 fluidounces" the statement shall be "1½ quarts" or "1 quart 1 pint").

(2) In the case of a drug with respect to which there exists an established custom of stating the quantity of the contents as a fraction of a unit, which unit is larger than the quantity contained in the package, or as units smaller than the largest unit contained therein, the statement may be made in accordance with such custom if it is informative to consumers.

(e) The statement of the quantity of a drug or device shall express the minimum quantity, or the average quantity, of the contents of the packages. If the statement is not so qualified as to show definitely that the quantity expressed is the minimum quantity, the statement, except in the case of ampuls, shall be considered to express the average quantity. The statement of the quantity of a drug in ampuls shall be considered to express the minimum quantity.

(f) Where the statement expresses the minimum quantity, no variation below the stated minimum shall be permitted except variations below the stated weight or measure of a drug caused by ordinary and customary exposure, after such drug is introduced into interstate commerce, to conditions which unavoilably result in decreased weight or measure. Variations above the stated minimum shall not be unreasonably large. In the case of a liquid drug in ampuls the variation above the stated measure shall comply with the excess volume prescribed by the National Formulary for filling of ampuls.

(g) Where the statement does not express the minimum quantity—

(1) Variations from the stated weight or measure of a drug shall be permitted when caused by ordinary and customary exposure, after such drug is introduced into interstate commerce, to conditions which unavoidably result in change of weight or measure;

(2) Variations from the stated weight, measure, or numerical count of a drug or device shall be permitted when caused by unavoidable deviations in weighing, measuring, or counting the contents of individual packages which occur in good packing practice.

But under subdivision (2) of this paragraph variations shall not be permitted to such extent that the average of the quantities in the package comprising a shipment or other lot of the drug or device is below the quantity stated, and no unreasonable shortage in any package shall be permitted, even though overages in other packages in the same shipment or lot compensate for such shortage.

(h) A drug or device shall be exempt from compliance with the requirements of clause (2) of section 502 (b) of the act if—

(1) The statement of the quantity of the contents of the package, together with all other words, statements, and information required by or under authority of the act to appear on the label of such drug or device, cannot, because of insufficient label space, be so placed on the label as to comply with the requirements of section 502 (c) of the act and regulations promulgated thereunder; or

(2) The quantity of the contents of the package, as expressed in terms of numerical count in compliance with paragraph (a) (2) or (3) of this regulation, is less than six units, and such units can be easily counted without opening the package.

Section 502 (c)

(a) (1) All words, statements, and other information required by or under authority of the act to appear on the label shall appear on the part or panel thereof which is presented or displayed under customary conditions of sale or distribution.

(2) If two or more such parts or panels are so designed as to render them likely to be so presented or displayed, each such part or panel shall bear all such words, statements, and information.

(3) If the size of such part or panel, as limited only by the area of the package presented to view when such part or panel is directly viewed, is insuffcient for all such words, statements, and information to appear thereon with such conspicuousness and in such terms as to comply with the requirements of section 502 (c) of the act, such part or panel shall be so extended around the package as to be sufficient for such purpose.

(b) The conspicuousness of a word, statement, or other information required by or under authority of the act to appear on the label may fail to comply with the requirements of section 502 (c) of the act by reason (among other reasons) of—

(1) the position on the label of such word, statement, or information;

(2) the limiting of label space for such word, statement, or information through the use of such space for any word, statement, design, or device which is not required by or under authority of the act to appear on the label; or

(3) the limiting of label space for such word, statement, or information through the use of such space to give materially greater conspicuousness to any other word, statement, or information.

(c) No exemption depending on insufficiency of label space, as prescribed in regulations promulgated under section 502 (b) (2) or (e) (2) of the act, shall apply if such insufficiency is caused by—

(1) the use of label space for any word, statement, design, or device which is not required by or under authority of the act to appear on the label; or

(2) the use of label space to give greater conspicuousness to any word, statement, or other information than is required by section 502 (c) of the act.

(d) If any part of the labeling is in a foreign language, all words, statements, and other information required by or under the authority of the act to appear on the label or labeling shall appear thereon in both the English language and the foreign language.

Section 502 (d)

(a) (1) The name of a substance or derivative required by or under authority of section 502 (d) of the act to be borne on the label of a drug shall be the name by which substance or derivative is designated in such section 502 (d) or regulations promulgated thereunder.

(2) A statement on the label of a drug of the name of a constituent, which constituent is a chemical derivative of a substance named in section 502 (d) of the act, shall show the substance from which such constituent is derived and that such constituent is a derivative thereof.

(b) (1) If the drug is in tablet, capsule, ampul, or other unit form, the statement of the quantity of such substance or derivative contained therein shall express the weight or measure of such substance or derivative in each such unit. If the drug is not in such unit form the statement shall express the weight or measure of such substance or derivative in a specified unit of weight or measure of the drug. Such statement shall be in terms which are informative to the ordinary consumer and user of the drug.

(2) The statement of the percentage of such substance or derivative contained in a drug shall express the percentage by weight; except that, if both the substance or derivative and the drug are liquid, the statement may express the percentage by volume at 68° F. (20° C.), but in such case the statement shall be so qualified as to show definitely that the percentage is expressed by volume.

(c) The names, quantities, and percentages of all such substances and derivatives, in juxtaposition with the statement "Warning—May be habit-forming," shall be so placed on the label as to precede the names of other constituents of the drug, if any, which appear thereon.

(d) A drug shall not be considered to be misbranded under section 502 (d) of the act by reason or failure of its label to bear the statement "Warning—May be habit-forming," if such drug is not suitable for internal use and is distributed and sold exclusively for such external use as involves no possibility of habit formation.

Section 502 (e) (2)

(a) (1) The name of an ingredient, substance, derivative, or preparation required by section 502 (e) (2) of the act to be borne on the label of a drug shall be the name thereof which is listed in such section 502 (e) (2), or, if not so listed, shall be a specific name and not a collective name. But if an ingredient complies with the specifications set forth for an article in an official compendium, and contains no such listed substance or any derivative or preparation thereof, such ingredient may be designated on the label of such drug by the common or usual name under which such specifications are so set forth.

(2) An abbreviation or chemical formula shall not be considered to be a common or usual name. The name "acetophenetidin"; "aminopyrine" the same as "amidopyrine." The name "alcohol," without qualification, means ethyl alcohol.

(b) (1) A derivative or preparation of a substance named in section 502 (e) (2) of the act is an article which is derived or prepared from such substance by any method, including actual or theoretical chemical action.

(2) A statement on the label of a drug of the name of a constituent thereof, which constituent is a derivative or preparation of a substance named in section 502 (c) (2) of the act, shall show the substance from which such constituent is derived or prepared and that such constituent is a derivative or preparation thereof.

(c) (1) If the drug is in tablet, capsule, ampul, or other unit form, the statement of the quantity or proportion of a substance, derivative, or preparation contained therein shall express the weight or measure of such substance, derivative, or preparation in each such unit. If the drug is not in such unit form the statement shall express the weight or measure of such substance, derivative, or preparation in a specified unit of weight or measure of the drug, or the percentage of such substance, derivative, or preparation in such drug. Such statement shall be in terms which are informative to the ordinary consumer and user of the drug.

(2) A statement of the percentage of a substance, derivative, or preparation shall express the percentage by weight; except that, if both the substance, derivative, or preparation and the drug containing it are liquid, the statement may express the percentage by volume at 68° F. (20° C.), but in such case the statement shall be so qualified as to show definitely that the percentage is expressed by volume.

(d) The names and quantiites or proportions of substances, derivatives, and preparations (including the name of any kind of alcohol and the quantity and proportion thereof) required by section 502 (e) (2) of the act to appear on the label, shall be so placed as to precede the names of other constituents of the drug, if any, which appear thereon, except the names required to appear thereon by section 502 (d) of the act and regulations promulgated thereunder.

(e) A label of a drug may be misleading by reason (among other reasons) of—

(1) The order in which the names of ingredients, substances, derivatives, or preparations appear thereon, or the relative prominence otherwise given such names; or

(2) Its failure to reveal the proportion of, or other fact with respect to, an ingredient, substance, derivatives, or preparation, when such proportion or other fact is material in the light of the representation that such ingredient, substance, derivative, or preparation is a constituent of such drug.

(f) (1) A drug shall be exempt from the requirements of clause (2) of section 502 (e) of the act if all words, statements, and other information required by or under authority of the act to appear on the label of such drug, cannot, because of insufficient label space, be so placed on the label as to comply with the

requirements of section 502 (e) of the act and regulations promulgated thereunder. But such exemption shall be on the condition that the exemption with respect to stating the quantity of the contents, as prescribed by regulation (h) (1) promulgated under section 502 (b) (2) of the act, shall first have been applied, and on the further condition that, if the package is of such size that sufficient label space is available to state legibly thereon all the information required by such clause (2), such information shall be so stated as prominently as practicable, even though the statement is not of such conspicuousness as to render it likely to be read by the ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase.

(2) A drug shall be exempt from the requirements of clause (2) of section 502 (e) of the act with respect to the alkaloids, atropine, hyoscine, or hyoscyamine contained in such drug, if such alkaloid is contained therein as a constituent of belladonna, hyosyamus, scopola, stramonium, or other plant material, or any preparation thereof, which was used as an ingredient of such drug, and no practical and accurate method of analysis exists for the quantitative determination of each such alkaloid in such ingredient. But such exemption shall be on the condition that the label of such drug shall state the quantity or proportion of total alkaloids contained therein as constituents of such ingredient.

Section 502 (f) (1)

(a) The labeling of a drug or device shall include directions which are adequate for the use of such drug or device in all conditions for which it is prescribed, recommended, or suggested in its labeling, or in its advertising disseminated or sponsored by or on behalf of its manufacturer or packer, and in such other conditions, if any there be, for which such drug or device is commonly used.

(b) Directions for use may be inadequate by reason (among other reasons) of omission, in whole or in part, or incorrect specification of—

(1) Any directions required by paragraph (a) to this regulation to be included in the labeling;

(2) Quantity of dose (including quantities for persons of different ages and different physical conditions);

(3) Frequency of administration or application;

(4) Duration of administration or application;

(5) Time of administration or application (in relation to time of meals, time of onset of symptoms, or other time factor;)

(6) Route or method of administration or application; or

(7) Preparation for use (shaking, dilution, adjustment of temperature, or other manipulation or process).

(c) A shipment or other lot of a drug or device shall be exempt from compliance with the requirements of clause (1) of section 502 (f) of the act—

(1) With respect to directions for common uses, adequate directions for which are known by the ordinary individual;

(2) If the label of such drug or device bears the statement "For professional use only," and all representations or suggestions contained in the labeling thereof with respect to the conditions for which such drug or device is to be used appear only in such medical terms as are not likely to be understood by the ordinary individual, and if such shipment or lot is delivered for use exclusively by, or on the prescription of, physicians, dentists, or veterinarians licensed by law to administer or apply such drug or device; but such exemption shall expire when such shipment or lot, or any part thereof, is offered or sold or otherwise disposed of for any use other than by or on the prescription of such a physician, dentist, or veterinarian, except such use as renders the article not a drug or device within the meaning of the definitions of drug and device in section 201 (g) and (h) of the act; or

(3) If the label of such drug or device bears the statement "For manufacturing use only," and the labeling thereof contains no representation or suggestion with respect to the effect of such drug or device, and if such shipment or lot is delivered for use exclusively in the manufacture of another drug or device; but such exemption shall expire when such shipment or lot, or any part thereof, is offered or sold or otherwise disposed of for any use other than in such manufacture, except such use as renders the article not a drug or device within the meaning of the definitions of drug and device in section 201 (g) and (h) of the act.

Section 503 (a)

(a) Except as provided by paragraphs (b) and (c) of this regulation, a shipment or other lot of a drug or device which is, in accordance with the practice of the trade, to be processed, labeled, or repacked in substantial quantity at an establishment other than that where originally processed or packed, shall be exempt, during the time of introduction into and movement in interstate commerce and the time of holding in such establishment, from compliance with the labeling and packaging requirements of sections 501 (b) and 502 (b), (d), (e), (f), and (g) of the act if—

(1) The person who introduced such shipment or lot into interstate commerce is the operator of the establishment where such drug or device is to be processed, labeled, or repacked; or

(2) In case such person is not such operator, such shipment or lot is delivered to such establishment under a written agreement, signed by and containing the post office addresses of such person and such operator, and containing such specifications for the processing, labeling, or repacking, as the case may be, of such drug or device in such establishment as will insure, if such specifications are followed, that such drug or device will not be adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the act upon completion of such processing, labeling, or repacking. Such person and such operator shall each keep a copy of such agreement until all such shipment or lot has been removed from such establishment, and shall make such copies available for inspection at any reasonable hour to any officer or employee of the department who requests them.

(b) An exemption of a shipment or other lot of a drug or device under clause (1) of paragraph (a) of this regulation shall, at the beginning of the act of removing such shipment or lot, or any part thereof, from such establishment, become void ab initio if the drug or device comprising such shipment, lot, or part is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the act when so removed.

(c) An exemption of a shipment or other lot of a drug or device under clause (2) of paragraph (a) of this regulation shall expire—

(1) at the beginning of the act of removing such shipment or lot, or any part thereof, from such establishment if the drug or device comprising such shipment, lot, or part is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the act when so removed; or

(2) upon refusal by the person who introduced such shipment or lot into interstate commerce, or by the operator of the establishment where such drug or device is to be processed, labeled, or repacked, to make available for inspection a copy of the agreement, as required by such clause.

Section 505 (a)

A new drug shall not be deemed to be subject to section 505 of the act if it is a drug which is licensed under the virus, serum, and toxin act of July 1, 1902 (U.S.C., 1934 ed., title 42, ch. 4), or the virus, serums, toxins, antitoxins and analogous products act of March 4, 1913 (U.S.C., 1934 ed., title 21, ch. 5).

Section 505 (b)

An application which is on its face incomplete in that it does not contain all the matter required by clauses (1), (2), (3), (4), and (6) of section 505 (b) of the act shall not be accepted for filing; the Food and Drug Administration shall notify the applicant of such non-acceptance and shall specify the clauses in respect of which such application is on its face incomplete. Otherwise the date on which an application is received by the department shall be considered to be the date on which such application is filed, and the Food and Drug Administration shall notify the applicant of such date. If the applicant withdraws his application, such application shall be considered as not having been filed.

Section 505 (c)

If the secretary determines, before the date prescribed by section 505 (c) of the act for an application to become effective, that he has no cause to issue an order under section 505 (d) of the act refusing to permit such application to become effective, the Food and Drug Administration shall so notify the applicant in writing, and such application shall become effective on the date of the notification.

Section 505 (i)

A shipment or other lot of a new drug shall be exempt from the operation of section 505 (a) of the act if—

(1) its labeling bears the statement "For Investigational use only";

(2) it is delivered only to, and solely for investigational use by, an expert qualified by scientific training and experience to investigate the safety of drugs; and

(3) the person who introduced such shipment or lot into interstate commerce holds a signed statement from such expert to the effect that he has adequate facilities for the investigation to be conducted by him, and that such drug will be used solely by him or under his direction for the investigation, unless and until an application under section 505 (b) of the act becomes effective with respect to such drug.

Cosmetic Provisions

Section 601 (a)

The term "coaltar hair dye" includes all articles containing any coaltar color or intermediate which color or intermediate alters the color of the hair when such articles are applied to the hair under the conditions of use prescribed in the labeling thereof, or under such conditions of use as are customary or usual.

(Section 602 (a)

A cosmetic may be misbranded by reason (among other reasons) of the making of a false or misleading representation in the labeling thereof with respect to another cosmetic or a food, drug, or device.

Section 602 (b) (1)

(a) If the cosmetic is not manufactured by the person whose name is stated on the label, the name shall be qualified by the words "Packed by ——" or "—— Packer" in case the name is that of the packer, or by "Distributed by ——," "Packed for ——," or "—— Distributor" in case the name is that of the distributor.

(b) The requirement that the label shall contain the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor shall not be considered to relieve any cosmetic from the requirement that its label shall not be misleading in any particular.

(c) Where a person manufactures, packs, or distributes a cosmetic at a place other than his principal place of business, the label may state the principal place of business in lieu of the actual place where each package of such cosmetic was manufactured or packed or is to be distributed, if such statement is not misleading in any particular.

Section 602 (b) (2)

(a) (1) The statement of the quantity of the contents shall reveal the quantity of cosmetic in the package, exclusive of wrappers and other material packed with such cosmetic.

(2) The statement shall be expressed in the terms of weight, measure, numerical count, or a combination of numerical count and weight or measure, which are generally used by consumers to express quantity of such cosmetic and which give accurate information as to the quantity thereof. But if no general consumer usage in expressing accurate information as to the quantity of such cosmetic exists, the statement shall be in terms of liquid measure if the cosmetic is liquid, or in terms of weight if the cosmetic is solid, semi-solid, or viscous, or in such terms of numerical count, or numerical count and weight or measure, as will give accurate information as to the quantity of the cosmetic in the package.

(b) (1) A statement of weight shall be in terms of the avoirdupois pound and ounce. A statement of liquid measure shall be in terms of the United States gallon of 231 cubic-inches and quart, pint, and fluidounce subdivisions thereof, and shall express the volume at 68° F. (20° C.). However, in the case of an export shipment, the statement may be in terms of a system of weight or measure in common use in the country to which such shipment is exported.

(2) A statement of weight or measure in the terms specified in subdivision (1) of this paragraph may be supplemented by a statement in terms of the metric system of weight or measure.

(3) Unless an unqualified statement of numerical count gives accurate information as to the quantity of cosmetic in the package, it shall be supplemented by such statement of weight, measure, or size of the individual units of the cosmetic as will give such information.

(c) Statements shall contain only such fractions as are generally used in expressing the quantity of the cosmetic. A common fraction shall be reduced to its lowest terms; a decimal fraction shall not be carried out to more than two places.

(d) (1) If the quantity of cosmetic in the package equals or exceeds the smallest unit of weight or measure which is specified in paragraph (b) of this regulation, and which is applicable to such cosmetic under the provisions of paragraph (a) (2) of this regulation, the statement shall express the number of the largest of such units contained in the package (for example, the statement on the label of a package which contains one pint of cosmetic shall be "1 pint" and not "16 fluid ounces"), unless the statement is made in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (2) of this paragraph. Where such number is a whole number and a fraction, there may be substituted for the fraction its equivalent in smaller units, if any smaller is specified in such paragraph (b) (for examples, 1¾ quarts may be expressed as "1 quart 1½ pints" or "1 quart 1 pint 8 fluid ounces"; 1¼ pounds may be expressed as "1 pound 4 ounces"). The stated number of any unit which is smaller than the largest unit (specified in such paragraph (b)) contained in the package shall not equal or exceed the number of such smaller units in the next larger unit so specified (for examples, instead of "1 quart 16 fluid ounces" the statement shall be "1½ quarts" or "1 quart 1 pint"; instead of "24 ounces" the statement shall be "1½ pounds" or "1 pound 8 ounces").

(2) In the case of a cosmetic with respect to which there exists an established custom of stating the quantity of the contents as a fraction of a unit, which unit is larger than the quantity contained in the package, or as units smaller than the largest unit contained therein, the statement may be made in accordance with such custom if it is informative to consumers.

(e) The statement shall express the minimum quantity, or the average quantity, of the contents of the package. If the statement is not so qualified as to show definitely that the quantity expressed is the minimum quantity, the statement shall be considered to express the average quantity.

(f) Where the statement expresses the minimum quantity, no variation below the stated minimum shall be permitted except variations below the stated weight or measure caused by ordinary and customary exposure, after the cosmetic is introduced into interstate commerce, to conditions which unavoidably result in decreased weight or measure. Variations above the stated minimum shall not be unreasonably large.

(g) Where the statement does not express the minimum quantity:—

(1) Variations from the stated weight or measure shall be permitted when caused by ordinary and customary exposure, after the cosmetic is introduced into interstate commerce, to conditions which unavoidably result in change of weight or measure.

(2) Variations from the stated weight, measure, or numerical count shall be permitted when caused by unavoidable deviations in weighing, measuring, or counting individual packages which occur in good packing practice.

But under subdivision (2) of this paragraph variations shall not be permitted to such an extent that the average of the quantities in the packages comprising a shipment or other lot of the cosmetic is below the quantity stated, and no unreasonable shortage in any package shall be permitted, even though coverages in other packages in the same shipment or lot compensate for such shortage.

(h) A cosmetic shall be exempt from compliance with the requirements of clause (2) of section 602 (b) of the act if the quantity of the contents of the package, as expressed in terms applicable to such cosmetic under the provisions of paragraph (a) (2) of this regulation, is less than one-half ounce avoirdupois, or less than one-eighth fluidounce, or (in case the units of the cosmetic can be easily counted without opening the package) less than six units.

Section 602 (c)

(a) (1) All words, statements, and other information required by or under authority of the act to appear on the label shall appear on the part or panel thereof which is presented or displayed under customary conditions of sale or distribution.

(2) If two or more such parts or panels are so designed as to render them likely to be so presented or displayed, each such part or panel shall bear all such words, statements, and information.

(3) If the size of such part or panel, as limited only by the area of the package presented to view when such part or panel is directly viewed, is insufficient for all such words, statements, and information to appear thereon with such conspicuousness and in such terms as to comply with the requirements of section 602 (c) of the act, such part or panel shall be so extended around the package as to be sufficient for such purpose.

(b) The conspicuousness of a word, statement, or other information required by or under authority of the act to appear on the label may fail to comply with the requirements of section 602 (c) of the act by reason (among other reasons) of:—

(1) The position on the label of such word, statement, or information.

(2) The limiting of label space for such word, statement, or information through the use of such space for any word, statement, design, or device which is not required by or under authority of the act to appear on the label; or

(3) The limiting of label space for such word, statement, or information through the use of such space to give materially greater conspicuousness to any other word, statement, or information.

(c) If any part of the labeling is in a foreign language, all words, statements, and other information required by or under the authority of the act to appear on the label or labeling shall appear thereon in both the English language and the foreign language.

Section 603

(a) Except as provided by paragraphs (b) and (c) of this regulation, a shipment or other lot of a cosmetic which is, in accordance with the practice of the trade, to be processed, labeled, or repacked in substantial quantity at an establishment other than that where originally processed or packed, shall be exempt, during the time of introduction into and movement in interstate commerce and the time of holding in such establishment, from compliance with the labeling requirements of sections 601 (a) and 602 (b) of the act if:—

(1) The person who introduced such shipment or lot into interestate commerce is the operator of the establishment where such cosmetic is to be processed, labeled, or repacked; or

(2) In case such person is not such operator, such shipment or lot is delivered to such establishment under a written agreement, signed by and containing the post-office addresses of such person and such operator, and containing such specifications for the processing, labeling or repacking, as the case may be, of such cosmetics in such establishment as will insure, if such specifications are followed, that such cosmetic will not be adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the act upon completion of such processing, labeling, or repacking. Such person and such operator shall each keep a copy of such agreement until all such shipment or lot has been removed from such establishment, and shall make such copies available for inspection at any reasonable hour to any officer or employee of the department who requests them.

(b) An exemption of a shipment or other lot of a cosmetic under clause (1) of paragraph (a) of this regulation shall, at the beginning of the act of removing such shipment or lot, or any part thereof, from such establishment, become void ab initio if the cosmetic comprising such shipment, lot, or part is adulterated or

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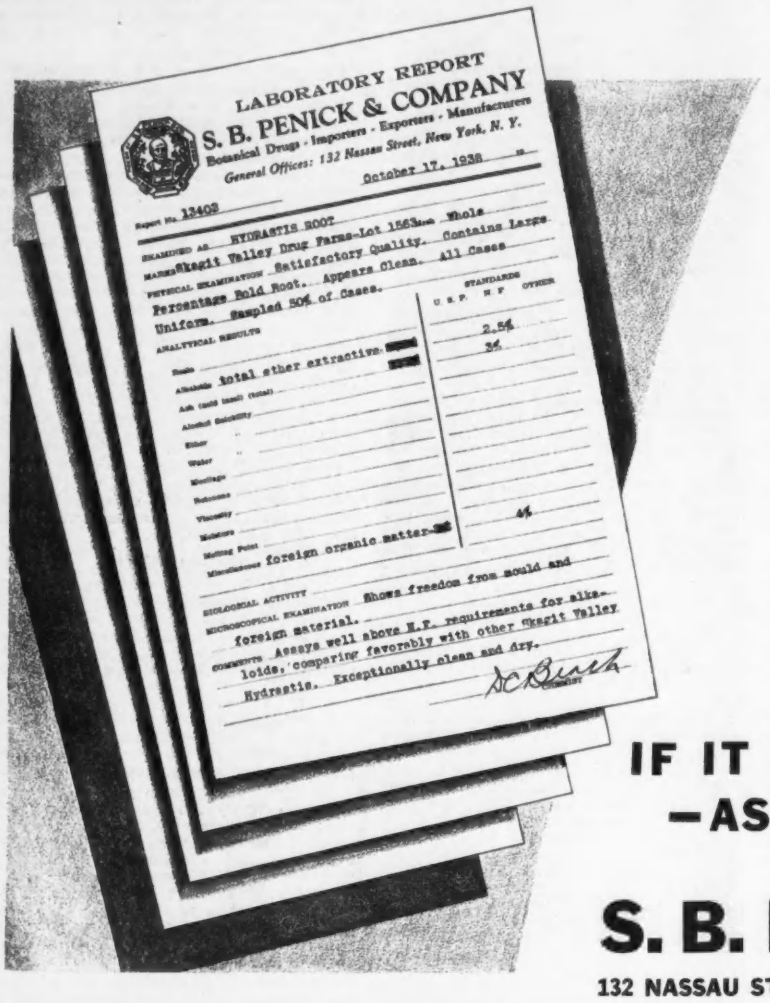
LABORATORY REPORT
S. B. PENICK & COMPANY
Botanical Drugs - Importers - Exporters - Manufacturers
General Offices: 132 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.
October 17, 1938
Report No. 13402
EXAMINED AS HYDRASTIS ROOT
MARKED Skagit Valley Drug Farms-Lot 1563 Whole
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION Satisfactory Quality. Contains Large Percentage Gold Root. Appears Clean. All Cases Uniform. Sampled 50% of Cases.
ANALYTICAL RESULTS
STANDARDS U.S.P. N.F. OTHER
Alkaloids total ether extractives
2.5%
3%
Ash
Moisture
Microscopical Examination
Biological Activity
Comments
foreign organic matter
4%
Shows freedom from mould and foreign material.
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BOTANICAL RAW MATERIALS must prove themselves worthy of the PENICK label. Thousands of lots are rigidly assayed in our Laboratories every year by specially trained chemists and pharmacognocists. Employing the most up-to-date chemical, physical, microscopical and biological methods these experts assure PENICK buyers and PENICK customers that each and every lot meets the PENICK standard for . . .

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Representative of PENICK assays are HYDRASTIS laboratory reports. No mere claims about "good quality", "clean root", "high test", and so on. Our chemists take carefully grown HYDRASTIS — examine and test it — and set down their findings in black and white. Eliminated are the risks of alkaloid deficiency, excessive moisture and ash.

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misbranded within the meaning of the act when so removed.

(c) An exemption of a shipment or other lot of a cosmetic under clause (2) of paragraph (a) of this regulation shall expire:—

(1) At the beginning of the act of removing such shipment or lot, or any part thereof, from such establishment if the cosmetic comprising such shipment, lot, or part is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the act when so removed; or

(2) Upon refusal by the person who introduced such cosmetic into interstate commerce, or by the operator of the establishment where such cosmetic is to be processed, labeled, or repacked, to make available for inspection a copy of the agreement, as required by such clause.

Official Samples

(Section 702 (b)

(a) (1) When any officer or employee of the department collects a sample of a food, drug, or cosmetic for analysis under the act, the sample shall be designated as an official sample if records or other evidence is obtained by him or any other officer or employee of the department indicating that the shipment or other lot of the article from which such sample was collected was introduced or delivered for introduction into interstate commerce, or was in or was received in interstate commerce, or was manufactured within a Territory. Only samples so designated by an officer or employee of the department shall be considered to be official samples.

(2) For the purpose of determining whether or not a sample is collected for analysis, the term "analysis" includes examinations and tests.

(3) The owner of a food, drug, or cosmetic of which an official sample is collected is the person who owns the shipment or other lot of the article from which the sample is collected.

(b) When an officer or employee of the department collects an official sample of a food, drug, or cosmetic for analysis under the act, he shall collect at least twice the quantity estimated by him to be sufficient for analysis, unless:—

(1) The amount of the article available and reasonably accessible for sampling is less than twice the quantity so estimated;

(2) The cost of twice the quantity so estimated exceeds $10;

(3) The article is perishable;

(4) The sample is collected from a shipment which is being imported or offered for import into the United States, or from a person named on the label of the article, or his agent, and such person is also the owner of the article; or

(5) The analysis consists principally of rapid analytical procedures, organoleptic examination, or other field inspection examinations or tests, made at the place where the sample is collected or in a mobile or temporary laboratory.

In addition to the quantity of sample prescribed above the officer or employee shall, if practicable, collect as part of the sample such further amount of the article as he estimates to be sufficient for use as exhibits in the trial of any case that may arise under the act based on the sample.

(c) After the Food and Drug Administration has completed such analysis of an official sample of a food, drug, or cosmetic as it determines, in the course of analysis and interpretation of analytical results, to be adequate to establish the respects, if any, in which the article is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the act, or otherwise subject to the prohibitions of the act, and has reserved an amount of the article it estimates to be adequate for use as exhibits in the trial of any case that may arise under the act based on the sample, a part of the sample, if any remains available, shall be provided for analysis, upon written request, by any person named on the label of the article, or the owner thereof, or the attorney or agent of such person or owner, except when:—

(1) After collection, the sample or remaining part thereof has become decomposed or otherwise unfit for analysis, or

(2) The request is not made within a reasonable time before the trial of any case under the act, based on the sample, to which such person or owner is a party.

The person, owner, attorney, or agent who requests the part of sample shall specify the amount desired and make advance payment of the cost thereof. A request from an owner shall be accompanied by a showing of ownership, and a request from an attorney or agent by a showing of authority from such person or owner to receive the part of sample. When two or more requests for parts of the same sample are received the requests shall be complied with in the order in which they were received so long as any part of the sample remains available therefor.

(d) When an official sample of a food, drug, or cosmetic is the basis of a notice given under section 305 of the act, or of a case under the act, and the person to whom the notice was given, or any person who is a party to the case, has no right under paragraph (c) of this regulation to a part of the sample, such person or his attorney or agent may obtain a part of the sample upon request accompanied by a written waiver of right under such paragraph (c) from each person named on the label of the article and owner thereof, who has not exercised his right under such paragraph (c). The operation of this paragraph shall be subject to the exceptions, terms, and conditions prescribed in paragraph (c) of this regulation.

(e) The Food and Drug Administration is authorized to destroy:—

(1) Any official sample when it determines that no analysis of such sample will be made;

(2) Any official sample or part thereof when it determines that no notice under section 305 of the act, and no case under the act, is or will be based on such sample;

(3) Any official sample or part thereof when the sample was the basis of a notice under section 305 of the act, and when, after opportunity for presentation of views following such notice, it determines that no other such notice, and no case under the act, is or will be based on such sample;

(4) Any official sample or part thereof when the sample was the basis of a case under the act which has gone to final judgment, and when it determines that no other such case is or will be based on such sample;

(5) Any official sample or part thereof if the article is perishable;

(6) Any official sample or part thereof when, after collection, such sample or part has become decomposed or otherwise unfit for analysis;

(7) That part of any official sample which is in excess of three times the quantity it estimates to be sufficient for analysis.

Food-Drug Officials Seek Law Uniformity

—*Continued from page* 5

of consumer protection, he said, and doubtless is the strongest national legislation in point now effective in the English-speaking world. He added that the food and pharmaceutical manufacturing industries heartily support this new Federal legislation and will constructively collaborate in the practical realization of its great remedial purposes.

Mr. Dunn said that the Federal act presents the important problem of uniform State legislation, which will become acute in 1939 when most State legislatures convene. He argued that similar State legislation should contain uniform definitions and requirements and provide for uniform regulations, and that it should prohibit false advertisement, as well as product adulteration and misbranding. There is grave anger, he said, of a maze of conflicting State legislation which is inequitable and uneconomic.

Mr. Dunn also argued against the tendency to incorporate in such State or municipal legislation excessive and prohibitory registration fees. This legislative situation, he said, is well illustrated by the legislative proposal now before the New York city council.

Trade Briefs

Sun Ray Drug Company sales in September amounted to $534,144, against $493,573 in September last year.

Crown Drug Company September sales amounted to $674,666, against $677,197 in September a year ago.

Crown Drug Company plans the formation of a subsidiary company to be called Y-Pay More Drug stores. First store would be opened in Des Moines.

Veazy Drug Company has purchased seven stores in Oklahoma City from the Crown Drug Company. The Crown company plans to move three other stores not included in the sale to other cities.

Procter & Gamble Company, at Locust Point, Baltimore, has obtained a permit for the erection of two two-story warehouses, 89 by 254 feet, to be erected of sheet metal at a cost estimated at $20,000.

Pharmaceutical imports into Palestine totaled $28,530 in 1936, of which United States supplied 4.5 percent. The total imports in 1935 were $800,385, with United States shipping 4.1 percent of the total.

Harry S. Noel, director of trade relations of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, is convalescing at his home, 5455 North Meridian street, Indianapolis, after a week spent in a hospital in that city. He is making good progress toward recovery.

Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

Rhubarb Gains Strength and Prices Rise—Vanilla Beans Strong on Shortage of World Stocks—Spanish Saffron Shaded —Digitalis Under Pressure—Lycopodium Off

Business in the market for botanical drugs continued to be moderate in volume and substantially variable from day to day. The full flow of normal transactions for the Fall season has not reached the market as yet but signs of improvement in consumer interest were not lacking and there was reason to look forward to a good final quarter of the current year.

The undertone was generally steady. Price declines over the past six months have established on many items comparatively low levels of value and hence considerable resistance to further depressing quotations generally seemed to have developed this steadier undertone on spot. The situation was such that well informed quarters have expressed the view that normal consumption during the balance of the year could do little less than strengthen the general market position of most materials.

Higher prices were reported on alkanet, belladonna, beth, peeled calamus, and rhubarb roots. Roman chamomile flowers, and vanilla beans more especially of the Bourbon variety. Copaiba and Oregon fir balsams were shaded, digitalis leaves were easier at a reduction, select lavender was down, and lycopodium reflected new crop conditions by declining further. Spanish saffron yielded to competition, also.

Condimental items were in very light request and values were subject to some unsettlement.

Entries of botanicals at the port of New York since the week of January 1, 1938, the detention of these items by the Department of Agriculture because of the presence of matter rendering them unfit for human consumption were:—

	Detained.	Entered.
Anise	565	1,533
Belladonna	51	295
Caraway	784	15,113
Cardamom (cases)	49	1,252
Celery	...	2,061
Coriander	2,012	10,326
Cumin	856	2,644
Digitalis leaves (cases)	68	88
Dill	...	486
Fennel	256	779
Henbane leaves (bales)	42	190
Mustard	200	27,819
Poppy	700	36,123
Sage leaves (bales)	25	1,584
Sesame	1,261	10,213
Stramonium (bales)	558	565
Thyme (bales)	9	777

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Alkanet root, 1c. per lb.
Belladonna root, 1c. per lb.
Beth root, 1c. per lb.
Chamomile flowers, Roman, 2c. per lb.
Calamus root, peeled, 2c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Cassia, China, select rolls, broken, 1c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Hungarian, ¼c. per lb.
Dutch, ¼c. per lb.
Paprika, Hungarian, extra fancy, 11c. per lb.
medium, 12c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Lampong, ¼c. per lb.
red, chillies, Japanese, 1c. per lb.
Rhubarb root, whole, 2c. per lb.
powdered, 2c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, 20c. per lb.
Mexican cuts, 25c. per lb.

Reduced

Asafetida gum, lump, 2c. per lb.
Copaiba balsam, Para, 1½c. per lb.
South American, 2½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Morocco, ½c. per lb.
Digitalis leaves, 2c. per lb.
Fir balsam, Oregon, 5c. per lb.
Gold of pleasure seed, ½c. per lb.
Lavender flowers, select, 6c. per lb.
Lycopodium, 10c. per lb.
Mustard seed, California brown, ¼c. per lb.
Pimento, ¾c. per lb.
Saffron flowers, Spanish, $2.50 per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
121.1	**121.6**	**121.3**	**139.3**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Balsams

Copaiba.—The market was competitive and Para was quoted at 22½c. to 23c., while the USP was noted at 23½c. to 24c. The demand was routine, somewhat spotty, though an improvement over that prevalent in recent periods.

Fir.—Oregon balsam was shaded to $1.05 to $1.10 per gallon. No change in the quotation on Canadian balsam was reported, though there seemed to be some strengthening of the general market position and continued improvement was expected eventually to be reflected in spot quotations.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada.—Some gain in sales was reported and quarters failing to increase their volume indicated the presence of more inquiry. Basically, the spot market seeemed to be about steady in all respects, and the primary market position has not changed much of late.

Cocillana.—Local dealers looked forward to an improvement in sales with the advance of the weeks toward the more active consuming season. Quotations throughout the past week were definitely on the steady side.

Elm.—The article has begun to move more freely and in quantities somewhat larger than had been the rule in recent weeks. Undertone gained in firmness and the market gave definite signs of probable continuation of the improvement noted last week.

Orange Peel.—Sweet peel continued scarce as to supply, strong as to price, and subject to a demand not easily satisfied in local circles. Bitter peel remained comparatively dull at unchanged quotations.

Sassafras. — Sales into consuming channels was slightly broader and in heavier volume during the past week, a development indicative of the advance of the season toward the time when demand will reach the peak for the current season. Prices held.

Beans

Tonka.—Although demand was not very active, the market kept a firm undertone and prices were well maintained in all directions. Stocks were moderate in size and held in firm hands.

Vanilla.—The basic strength of the market was unchanged. World stocks of this item were declared to be far under normal: for example, there was talk of the Bourbon crop being about 400 tons and often in the past the United States alone has taken that amount of material. Furthermore, the European political setup since the recent war crisis leads inevitably to the conclusion that Germany may in the future be a considerably larger buyer of beans on the European, and in the primary markets. Prices in France and Mexico have been rarely stronger and so far as can be seen now, there is nothing in sight likely to produce a reversal of present conditions. Prices were higher at $4.10 to $4.75 per pound for Bourbons, and $4 to $4.25 for Mexican cuts. South Americans were $3.90 to $4.

Berries

Juniper.—Routine trade was the rule and sales in conservative quantities were more or less steady throughout the past week. Prices were exceptionlly well held in local circles.

Prickly Ash.—Some dealers have been obtaining stocks on the spot and paying prices which has caused them to raise their limits to the consuming trade. In all directions values were definitely firm.

Flowers

Chamomile.—Late in the previous trading period, prices on Roman flowers were advanced to 30c. to 33c. per pound in order to bring spot values more into line with the prevailing cost of replacements in the primary market. Hungarian flowers were very steady, but lacked the further unfolding of a fairly well maintained position.

Linden.—Flowers with leaves continued to show considerable strength in local circles. Values were fully maintained in all directions and a fairly good movement took place in the material as quoted. Flowers without leaves were fairly quiet, but, also, reasonably steady.

Pyrethrum.—Demand was good, well maintained, steady, and free from signs of substantial change in that aspect of a very firm market. Concentrates continued to move well and outlook for future business was said to be good.

Safflower. — A reasonably steady, though not large nor expansive demand prevailed on the spot. Business done was sufficient to keep steady the prices which were already on the low side.

Saffron.—More plentiful offerings out of spot stocks were noted and Spanish flowers were quoted at $27 to $28 per pound under competition last week. Mexican flowers were in rather quiet request, but in the main the business cculd be called better than fair.

Gums

Arabic.—Textile manufacturers were returning slowly to the market after a period in which operations had been hampered by the hurricane in the New England States. Pricewise, the gum market remained comparatively quiet with prices on the low side and, hence, not under influences likely to force them further in favor of buyers. Shipments from the Sudan during July, 1938, totaled 1,523 tons, compared with 1,106 tons in July, 1937. Exports for January-July, 1938, totaled 16,510 tons, compared with 15,080 tons in the corresponding period of 1937. The chief destinations were as follows:—

	Tons			
	1937.		1938.	
	July.	Totals.	July.	Totals.
Great Britain	343	4,660	265	4,178
United States	264	2,937	235	2,423
France	135	1,452	187	2,265
Germany	125	1,743	134	1,583
Italy	1	477	47	552
Belgium	15	568	216	1,576
Japan	32	892	56	320
Holland	83	558	58	542
Sweden	..	291	86	621
Norway	..	37	4	51
Australia	29	328	20	669
New Zealand	5	44	2	32
China	3	149	23	118
Canada	10	155	35	169
British India	..	71	10	133
Denmark	3	118	13	192
Finland	12	132	14	142
Poland	..	67	21	107
Greece	2	57	11	74
Egypt	5	41	22	143
South Africa	10	25	10	55
Argentina	5	20	10	153
Brazil	12	67	16	130

The export figures are made up of the following qualities:—

	Tons			
	Hashab.	Bleached.	Talha.	Total.
July, 1937	877	24	205	1,106
July, 1938	1,439	8	76	1,523
Jan.-July, 1937	13,115	98	1,867	15,080
Jan.-July, 1938	15,307	86	1,117	16,510

Asafetida.—Lump at 23c. to 24c. per pound continued to be offered in fair quantities after the reduction that took place at the close of the previous trading period. Powder was noted at 37c. to 38c. Neither was in substantial demand last week.

Camphor.—Fair demand was noted and with the Winter requirements of distributors being more prominent in inquiries received by local suppliers, the general situation proved to be one of substantial stability and absence of unsettlement of prices.

Sandarac.—Comparatively little interest was disclosed in this material and the market remained quiet and lacking in event beyond the maintenance of quotations at 19c. to 20c. per pound.

Tragacanth.—Textile interests renewed their interest within moderate limits. Sales volume was larger, according to the reports of several prominent merchants and the general position was not only better but prices showed stability throughout the entire period.

Herbs and Leaves

Buchu.—Business was irregular most days and volume was not more than conservative by the close of the past week. However, values underwent no further decline, remaining, on the whole, steadier than they had been.

Digitalis.—Prices have receded slightly and the market last week was quoted most often on the basis of 38c. to 39c. per pound. More pressure to sell seemed to prevail and conditions were slightly more favorable for buyers.

Henbane.—While demand was not specially active, it was still of a character to lend fairly firm support to values and to make for comparatively light competition between dealers. Stocks were not excessive.

Stramonium.—Because of the constant rejection of the larger part of spot arrivals, talk in local circles last week was along the line that prices were likely to be forced up should demand

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expand to normal size during the coming Winter.

Uva Ursi.—Business was for prompt needs only last week and on the whole the situation changed very little so far as the general firmness characterizing the market in recent weeks. There seemed to be little reason to expect large shipments to be made from Europe.

Miscellaneous

Balm of Gilead Buds.—Unsold stocks were of fair size and have dried out fairly well. The supply seemed more than likely ample to cope with probable consumption requirements between now and new crop.

Ergot.—Although there was some open market talk of quotations being shaded, for the most part the market seemed to be in statu quo, with foreign cables offering but moderate quantities and then at prices not forecasting a probable recession in values in all markets.

Grains of Paradise.—The spot stock was so small that those with a deliverable supply could about set their own prices. The range was 45c. to 65c. per pound, according to seller. It continued to be impossible to get firm offerings of shipment goods.

Lycopodium.—New crop influence continued at work and local sellers continued to rearrange their prices in accordance with the quotations received from abroad. Last week, the market ranged 95c. to $1 per pound, according to seller.

Manna.—The basic market continued to be firm here because of the lack of unsettlement or weakness abroad. As to demand, that on spot was moderate, while that connected with the purchase of shipment goods abroad was not especially active.

Roots

Alkanet.—Sales were made at 11c. to 12c. per pound and the firmer situation paired well with the somewhat improved interest shown by consumers, a development that has strengthened the spot situation considerably.

Belladonna.—The market was declared to be 12c. to 14c. per pound, according to seller and quantity. Conditions abroad seemed to be gaining in strength and hence the local market showed a warranted improvement, it was said.

Beth.—Several sales involving a fairly substantial total of merchandise were worked on the basis of 19c. to 20c. per pound, and the business was said to have been taken under competitive circumstances. A firmer undertone prevailed.

Calamus.—Peeled root was offered at 12c. to 14c. per pound as to supplier, the market being reported more active and firmer in some quarters. Bleached material was steady at 40c. to 41c. per pound.

Rhubarb.—The firmer tone noted in the previous week was unabated and prices continued to be advanced until the market stood on the basis of 34c. to 35c. per pound for whole, and 39c. to 40c. for powder. Some sellers were not meeting the inside price.

Seeds

Celery.—Indian seed was a very small fraction higher at 11⅝c. to 12c. per pound. French was unchanged but steady to steadier. Foreign quotations on the produce of France were well maintained notwithstanding the absence of much demand.

Coriander.—Morocco seed was shaded to 4.40c. to 4.50c. per pound for natural material, but the quotation on bleached remained unchanged. Trade in local circles was very light and always irregular throughout the past week.

Gold of Pleasure.—More favorable position so far as supply and cost were concerned resulted in spot quotations being reduced to the basis of 11½c. to 12c. per pound. Demand was not very active.

Mustard.—California brown material was shaded to 6.50c. to 6.80c. per pound. Hungarian seed was higher at 8c. to 8½c., and the Dutch yellow was also advanced to the same basis. Other varieties of this seed lacked change, though Dutch was said to be firmer in all markets.

Poppy.—The undertone was very steady. While demand was conservative so far as large lots were concerned, it was better than fair in a jobbing way. However, a thought to be kept in mind was the quite substantial arrivals from abroad during the past several weeks.

Spices

Cassia.—Extra select broken roots were rather sharply higher at 5¾c. to 6¼c. per pound on shrinkage in offerings here. The select roots in bales were held steadier at 6½c. to 7c. None of the other kinds of cassia were changed in price.

Ginger.—Values were very steady and throughout the past week in the market an undertone of more stability appeared to have developed. Demand was sustained at its recent volume, while competition appeared to be somewhat less aggressive, locally.

Paprika.—Hungarian pepper underwent one of the sharpest advances ever recorded in the local trade. Extra fancy jumped abruptly to the basis of 41c. to 45c. per pound, while the medium quality was nominal at 39c. The revisions represented changes in foreign values. Extra fancy Spanish was up to 45c. per pound and almost impossible to obtain. Medium was strictly nominal in price and virtually out of stock.

Pepper.—Black Lampong was 5¼c. to 5⅝c. per pound, a fraction up. Red Japanese chillies were advanced to 20c. to 21c. All other prices on all kinds of pepper held on the firm side, but lacking actual change. Total warehouse stocks of black pepper in New York as of September 30, 1938, were 450,881 bags, equivalent to approximately 26,570 tons. This compares with 440,026 bags, or approximately 25,930 tons, as of August 31, 1938.

Trading in black pepper futures on the New York Produce Exchange from October 15 to October 21, inclusive, comprised 291 contracts, a total of 9,777,600 pounds. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound—		
	High.	Low.	Close.
January	5.26	5.05	5.01@5.07
March	5.32	5.11	5.12 sale
May	5.42	5.15	5.20@5.24
July	5.50	5.25	5.31 sale
September	5.61	5.35	5.41 sale
October	5.20	4.90	4.85@4.95
December	5.18	5.05	4.98@5.03

Drug Industry Studies Prevailing Wage Rates

—Continued from page 4

A. J. Caldwell of the Toilet Goods Association asked that the board make no references to the cosmetic industry as such, since the hearing was concerned only with a limited number of toilet articles used by the Federal government.

Miss Nienburg pointed out to the board that the survey made by the Women's Bureau showed that the largest numbers of employees fall in the brackets between 35 cents and 45 cents average hourly earnings. She explained that officials of the bureau visited as many representative plants as possible and obtained wage payment records for typical weeks during the Spring of 1938.

Wilbur F. Campbell of the American Drug Manufacturers Association questioned Miss Nienburg on the coverage of her survey, intimating that it was unbalanced, since it included too large a proportion of plants with a large number of employees, but despite repeated cross-examination Miss Nienburg insisted that the sample is representative of large, small, and medium-sized firms, and that the point at issue is the prevailing wages of earners rather than the practices of different sized firms.

Others who participated in discussion of the Women's Bureau survey were Carson P. Frailey, secretary of the American Drug Manufacturers Association; Horace Bigelow, general counsel of the American Drug Manufacturers Association; H. W. Johnstone, of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, and Boris Shishkin, of the American Federation of Labor.

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Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Anise and Cassia Nominal Here as Japanese Armies Drive Toward Canton and Imperil Oil Shipments—Sassafrassy Camphor Scarce and Higher

When the Japanese military forces, comprising three armies and a "mosquito fleet" flotilla drove vigorously and with determination toward Canton, China, anise and cassia oils turned suddenly strong to the point of reaching a virtually nominal spot position last week. Acute scarcity was reported in sassafrassy camphor oil and higher prices were an indication of what is to be the result unless Japan shall resume shipments. Cables on geranium oils came in higher, being something of a surprise considering their recent positions. Wormseed was unsettld under the influence of exceptionally satisfactory results of new crop distillation thus far. Demand in the market for essential oils and aromatic chemicals gained moderately last week but the flow of orders was still somewhat variable from day to day.

The situation in China seemed likely definitely to affect shipments of cassia to this country. Hongkong is the shipment port and gets its oil through Canton. In anise the immediate effect may be less than might be expected since it may be possible to export from the interior to the world by using French Indo-China ports. However, the situation was such that local dealers have been rarely more reserved in their offerings than they were last week.

Artificial sassafras oil was firmer. Peppermint strengthened some in the Middle West, but the spot was little changed. Safrol was steadier in the main. Citrous oils lacked new development, being mainly quiet.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Camphor, Sassafrassy, 6c. per lb.
Cassia, 7c. per lb.
Geranium, shipment, 10c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essentials oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
69.3	69.6	69.1	78.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Essential Oils

Anise.—Prices for shipment were up about 3c. per pound. Spot dealers practically withdrew all open market offerings and in addition to confining sales to regular customers, in most instances, they restricted the quantity of oil to be sold on individual orders. The entire situation arose from the fact that Japan last week began a large military offensive to eventually cut off Canton from the rest of China.

Bergamot.—A rather narrow market prevailed all last week. Buyers' activities extended rarely beyond the purchase of good actually needed at the moment. Rush shipment requests were common experiences. Prices remained quiet but generally steady.

Birch Tar.—Rectified material lacked further price change but as respects undertone, the position was deemed somewhat steadier to firmer. Crude was very steady.

Camphor.—Sassafrassy oil was difficult to obtain and prices shot up sharply to the basis of 25c. per pound in drums and 27c. in cans. White oil failed of change and seemed little influenced by the general situation. Replacement offerings of the former were lacking.

Capsicum (Oleoresin).—The N. F. quality of material held firm on the basis of the recent rise in value. Demand was of routine sort but was also of steady characteristics that tended to keep prices well stabilized as quoted.

Cassia.—Success of the Japanese military drive to cut Canton off from the rest of China might easily mean stoppage of all exports of this oil for an indefinite period of time. This danger of interruption of shipments turned local dealers cautious in making sales. Prices were jumped to the basis of 90c. to 96c. per pound and to a substantial extent the market was nominal last week.

Cedarwood.—The market ruled steady at the recent concession in prices and although demand was not very active, absence of price competition was the rule. Stocks were of fair size in all directions.

Citronella.—Java oil was easier and offered severe competition to the Ceylon article which was quoted locally at 33c. to 35c. per pound, according to seller and container. The primary market on Ceylon goods still was counted firm.

Clove.—A market of little activity prevailed on spot, the call being routine and involving small quantities usually. So far as producers were concerned the prevailing prices were steady.

Cubeb.—Demand was of the ordinary garden variety of request, consisting of a not large number of small requests to satisfy prompt requirements of a not large number of consumers. Prices were steady.

Dill.—Some renewal of buying along more extensive and liberal lines was reported and prices tended to become slightly steadier in the main. Stocks were of ample size in all quarters.

Erigeron.—Very little has been said about oil available in the Middlewest as the result of new distillation. Practically no demand prevailed on spot last week and notwithstanding the fact that stocks were very small, the market seemed close to nominal.

Eucalyptus.—Weather conditions have not been mainly favorable for the expansion of large consumer demand for this article. However, since prices were generally on the low side they continued to remain about steady on spot, being backed by good sized supplies.

Geranium.—Shipment prices were up about four francs the pound, strengthening the spot position of this group of materials and checking any tendency toward further shading of prices regardless of the not active demand for the material.

Grapefruit.—The supply available at $1.90 per pound seemed to be ample when compared with the current interest of buyers. Movement was irregular and usually in small lots throughout the period.

Ginger.—The open quotations was $5.50 to $5.75 per pound, but in view of some market comment and gossip noted last week, a shading of the quoted position would not be surprising. As to raw material cost, it was steadier last week than it had been of late.

Juniper Berry.—Trade was about normal in terms of the meaning of that word for the past several weeks. Volume held at recent levels and served at least to give support of quoted prices.

Lime.—Mexican oil was quoted at $3.55 to $3.60 per pound for the distilled variety. West Indian oil was valued at $4.25 to $4.50 per pound, according to seller, though some felt that the outside position should be minimum.

Mustard.—Although no open quoting of a lower price on artificial oil could be turned up last week, there was some reason to believe that $1.65 per pound was being quietly shaded at times. Demand was light.

Peppermint.—The country position was reported to be firmer in keeping with some tendency to ask slightly higher prices on the material. Locally the market was generally more steady and asking prices were often about 5c. over previous limits.

Sage.—The market continued to display its stronger undertone which was

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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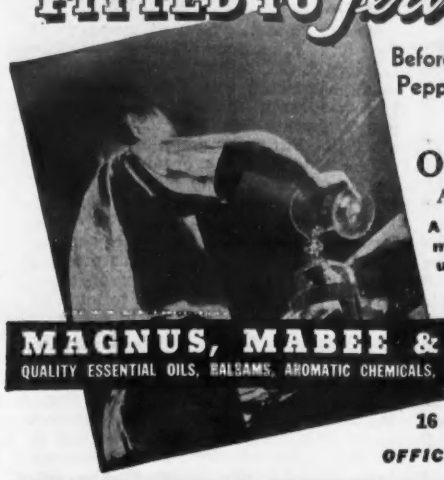

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the accumulated influence of the unsettled primary market and the uncertainty of getting normal replacements.

Spruce.—Fairly ample stocks were offered locally on a market notable for moderate consuming requirements and a more than reasonable amount of spot competition.

Wormseed.—If the present results of distillation continue to the end of the production season, then considerably lower prices to the consuming trade would seem to be a reasonable probability. As it is, values last week were distinctly easy in undertone and the market was being fully supplied at not higher than $2.40 to $2.45 per pound. It was even admitted that as low as $2.30 might be done.

Wormwood.—The position of this oil was counted strong. Much inferior oil was produced this year and that led to numerous rejections by buyers. Most suppliers believe that the price trend will be upward.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol.—Potentially, the market was firmer because of the fact that raw material shipments from China were being endangered by the drive of Japanese military forces seeking capture of Canton. However, prices lacked change last week.

Anisic Aldehyde.—Undertones were firmer in most instances, the tendency of production cost being upward along with the situation in raw material. Demand for the aldehyde was moderate.

Benzyl Compounds.—Reasonable stability governed prices in the main and the market was substantially the same as that prevailing for some time past. Prices continued to be free from competitive influences.

Citral.—A fair but usually jobbing request was noted on spot and on the whole conditions were conventional and lacking in important developments. Prices were unchanged.

Geraniol. — A plentiful supply was available and was held under conditions that made the market one entirely favorable for buyers. Trade was routine.

Linalyl Acetate.—A slight broadening of request was noted and in some respects the market had a steadier to firmer undertone without the situation extending sufficiently far to affect spot quotations to the consuming trade.

Menthyl Salicylate.—The principle season of consumption here has passed, thus rendering demand somewhat more conservative in character. However, prices continued well stabilized.

Methyl Anthranilate.—Routine interest was shown. Buyers covered little beyond their immediate necessities and for the most part the market seemed to have tended to become rather dull for the time being. Values have not been affected.

Methyl Cinnamate. — Volume was about the same as that common to the market in the past several weeks. Quotations were steady in the main in the absence of much competition.

Musk.—Artificial material was in moderate demand. Most orders were for small lots for which full prices were obtainable. When larger quantities were in request, the element of competition made for some uncertainty as to actual selling prices.

Van Dyk & Co., Jersey City, N. J., in the September issue of its house organ, *Progressive Perfumery and Cosmetics*, contains an interesting discussion on the background for the development of American perfume bases and cosmetics.

George Lueders & Co. Adds Desmond to 25-Year Club

Robert Emmett Desmond, manager of the San Francisco office of George Lueders & Co., essential oils and armomatic chemicals, this city, became the twenty-seventh member of the company's Twenty-five Year Club on October 19. Fitting ceremonies took place at the offices of the organization, following which the club members entertained their new member at luncheon.

In the early part of this century, Mr. Desmond was secretary and general manager of the Sanitol Laboratories of St. Louis, Mo., manufacturer of tooth powder and paste, as well as toilet articles. And it was also early in this century that Edward V. Killeen, now president of the Lueders company, took over the middlewestern territory as traveling representative. At that time the Sanitol Laboratories were on the highroad to becoming one of the largest firms of its kind in the country. One of the first calls made by Mr. Killeen was on Mr. Desmond, who was a large buyer of peppermint oil. That call resulted in an order for sixty pounds of oil. It ultimately lead to business running into six figures, and began a relationship that grew into staunch and loyal friendship that has spanned thirty-eight years.

When financial difficulties beset the Sanitol Laboratories, the friendship of Desmond and Killeen was thirteen years young. They also came at the time when Lueders & Co. was seeking a competent man to take over the management of the San Francisco office. When Mr. Desmond walked into the New York office, Mr. Killeen, who had become an officer in the company, knew that the job was filled. From 1913 to 1938 Mr. Desmond has managed the San Francisco office with a record of unusual success.

At the ceremonies last Wednesday Mr. Killeen recalled these incidents together with many others that testified not only to Mr. Desmond's devotion to company interests, but also to the affection in which he is held. Mr. Desmond received his service pin at the hands of Mr. Killeen, together with a gold wrist watch, in token of the company's esteem, bearing the inscription "In appreciation of twenty-five years' service well done." Other members of the Twenty-five Year Club gave Mr. Desmond a traveling bag as evidence of their welcome to the new member.

U.S. Research Laboratory Plans for South Discussed

Design and equipment of the new $1,000,000 research laboratory to be established in the South as one of four in the nation to seek new uses for cotton, cotton seed, peanuts and sweet potatoes were discussed at a South-wide meeting of scientific leaders in agriculture, industry and education September 19.

United States Department of Agriculture officials, headed by Dr. J. T. Jardine, director of research, met with about 50 representatives of eleven Southern states, including Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

P. O. Davis, director of extension at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, said the major lines of research to be followed as the initial program for the laboratory claimed chief attention of the conferees. This information, he explained, is needed in designing the buildings and deciding upon the equipment to be provided.

Trade Briefs

Nevada Consolidated Copper Company subsidiary, in Santa Rita and Hurley, New Mexico, has resumed operations on a limited scale, following a shutdown since June 14, 1938.

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, plans the construction of a six-story addition to its camera works. The addition calls for an expenditure of $500,000 with machinery and equipment installation.

Homer Thieman, for the past two years assistant editor of the publications of the National Fertilizer Association, has resigned to become circulation manager for Corn Belt Farm Dailies, Chicago.

M. G. B. Whelpley has been elected president of the Pacific Tin Corporation, succeeding to a vacancy created by the recent death of S. W. Howland. Mr. Whelpley is president of Anglo-Chilean Nitrate Company, this city.

E. W. Miles, assistant manager of the asphalt and fuel oil department of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, will be promoted to manager November 1 to succeed C. C. Lakin, who will retire on company annuity after some twenty-four years' service.

John Brown, governing director of Brown & Forth, Ltd., manufacturer and distributor of textile chemicals and related materials, London, England, is in the United States on a business visit. He is at present at the Plaza hotel, this city, and will later visit Chicago.

International Agricultural Corporation has purchased for sinking fund purposes $32.000 of its principal amount of its first mortgage and collateral trust twenty-year five percent interest bearing bonds. Amount outstanding is as of September 30, 1938, was $3,313,000.

Robert Calvert, for ten years a chemical research laboratory director, and for the last seven years engaged in patent solicitation for the Johns-Manville Corporation, has opened an office for the practice of patent law in the chemical industries, in 50 East Forty-first street, this city.

Southern Cotton Oil Company has purchased the Alabama Oil Mills, Huntsville, Ala. P. R. Underwood is the manager.

Linseed oil production in Canada in 1937 amounted to 4,675,430 gallons, with eleven plants producing linseed and soybean oils. Output of soybean products, including oil, meal and flour, totaled 3,454,405 pounds.

Steel Barrel Production Increased Sharply in 1937

Manufacturers of steel barrels, kegs, and drums in the United States reported a slight increase in employment and considerable increases in wages and value of products for 1937 as compared with 1935, according to preliminary figures compiled from returns of the recent biennial census of manufacturers, released by Bureau of the Census.

Wage earners employed in this industry in 1937 numbered 6,231, an increase of 8.2 percent over 5,761 reported for 1935, and their wages, $7,356,641, exceeded the 1935 figure, $5,839,272, by 26 percent. The value of products for 1937, $47,843,465, showed a gain of 38.1 percent over the 1935 figure, $34,649,993.

Summary for Industry

	1937.	1935.
Steel barrels, kegs, and drums industry, all products, total value	$47,843,465	$34,649,993
Steel barrels, kegs, and drums	$42,058,111	$29,264,436
Other products (not normally belonging to the industry), value, and receipts for repair work	5,785,354	5,385,557
Steel barrels, kegs, and drums made as secondary products in other industries	3,106,908	3,839,028
Barrels (except beer), kegs, and drums, total value	$42,876,099	$30,419,748
Number reported:—		
Number	34,140,938	.....
Value	$38,130,566	.....
Number not reported, value	4,745,533	.....
Beer barrels (metal), total value	2,288,920	$2,683,716
Number reported:—		
Number	805,145	.....
Value	$1,962,913	.....
Number not reported, value	$326,007	.....

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Petroleum Solvents, Lubricants, Fuels

Regulation of Refining Approved by President Roosevelt—Crude Price Break Spreads Over Entire Southwest—Solvents Prices Hold Without Change

President Roosevelt's indicated approval of a plan to extend the current oil producing regulations to embrace the refining end of the industry was a hopeful boon to the market following the disastrous collapse of crude oil prices in the Southwest and other sections. The Oklahoma-Kansas price break spread throughout Texas, the Gulf Coast, the Panhandle, Arkansas and the Rocky Mountain fields. Prices for Western Kentucky crudes were lowered for the second time and the price of Corning grade crude in the Pennsylvania district was also reduced.

If the six states comprising the oil compact commission extend their agreement to include the regulation of oil refining, Congressional approval of the new agreement would be asked with a Presidential blessing, according to the indications revealed at Mr. Roosevelt's Hyde Park home last week.

The refined markets were weaker but the price reaction to the recent crude break has not been severe because for some months the market prices for refined products have been considerably below the normal parity with the former cost of crude. Petroleum products used as industrial raw materials did not contain much in the way of price features last week.

Daily average production of crude oil in United States for the week ended October 15 was 3,271,600 barrels, an increase of 22,250 barrels over the preceding week, according to the estimates of the American Peroleum Institute. The average for four weeks ended October 15 was 3,250,950 barrels and the average at this time a year ago was 3,602,150 barrels. Crude runs to stills were reported to the A.P.I. by companies controlling 85.5 percent of the nation's refinery capacity as having averaged 2,979,000 barrels for 83.3 percent of operation and an additional 331,000 barrels a day was estimated to have been sent to stills unreported for a total average of 3,310,000 barrels against 3,205,000 barrels in the preceding week. The October, 1937, average was 3,388,000 barrels.

Solvents and Diluents

Midcontinent refiners of petroleum solvents and naphthas have held their prices unchanged in face of the reduced cost of crude. According to the Tulsa report one of the naphtha plants that recently shut down because of the price situation reopened last week after crude costs had been reduced. Eastern refiners also quoted unchanged prices last week. Demands were reported to have been fairly good last week.

Aromatic Naphthas.—Trade was reported to have been more active last week as the prices for these naphthas continued without change.

Petroleum Thinners.—There was a broader demand in the Eastern consuming area last week. The refiners here and also in the Midcontinent district have held prices firm and the recent cut in crude values did not alter the tankcar quotations for these derivatives. The Midcontinent tankcar market was based at 5⅜c. per gallon.

Rubber Solvents.—The rubber products manufacturers have taken in fairly substantial quantities so far this month. The price for light and heavy grades of solvent continued at the long-standing basis of 6⅜c. per gallon, for tankcars, basis Group 3.

Stoddard Solvent.—In company with other naphthas, the market at the Midcontinent did not reflect the recent reduction in crude oil costs and the price for tankcars remained at the basis of 5⅞c. per gallon, basis Group 3.

V. M. & P. Naphthas.—Local sellers reported a faster buying movement last week. The market has not reflected the lower cost of crude and the Midcontinent prices for tankcars at the refineries were said to have been steady at the basis of 6⅜c. per gallon, f.o.b. Group 3.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Oct. 20.—Trade in petroleum diluents and solvents has shown a few minor irregular tendencies, but for the most part it is changed to no great extent in its characteristics and its ruling price structure. Feeling seems to be along fairly stable lines. Inquiries indicate continuation of a fair amount of trade interest on the part of buyers. Ruling prices in tankcar lots except as noted are (tankcar lots f.o.b. Group 3, Oklahoma):—Blending naphtha, 4c. to 4¼c. per gallon; cleaners' naphtha, 6⅜c. to 6½c., tankcar; 17.5c., tankwagon; petroleum spirits, 5⅜c. to 5½c., tankcar; 16.2c., tankwagon; lacquer diluent, 7⅜c. to 7½c.; rubber solvent, 6⅜c. to 6½c.; Stoddard solvent, 5⅞c. to 6c., tankcar; 15.9c., tankwagon; V. M. & P. naphtha, 6⅜c. to 6½c., tankcar; 16.5c., tankwagon.

Tulsa, Oct. 20.—Better industrial inquiries have developed, although trading has become dull. There appears to be a general disposition for buyers to await the effects of the cut in the crude oil markets. One of the plants recently shut down will resume operations since the lower prices for the raw materials.

Lighter Fractions

Light hydrocarbons in the group of gaseous petroleum solvents retained their characteristic price steadiness last week. The producers of butanes, hexanes and others in this division of the market have not changed their prices in some while. The demands of the market were quite routine.

Butanes.—Conditions surrounding the market were not visibly changed. The demands continued along routine lines and the price basis continued at 3¾c. per gallon for tankcars of the 16-34 degree product, f.o.b. Group 3.

Hexanes.—The price schedule has been undisturbed for some time. The producers continued to name tankcars at 10½c. per gallon, f.o.b. Group 3.

Petrolatums and Waxes

White Mineral Oils.—Spottiness was still reported in the market for these oils. Sellers believe that a little colder weather will stimulate the demands. The price situation continued without any new features.

Paraffin Waxes.—Weakness was reported on lack of buying support. There was very little purchasing interest shown last week and scale wax prices moved down another 5 points to the basis of 2.30c. to 2.35c. per pound for either 122-124 or 124-126 American melting point. The fully refined waxes were moving in a routine way at the price levels that were established in July.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The refined wax market holds quiet, with a moderate amount of business being recorded currently. Trade is mostly of the routine type, with no inclination on the part of buyers to over-extend themselves. Stocks seem to be in fairly good position. Ruling prices of representative sellers are:—122-124, 4c. to 4.05c. per pound; 125-127, 4.1c. to 4.15c.; 127-129, 4.45c. to 4.5c.; 130-132, bulk or bag, 4.75c. to 4.8c.; 132-134, bulk or bag, 5c. to 5.05c.

TULSA, Oct. 20.—A strong market still prevails and activity in trading is at a high level. Prices, however, are unchanged with the American Crude 124-26 at 2¼c. to 2½c. per pound.

Petrolatum.—The week's business was improved over a week ago. Car lot buyers were inquiring more actively, and some additional orders of size were reported to have been placed. The price situation was unchanged.

Fuels and Lubricants

Any further weakness that might have developed in the Eastern gasoline as a result of the break in crude prices was warded off by an encouraging lift in consumption. The mild weather during the past two weeks has extended the heavy consuming season beyond its usual limit. Kerosene continued to drag because of the mild weather. Domestic heating oils were also slow, and prices for these materials continued to lean toward the soft side. Pennsylvania lubricating oils continued without price change.

Market Conditions

Gasoline.—The local bulk market's position was unchanged. Tankcars of 65 octane material were available at 6c. to 6¼c. per gallon, basis refinery. Favorable weather and a pickup in consumption has held the market free from a basic weakness that might result from the break in crude oil prices in the Southwest. The retail market in the local area was steady. Bulk prices in Baltimore were reported to have been a little soft, with 65 octane material available there at 5¾c. per gallon. Gasoline stocks reported by the A. P. I. for the week ended October 15 were 68,426,000 barrels, against 68,706,000 barrels in the preceding week and 66,666,000 barrels at this time a year ago. The production of gasoline for the week ended October 15 was reported by producers controlling 85.5 percent of the nation's refinery capacity as having been 9,768,000 barrels, against 9,835,000 barrels in the preceding week.

Kerosene.—There has not been much of a pickup in demand during the past two weeks. Mild weather held the demands down to the proportions of those in the beginning of the month. Prices for 41-43 water white material in tankcars at the refineries continued at 4¾c. to 5c. per gallon.

Fuel and Gas Oils.—Burning oil demands have not been very large because of the long stretch of unseasonably mild weather. Stocks of residual fuel oil reported for the week ended October 15 by the A. P. I. were 119,870,000 barrels, against 119,929,000 barrels in the preceding week and only 90,543,000 barrels at this time a year ago. Marine oils were moving in moderately active fashion.

Lubricating Oils.—Local suppliers reported a good export demand last week, but the sales to domestic accounts were routine. The cylinder stocks seemed to be moving relatively better than other Pennsylvania oils last week. Prices did not change during the period.

Crude Oil Price Changes

California

Union Oil Company of California posted prices at Santa Maria Valley, effective October 15, at 63c. per barrel for 13-13.9 gravity; 65c. for 14-14.9 gravity; 68c. for 15-15.9 gravity; and 70c. for 16 gravity and higher.

East Texas

Cities Service Oil Company, the Texas Company, and the Magnolia Petroleum Company also posted this field at $1.10 per barrel. Cities Service posted the 10c. reduction October 11 and the other two purchasers on October 12.

Gulf Coast

The Texas Company, effective October 12, posted the following schedule for Gulf Coast fields:—Below 21 gravity, 82c. per barrel; 21-21.9, 85c. per barrel and a 3c. differential for each additional gravity up to 26-26.9 at $1 per barrel, and, a 2c. differential for each degree of gravity thereafter up to $1.16 per barrel for 34 gravity and above. Sun Pipe Line Company posted the same schedule except for a 79c. per barrel price for 20 gravity at Goose Creek, Orange, Liberty. Barbers

Outputs and Quotas

A comparison of Bureau of Mines calculations for October productions, State allowable quotas where they exist and the American Petroleum Institute's estimate for crude production for the week ended October 15, follows:—

	*B. of M. Dept. of Int. calculations.	State allowable.	Estimated output.
Oklahoma ..	523,600	428,000	457,050
Kansas	163,400	163,400	155,380
Texas	1,359,000	†1,687,619	1,248,700
Louisiana ..	248,400	260,470	268,350
Arkansas ..)	54,100	.....	57,450
Eastern	148,400	.....	181,600
Michigan ...	53,900	.....	54,600
Wyoming ...	69,700	.....	50,050
Montana ...	13,800	.....	13,750
Colorado	4,300	.....	3,400
New Mexico.	109,200	103,800	103,550
California ..	619,000	‡615,000	677,800
Totals	3,366,800	.....	3,271,600

* These are Bureau of Mines' calculations of the demand for domestic crude oil based upon certain premises outlined in its detailed forecast for the month of October. As demand may be supplied either from stocks or from new production, contemplated withdrawals from crude oil stocks must be deducted from the Bureau's estimate of demand to determine the amount of new crude oil to be produced.

† Base allowable effective October 1. Saturday and Sunday shut-downs effective through October 23. Calculated net 7-day allowable for week ended Saturday morning, October 15, approximately 1,252,104 barrels daily.

‡ Recommendation of Central Committee of California Oil Producers.

The State of the Petroleum Market

The crude oil price reduction extended to practically every field in the Southwest including all sections of Texas, the Louisiana-Arkansas and Gulf Coast districts; Rocky Mountain area; Arkansas; Western Kentucky, and the price of Corning grade crude was also reduced.

	Oct. 21	Oct. 14	Last Year
Crude petroleum prices at well (average for ten fields) per barrel.....	$1.11	$1.148	$1.362
Gasoline prices at refineries (at four refining centers) per gallon.....	.0484375	.0484375	.056875

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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FACTORIES AT CLIFTON, N. J. AND DEELEANU (VAR) FRANCE

Petroleum Production—Motor Fuel Stocks

	Barrels	
	1938 Jan. 1-Oct. 22	1937 Jan. 1-Oct. 22
Commercial crude oil production	932,608,000	1,024,816,000
	Week ended Oct. 22, 1938	Week ended Oct. 23, 1937
Daily average production	3,263,700	3,599,000
	Week ended Oct. 15, 1938	Week ended Oct. 8, 1938
Estimated motor fuel stock total	68,426,000	68,706,000
Estimated finished motor fuel stock at refineries	37,638,000	38,016,000

Hill and Esperson; Sun Pipe Line Company also posted 74c. per barrel for below 20 gravity, 76c. for 20-20.9 gravity and a 2c. differential for reach additional gravity up to $1.04 per barrel for 34 gravity and above at Batson, Hull, Humble, Dayton, Saratoga, Sour Lake, Spindletop and West Orange.

Kentucky-Tennessee

Ashland Oil & Transportation Company, effective October 14, reduced posting 10c. per barrel at Kentucky River which was now posted at $1.20 per barrel and at Big Sandy River which is now posted at $1.12 per barrel.

Louisiana-Arkansas

Arkansas Fuel Oil Company and Magnolia Petroleum Company reduced postings effective October 12. Magnolia posted Pine Island, Haynesville, Bull Bayou, Cotton Valley, El Dorado, Rodessa and Rainbow at 73c. per barrel for below 25 gravity with 25-25.9 gravity at 75c. per barrel and a 2c. differential for each additional gravity up to $1.05 per barrel for 40 and above. Arkansas Fuel posted the same schedule for Caddo, Homer, Haynesville, Cotton Valley and Rodessa. This company also posted 89c. per barrel for Urania crude.

Magnolia posted Lockport, Iowa and Cameron Meadow at 74c. for below 18 gravity with 18-18.9 at 76c. and a 2c. differential for each additional degree of gravity up to 21-21.9 at 82c. per barrel, a 3c. differential thereafter for 26-26.9 at 97c. per barrel, and a 2c. differential thereafter up to $1.13 per barrel for 34 and above.

Midcontinent

Oklahoma-Kansas and North Texas crudes were reduced 20c. per barrel by Midcontinent Petroleum Corporation, Magnolia Petroleum Company, Gulf Oil Corporation and Continental Oil Company, effective October 12 and 15.

Pennsylvania

Joseph Seep Purchasing Agency of the South Penn Oil Company reduced Corning grade crude 10c. per barrel, October 18, to 97c. per barrel.

Rocky Mountain

Continental Oil Company reduced posted prices at Rocky Mountain fields, October 11, to the following levels:—Fort Collins-Wellington, Colo., 81c. per barrel for below 29 gravity with 29-29.9 at 83c. per barrel and a 2c differential for each additional gravity to $1.05 per barrel for 40 and above; Canon City-Florence, Colo., 90c. per barrel; Cat Creek, Mont., $1.10 per barrel; Big Muddy, Wyo., 98c. per barrel; and Lance Creek, Wyo., 77c. per barrel.

South, Central and S. W. Texas

Magnolia Petroleum Company posted similar prices to those posted by Humble Oil & Refining Company and the Texas Company in Texas fields.

Markets at Other Centers

Tulsa, Oct. 20.—Following a week of relative stabilization subsequent to the readjustment of crude prices to lower levels, the gasoline market eased somewhat in mid-week as a result of slightly increased offerings by refiners. The postings by a few small refiners of prices for crude oil lower than those of the major companies combined with an apparent termination of the high level of gasoline consumption due to an important drop in the temperatures of the midwestern states have brought a more pessimistic attitude in the light oils department than existed a week ago. The week ended with most of the gasolines being traded at prices one-eighth of one cent lower a gallon.

The differentials between the isolated lower prices of crude in Kansas, Oklohoma and North Texas, vary from 8c. to 13c. per barrel on the average grade of crude run through the stills somewhat less than existed previous to the cuts posted by the major companies, although, the entire schedules run from 5c. lower on the top grades to 17c. lower on the bottom grades. Anyway, this difference has been sufficient to destroy the stability that had been temporarily created by the general leveling of prices last week.

Throughout the middle western states there is keen competition in the marketing of third grade gasoline and at most points the seven gallons for 95c. signs are conspicuously displayed. In other grades, however, no other changes have been made and it is believed that the tankwagon and dealer prices will remain fairly stable unless another important cut in the price of the raw material should be made.

In the early part of the week ordering of gasoline was brisk due to the low level of retail inventories and the high rate of consumption but shipments were slowed down toward the end of the week and it was believed that the seasonal rise in refiners inventories was beginning.

In the heating oils, more demand appeared, although it had not reached a pronounced change as compared with the previous week. While a substantial increase is expected in the consumption the fact that only two thirds of last year's sales of burners were sold this year is minimizing the expectancy. Prices, nevertheless, are very firm and will respond readily to the increased demand which has been deferred this month by high temperatures which are at records for the past 40 years in some spots and 60 years in others.

On the whole there is not the confusion prevailing that generally follows a general revision in prices of raw materials this time. The fact, which has been repeatedly pointed out in these columns, that weakness existed for so many months prior to the general price revision with the general posted market ignoring the undercutting, had placed quotations in the refined oil markets at levels which approximately discounted present prices. So the general belief prevails today that present refined oil prices are more representative of current crude oil quotations and vice versa. Consequently if any downward changes are made from present levels, it is believed, they will be the minimum fractions.

Following are the quotations for the various refined products prevailing in the mid-continent field based upon group three prices:—

GASOLINE.—Octanes are ⅛c. per gallon lower with U. S. Motor below 62 at 3¾c. per gallon in the resale spot market, and some refiners still selling at 4c. The 63-66 grade is 4c. to 4¼c. per gallon; the 67-69 octane is 4⅜c. to 4⅝c. per gallon with the regular grade 4⅝c. to 5c. per gallon. The 64-66 degree, 375 e. p. is 4¼c. to 4½c. per gallon and the 68-70 degree, 360 e. p. is 5c. to 5¼c. per gallon.

NATURAL GASOLINE. — Prices unchanged and firmer with 26-70 at 2¾c. per gallon in Oklahoma and Texas; the 18 pound grade at 3¼c. per gallon in both states.

KEROSENE. — Prices unchanged and steady. The 41-43 grade at 4c. per gallon with the 42-44 at 4⅛c. to 4⅜c. per gallon.

DISTILLATES.—Trading increasing with prices very strong and mostly nominal. The No. 1 prime white is nominally 3¾c. to 4c. per gallon with straw at 3⅝c. to 3⅞c. per gallon. No. 2 is also 3⅝c. to 3⅞c. per gallon. Gas oils are 3¼c. to 3½c. per gallon.

FUEL OILS.—Quotations weak despite better movement. The low gravities and high cold test remain at 37½c. to 65c. per barrel. The 24-28 gravities are fairly steady at $1 per barrel for the low cold test and 80c. for the high cold test.

LUBRICANTS.—No change has developed in these quotations but a still better tone is noticeable. Demand is being well sustained with industrial inquiries developing.

Chicago, Oct. 20.—The tankcar gasoline market seems to be slightly steadier than in some time, with prices marking time at the lowest levels reached in the present decline. Trade demand for various grades of material has held up well, based on the fact that consumption has been quite heavy for this time of year—it may have set a new high record for the first half of October. Jobbers are taking fair amounts of material currently. The kerosene market is a little spotty now, but offerings are not large. Good domestic fuels have been a little quieter because of high temperatures in the Midwest. Heavy fuels are doing better on improved demand. Lubricants are showing some improvement.

GASOLINE.—Low octane motor, 3¾c. to 4c. per gallon; 63-66 octane motor, 4c. to 4¼c.; 67-69 octane motor, 4⅜c. to 4⅝c.; 70-72 octane regular, 4⅝c. to 4⅞c.; 60-62, 400, 3¾c. to 4c.; 64-66, 375, 4⅛c. to 4¼c.; 68-70, 360, 5c. to 5¼c.

KEROSENE.—42-44, water white, 4¼c. to 4⅜c.; 41-43, water white, 4c .to 4⅛c.

FURNACE OILS.—Range oil, 3⅞c. to 4⅛c. per gallon; No. 1 white, 3¾c. to 4c.; No. 1 straw, 3⅝c. to 3⅞c.; No. 2 straw, 3½c. to 3¾c.; No. 2 dark, 3¼c. to 3½c.; No. 3, 3¼c. to 3⅜c.; 32-36, dark, industrial gas oil, 2⅞c. to 3c.

FUEL OILS.—No. 4, $1 to $1.10 per barrel; No. 5, 70c. to 80c.; No. 6, 60c. to 70c.

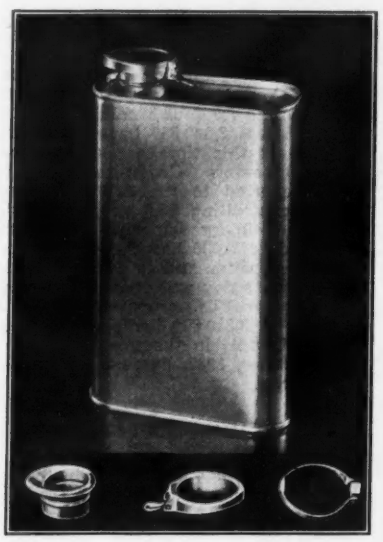
New Orleans, Oct. 18.—For the first time in several weeks, gasoline prices remained stationary. Foreign inquiries and exports were good. U. S. motor gasoline was quoted at 4⅞c.; U. S. motor below 62 octane at 4⅞c.; 63-67 octane at 5½c., and 68-70 octane at 5⅞c.—all prices being based on a per gallon rate at refinery.

The price of kerosene continued firm at 7½c. per gallon at refinery.

Bunker C fuel oil was quoted at 75c. per barrel at terminal and 80c. per barrel delivered alongside, while industrial plants in this vicinity were quoted at $1.46 per barrel, delivered.

Williams Sealing Offers Oval Pouring Spout Cap

The Williams Sealing Corporation, maker of "Kork-N-Seal" cap, Decatur, Ill., introduced a new product, the "Pour-N-Seal" cap and nozzle, for oval pouring spouts. This new cap is said



Williams Cap and Spout

Pouring Spout **Top View of Cap** **Bottom of Cap**

to overcome the problem of getting a satisfactory seal at the point end of the spout adjacent to the pouring lip, in order to prevent leakage.

The "Pour-N-Seal" cap is hooked down on the spout directly at the point. The cap then pivots about the point and is drawn down and rearward by the "Pour-N-Seal" lever lock, which is pivoted at the opposite end of the cap skirt. This holds the cap securely in place and provides a positive seal at all points. A flip of the lever lock and the cap comes off. It can be replaced just as easily and locked into place again with the same positive seal.

The "Pour-N-Seal" nozzle is formed and not drawn. The original tin cup from which the nozzle is formed is larger than the finished nozzle, thereby resulting in the forming of a nozzle that has enough tin plate on it to eliminate rust and corrosion. The nozzle will be supplied to all can manufacturers to fit various types of general line cans.

Along with the "Pour-N-Seal" cap and nozzle the Williams Sealing Corporation announces a new inner seal for tamper-proofing containers fitted with the cap and nozzle. It is said to be much easier to remove than any previous type of tamper-proofing.

Thiokol Corporation, Trenton, N. J., in its house organ, *Thiokol Facts*, describes the Cameron nozzle guard, made of "Thiokol," which is a scientifically designed cushion fitting over the end of gasoline nozzles. This guard, it is claimed, prevents any possibility of scratching the fender of cars or chipping enamel from gas pumps.

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Fertilizer Materials

Entire Market Enveloped by Dullness — Price Movements Are Unimportant—Uncertainty of Outlook Defers Mixing Operations—Phosphates Quiet

Manufacturers and mixers of plant food showed very little interest in the fertilizer raw materials market last week. Sellers made no attempt to push for sales and the prices on trading commodities were virtually nominal because of the limited number of transactions. The few changes in price that occurred were unimportant to the market as a whole.

Because of the uncertain outlook for Spring business, it is believed that many fertilizer producers will defer mixing operations until later than usual.

New buying of chemical ammoniates is practically at a standstill. Nitrate of soda is moving in very light fashion and there is very little new business being placed with the suppliers of sulphate of ammonia and cyanamid.

The superphosphate producers are not able to move much material out against contracts and some factors have reined in production. Animal ammoniates were in a very dull position. Collectively, fertilizer materials were as dull as they have been at any time in the past several months.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Fish scrap, Japanese sardine, 50c. per ton.
Tankage, dom., Chicago, fert. grade, 5c. per unit-ton.

Reduced

Tankage, dom., Chicago, feed grade, 10c. per unit-ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
66.3	66.3	66.3	66.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Ammoniates

Nitrate of Soda.—There is very little material moving into consuming hands now. The small tonnage moving out of sellers' hands is a seasonal condition at this time of the year. Prices continued steady at the schedule.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—New purchasing has been light but the mills have been making fairly substantial deliveries against orders taken previously. The increased production at the steel mills during recent weeks has relieved the market of some of its earlier tightness. Buyers still have a week to cover at the current prices before the higher level for November shipments goes into effect.

Dried Blood.—There have been no sales reported in New York since the transaction at $2.90 per unit which was mentioned in the late market summary of last week's issue. The current asking price is $2.95 per unit and there is not much stock available here. The Chicago market seemed steady around $3 per unit with little trading reported. Imported material was $3.10 to $3.20 per unit and also lacked trading life.

Fish Scrap.—Because of the favorable weather conditions some of the Chesapeake fishermen regret having halted their operations for the season. However, those who are still operating have not added much to their season's production. There are no known offerings of unground menhaden scrap. Ground meal in Baltimore continued around $49 per ton. Japanese sardine meal was higher last week at $44.50 per ton against $44 per ton in the preceding week. The advances was attributed to the scarcity of ocean freight space from the Orient, and not particularly to any added strength in the primary market.

Nitrogenous Material.—The reported destruction by fire of the producing plant at Chemical, Ill., was of prime interest in the market last week. There has been very little buying interest in the market and prices were more or less nominal on the lack of trading.

Tankage.—Prices shifted in the Chicago market. The fertilizer grade advanced from $2.60 and 10c. per unit-ton to its former level of $2.65 and 10c. per unit-ton while the feeding grade in Chicago was off 10c. to the basis of $2.90 and 10c. per unit-ton. The New York market was very quiet and ground or unground was quoted at $2.85 and 10c. per unit-ton. The imported product was more or less nominal here.

Potashes

Agricultural potash salts did not reveal any new market developments last week. The prices are now at list without discount and very little additional purchasing is expected over the remainder of the season as the trade was believed to be amply covered on its estimated needs, having covered early in the season when the maximum discounts were available.

Phosphates

Fertilizer producers' interest in the purchase of supplies of phosphatic chemicals was very light. There is practically no new business in the market and there is very little material ordered out against contracts. Pricewise, the market is lacking in developments.

Bone Materials.—Prices for foreign and domestic bone products held without change last week. There was very little trading life in the market.

Superphosphate.—The market was reported as having been very quiet. Baltimore producers have not been able to move much material against contracts during the past few weeks and, of course, there is very little new business at this time of the year. The Baltimore prices continued at $7.50 per ton for the run of the pile and $8 per ton for guaranteed 16 percent, f.o.b. Baltimore.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Sulphur producers were said to have been quite busy writing new contracts at the newly reduced price levels. There has been a heavy buying response to the new prices.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, Oct. 19.—Fertilizer materials are attracting little interest in the Southern market at present. Larger buyers have covered a considerable part of their needs and smaller manufacturers are waiting for a clearer view of the next season's likely demand. The demand for fertilizer materials to use under Fall-sown grain is reported light and somewhat delayed because of a drouth that has hindered land preparation. Much of the previous demand for industry phosphates in the up-south small grain belt has been supplanted by TVA superphosphates.

Cotton harvesting is nearing completion in the southeast under favorable picking weather. Farmers attention is turning to the triple-A election called for December 10.

Quotations of leading fertilizer materials in this market are as follows:—

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—$8.40 per ton, interior producing points.

NITRATE OF SODA.—Bulk, $27 per ton, port basis.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—$27.25 per ton, port basis; $26.25 producing points.

COTTONSEED MEAL.—8 percent grade, $22 to $22.50 per ton, mill points.

NITROGENOUS.—Foreign, $2.65, port basis.

TANKAGE.—$2.50 to $2.60 and 10c., basis Chicago.

BLOOD.—$3 to $3.05 per unit, basis Chicago.

BONE.—Steamed bone meal, 3 and 50, at $24 per ton, basis Chicago.

Baltimore, Oct. 20.—Conditions in the crude fertilizer market are not much changed as compared with previous week. Buying continues to lag. Speculative trading is more or less in the discard and there is little change in prices. The current quotations are about as follows:—

FISH SCRAP.—The fishing for menhaden showed little improvement. Domestic menhaden meal is firmer, ranging at $49 to $50 per ton with the demand light.

TANKAGE.—Slightly higher at $2.90 and 10c. per unit-ton for unground, f.o.b. Baltimore.

BLOOD.—$3 per unit-ton, with the last sale reported to have been made at $2.85, f.o.b. Baltimore.

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—The market was

—*Continued on page 52*

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Hair Dye Warning And Test Outlined

—*Continued from page 5*

age must never be used for dyeing the hair unless a preliminary skin test has been made. The skin test must be made each and every time before the hair is to be dyed, regardless of whether or not a skin test has been made at some time previously.

(2) The dye used for the preliminary skin test must be a portion of the article intended to be used for dyeing the hair.

(3) The sample of dye to be used for the preliminary skin test should be mixed and prepared in exactly the same manner and according to the directions applicable to the actual use of the hair dye itself.

(4) By means of a suitable applicator (clean camel hairbrush, cotton-tipped applicator, or other applicator) a streak of dye not less than a quarter of an inch wide and at least one-half inch long is made on the skin and scalp behind one ear. It is important that the streak of dye extend into the hairy portion of the scalp as well as that portion of the skin that is hairless.

(5) The streak of dye should be permitted to remain for at least twenty-four hours. The test should be read between twenty-four and forty-eight hours after application. Preferably the test area should not be covered with any type of dressing, and contact with combs, hats, spectacles, or any other object should be avoided.

(6) Warning:—If redness or burning, or itching, or small blisters, or any other type of eruption appears in the general area used for the skin test during the first twenty-four hours, the individual is sensitive to the dye, and under no circumstances should it be used for dyeing the hair. Hair dyes should not be used when there is any disease or eruption present anywhere on the skin or on the scalp.

Radasch Heads Cooper Union Chemical Dept.

Arthur H. Radasch has been appointed head of the department of chemical engineering at Cooper Union with the rank of professor. He succeeds Dr. Albert B. Newman, who resigned to become head of the chemical engineering department of the College of the City of New York.

Professor Radasch, who since 1927 has been associated with the research and development division of the Barrett Company, a subsidiary of Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation. He was graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1920 with the degree of bachelor of science in chemical engineering. He is a former professor of chemistry in Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y., where he was head of the department of chemistry in the New York State College of Ceramics. He has been granted several United States patents relating to tar distillation.

Walker Made Vice-President Of Oxweld Acetylene Co.

J. N. Walker has been elected vice-president of Oxweld Acetylene Company, a unit of the Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, this city. Mr. Walker has been general sales manager of the Linde Air Products Company, also a unit of the Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation. T. D. Cartledge, formerly assistant general sales manager, has been appointed general sales manager of the Linde Air Company.

Heavy Chemicals

—*Continued from page 26*

Insecticides

There was comparatively little feature to the market for various agricultural insecticides and fungicides last week. Nothing of importance developed from a demand standpoint at this time of the year, consequently, calcium arsenate, lead arsenate and nicotine sulphate moved through a normally quiet week. Price schedules in all directions were held to the levels established previously.

Negotiations which have been taking place between the Egyptian Ministries of Commerce and Industry and Agriculture for the establishment of a factory for the extraction of nicotine sulphate in Egypt have now been concluded and plans for the erection of such a plant have been prepared by the former Ministry, which it is understood wil cost about 7,165 Egyptian pounds and will be capable of producing about 5,000 kilos annually. The fulfillment of the project will be entrusted to an Egyptian firm.

Calcium Arsenate.—Prices were in line with the previous period in this market last week. Little could be said at this time about business, with seasonal conditions restricting commitments in most directions.

Lead Arsenate.—Business was transacted on the basis of the lower quotations established recently. It was difficult to say how much forward buying will materialize at this time at the new levels.

Nicotine Sulphate.—There was not a great deal to report in this direction again last week. Business was along quiet lines.

Chase Heads Copper Group

F. S. Chase, president of the Chase Brass and Copper Company, was elected president of the Copper and Brass Research Association October 20, at its annual meeting in the Biltmore hotel, this city. Wylie Brown, president of the Phelps-Dodge Copper Corporation; John A. Coe, president of the American Brass Company, and C. D. Dallas, president of Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., were named vice-presidents. Mr. Dallas was also elected treasurer, and B. B. Caddle elected secretary. New members named to the executive committee were Mr. Brown; R. L. Coe, of the Chase Copper and Brass Company; J. A. Doucett, of Revere Copper & Brass, Inc.; W. M. Goss, of the Scovill Manufacturing Company; H. W. Steinkraus, of the Bridgeport Brass Company, and F. E. Weaver, of the American Brass Company.

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Andrews Defines Wage-Hour Provisions

—*Continued from page* 3

The definitions of exempt employees issued by the administrator were as follows:—

Exemptions

A statement clarifying the exemptions provided in the act for apprentices, learners, handicapped persons, and messengers has been issued by the administrator. Regulations on these exemptions have been issued, and Mr. Andrews says:—

Apprentices and Learners

In the case of apprentices, provision can be made for a temporary exemption, until the regular procedure can be put into full operation. A supplementary regulation has been issued, providing, generally, that until February 1, 1939, apprentices, as defined in section 521.1 of the rules and regulations applicable to apprentices, working under written agreements conforming to the description contained in said section 521.1, may be employed at the rate or rates (less than the minimum wage applicable under section 6) and for the length of time specified in the written agreements. Meanwhile, applications must be forwarded to the administrator as prescribed in title 29, chapter V, part 521, regulations, applicable to the employment of apprentices. As soon as special certificates are issued thereon in accordance with the established procedure the temporary exemption will be superseded. If any such applications are denied, prior to February 1, 1939, the temporary exemption, as to such applicants, will become inoperative immediately upon notice to the applicants of such denial.

The administrator cannot make any temporary exemption as applied to learners. "Learner" as distinguished from "apprentice" is a term of no generally accepted connotation. It will be a question in respect to each of the hundreds of occupations, whether there should be established a category of learners to be paid at rates less than the normal statutory minimum.

Handicapped Persons

A temporary provision can also be made for the exemption of handicapped persons, in advance of administrative action on the individual applications. A temporary regulation has been issued authorizing employers to continue in their employ handicapped workers at wage rates less than the statutory minimum of 25 cents an hour, from October 24, 1938, to February 1, 1939 (subject to conditions indicative of bona fides).

No employment of any new employees as a handicapped worker, at a rate less than the normal statutory minimum in section 6 of the act, shall be allowed on or after October 24, 1938, until application has been made in the regular way and a special certificate has been issued thereon.

The exemption applicable to handicapped persons cannot be used as a device for breaking down the general standards sought to be established by the act... The mere fact than an employee is slow or inexperienced does not render him a handicapped person within the meaning of the statute.

Messengers

In the case of messengers, where the administrative problem may be kept within manageable limits, a hearing has been scheduled for October 20 on the application of the Western Union Telegraph Company; and it may be possible for the administrator to come to a conclusion on the evidence presented, before the effective date of the act.

Definitions

Regulations have been issued defining and delimiting the terms "any employee employed in a bona fide executive, administrative, professional, or local retailing capacity, or in the capacity of outside salesmen." The several terms are defined as follows:—

Executive and Administrative

The term "employee employed in a bona fide executive and administrative.... capacity" in section 13(a)(1) of the act shall mean any employee whose primary duty is the management of the establishment, or a customarily recognized department thereof, in which he is employed, and who customarily and regularly directs the work of other employees therein, and who has the authority to hire and fire other employees or whose suggestions and recommendations as to the hiring and firing and as to the advancement and promotion or any other change of status of other employees will be given particular weight, and who customarily and regularly exercises discretionary powers, and who does no substantial amount of work of the same nature as that performed by non-exempt employees of the employer, and who is compensated for his services at not less than $30 (exclusive of board, lodging, or other facilities) for a workweek.

Professional

The term "employee employed in a bona fide....professional.... capacity" in section 13 (a) (1) of the act shall mean any employee

(a) who is customarily and regularly engaged in work

(i) predominantly intellectual and varied in character as opposed to routine mental, manual, mechanical or physical work, and

(ii) requiring the consistent exercise of discretion and judgment both as to the manner and time of performance, as opposed to work subject to active direction and supervision, and

(iii) of such a character that the output produced or the result accomplished cannot be standardized in relation to a given period of time, and

(iv) based upon educational training in a specially organized body of knowledge as distinguished from a general academic education and from an apprenticeship and from training in the performance of routine mental, manual, mechanical or physical processes in accordance with a previously indicated or standardized formula, plan or procedure, and

(b) who does no substantial amount of work of the same nature as that performed by non-exempt employees of the employer.

Local Retailing Capacity

The term "employee employed in a bona fide....local retailing capacity" in section 13 (a) (1) of the act shall mean any employee who customarily and regularly is engaged in making retail sales the greater part of which are in intrastate commerce, or who performs work immediately incidental thereto, such as the wrapping or delivery of packages, and who does no substantial amount of work of the same nature as that performed by non-exempt employees of the employer.

Outside Salesman

The term "employee employed....in the capacity of outside salesman" in section 13 (a) (1) of the act shall mean any employee who customarily and regularly performs his work away from his employer's place or places of business, who is customarily and regularly engaged in making sale as defined in section 3(k) of the act and who does no substantial amount of work of the same nature as that performed by non-exempt employees of the employer. For the purposes of this definition, recurrent routine deliveries, whether or not prior orders are placed by the purchasers, and collections, shall not be considered sales.

District of Columbia to Ask For Gasoline Grading Law

The District of Columbia government will inaugurate a program for testing gasoline and oil sold by service stations in the District, it is announced by George M. Roberts, superintendent of the Division of Weights, Measures, and Markets.

Results of the testing program will be used as a basis for a request to the next session of Congress for legislation on grading of gasoline and oil, Mr. Roberts said.

The District government has made available $7,500 for the purchase of gasoline and oil samples, and will use its eleven inspectors to obtain the samples, which will then be tested by the National Bureau of Standards.

A.P.I. Distributing Chart On Storage and Marketing

American Petroleum Institute has published "Petroleum Transportation, Storage and Marketing," the third of three charts showing fundamental operations of the petroleum industry. The other charts in the trilogy are "Petroleum Drilling and Production," presenting word and picture description of drilling and producing operations, and "Petroleum Products," with a list of products and a refinery flow chart.

The new chart depicts the movement of crude oil from well to refinery by tankcar, tankship and pipe line, and the movement of refined products to market and to consumers by tankship, tanktruck and tankcar. Also presented is a picture showing the retail distribution and utilization of petroleum products, and a map showing oil and gas fields, refining areas and pipeline and tankship routes.

Petroleum Products Freight Rates Reduced in West

The Western Traffic Executive Committee has approved a reduction of 10 percent in rates on petroleum products from refineries in the Chicago district to points in eastern Iowa. Action was taken to meet truck and barge lines. Joseph A. Farmer, head of the organization, stated the new rates would be made effective at the earliest possible time.

Jenkins Process Judgment Against Sinclair Reversed

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has reversed the decision of the Maine district court in the case of the Jenkins Petroleum Process Company against the Sinclair Refining Company, which involved a judgment of $2,000,000 against the Sinclair company. The case originated in 1921. The court was of the opinion that all the evidence in its most favorable aspect for the plaintiff was not of sufficient support for the record for the verdict against the Sinclair company.

A.P.I. Meeting to Hear Johnson and Richberg

General Hugh S. Johnson and Donald R. Richberg, will be guest speakers at the nineteenth annual meeting of the American Petroleum Institute to be held November 14 through 18 in the Stevens hotel, Chicago. Mr. Richberg will speak November 16, and will share the program with president Axtell J. Byles, of the institute. General Johnson will speak November 17. He will share the program with J. Howard Pew, of the Sun Oil Co., Philadelphia.

Nine officers, fifty-five directors and sixty members of divisional general committees are to be elected at the 1938 meeting of the petroleum trade association. The tentative program calls for the presentation of nearly thirty addresses and technical papers, reports of numerous committees, and for seventy-five committee meetings.

Farmer Re-elected Chairman Of Engineering Foundation

Frank Malcolm Farmer, vice-president and chief engineer of the Electrical Testing Laboratories, this city, has been re-elected chairman of the Engineering Foundation, research organization of the major national engineering societies, for 1938-39. Mr. Farmer, who enters upon his third term, is an authority on electrical measurements, electrical insulating materials, testing of engineering materials, and high voltage cables.

Fertilizer Materials

Markets at Other Centers

—*Continued from page* 51

$7.50 per ton for run of pile and at $8 per ton for guaranteed 16 percent.

BONE.—$22 per ton for 1 and 60, $23 per ton for 3 and 50 ground steamed, and $27 per ton for 4½ and 50 ground raw.

Chicago, Oct. 20.—Steady tone prevails in most grades of products in the general fertilizer materials market. Buying has been along moderate to good lines. Price changes now are somewhat fewer than recently. Blood is quiet. Bone materials show little change. Tankage business is reported fair.

BLOOD.—Principal grade, $2.95 to $3.05 per unit of ammonia.

TANKAGE.—High grade, ground, $2.60 to $2.75 and 10c.; low grade, $18 to $20; hoof meal, $2.50 to $2.65; liquid stick, $1.75 to $2.

BONE MATERIALS.—Ground, steamed bone, 1¼ and 60 percent, $19 to $21; 3 and 50 percent, $24 to $26; 4½ and 50 percent, $28 to $29; grinding hoofs, pigs' toes and waste horn materials, $40 to $50; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $18 to $19; pork cracklings, soft pressed, $40 to $42.50; beef cracklings, soft pressed, $30 to $32.50; hard pressed cracklings, per unit of protein, 60c. to 65c.

San Francisco, Oct. 18.—Crude fertilizer materials last week showed no important change from the stance the market had achieved during the previous period, excepting that the tankage and blood are presently showing more determination. Fish meal is moderately active. Chemicals, of course, remain slow, and even deliveries are at yet showing no particular desire to pick up. With tankage and blood, prices advanced following a fairly good turnover of orders and manufacturers of these products report a scarcity of stocks at present.

Ruling prices were:—

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Quoted in 100-pound bags at $31.50 per ton, port basis, San Francisco and/or Los Angeles harbor. Inland points, delivered, $1 per ton extra. Prices in effect through June, 1939.

NITRATE OF SODA.—100-pound bags, $29 per ton ex vessel or warehouse; 200-pound bags, $28.30 per ton ex vessel or warehouse.

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—Domestic, 75c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. producer's plant, San Francisco Bay. Bags, quoted at 85c. per unit. Foreign material nominal.

AMMONIA PHOSPHATE.—Quoted at $40 per ton, single bags, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco; basis 16 percent N., 20 percent P.A. Inland points, delivered, $1 per ton extra.

FISH MEAL.—California sardine meal quoted on the basis of $37 per ton, f.o.b. cars, Monterey, and $37 per ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco Bay points.

TANKAGE.—Unground, fertilizer grade tankage, wet rendered, from domestic packing houses, quoted on the basis of $2.90 and 10c. per unit-ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco. High grade, quoted at $3.15 and 10c. Dry rendered, ground, quoted at $35 per ton, f.o.b. cars; unground, dry rendered, quoted at 55c. to 57½c. per unit of protein.

BLOOD MEAL.—Domestic, $2.70 to $2.80 per unit, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco.

PCA
RED MURIATE
Many thousands of dollars invested in the most modern mining machinery available, assures a dependable supply of red muriate.
Loaded mine cars arriving at shaft bottom are emptied by means of rotary dump.

Shipping Information

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Imports at U.S. Ports

New York Imports

ACID, ARSENOUS — 100 cs, Mitsui & Co, Asosan, Kobe
CRESYLIC — 12 dms, Monsanto Chem Co, American Shipper, Liverpool
322 dms, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, American Shipper, Belfast
344 dms, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Cameronia, Glasgow
100 dms, Cameronia, Glasgow
127 dms, New York Trust Co, Potter, Sydney
50 dms, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Laconia, Liverpool
157 dms, Monsanto Chem Co, Laconia, Liverpool
1 dm, Crowley Tar Prod Co, Artigas, Liverpool
NAPHTHENIC—1,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Standard, Aruba
SOYBEAN OIL—50 dms, Frey-Horgan Corp, Scanmail, Copenhagen
AGAR AGAR—40 bls, Mitsui & Co, Asasan, Kobe
ALBUMEN, BLOOD—1 ck, Rawplug Co, Laconia, Liverpool
ALCOHOL, DENATURED—297 dms, P R Alcohol Co, Angelina, San Juan
ALUMINUM LEAF—148 cs, Globe Shipping Co, New York, Hamburg
5 cs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, New York, Hamburg
65 cs, Rohner-Gehrig Co, Fort Richepanse, Havre
59 cs, Rohner-Gehrig Co, Queen Mary, Southampton
PASTE—7 cs, Aluminum Union, Ltd, American Farmer, London
AMBAR LIQUID—2 dms, Eggers & Heinlein, Antigua, Puerto Cortes
AMMONIA SULPHATE — 250 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Product Corp, Oslofjord, Berlin
1,000 bgs, Bradley & Baker, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
AMOSITE FIBRE—650 bgs, Union Asbestos & Fiber Co, West Cawthon, Capetown
197 bgs, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co, West Cawthon, Capetown
ANISE — 9 bgs, Ionian Bank, Excambion, Piraeus
ANNATTO SEED—64 bgs, Nairnbank, Vizagapatam
ANTIMONY—300 cs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Champlain, Havre
ORE—417 bgs, Watson, Geach & Co, Marna, Arica
1,893 bgs, Watson, Geach & Co, Marna, Antofagasta
2,500 bgs, Bank of London-South America, Marna, Arica
1,301 bgs, Santa Maria, Antofagasta
ARROWROOT—200 bbls, 400 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Nerissa, St Vincent
ARSENIC—8 dms, 2,288 lbs, A A Lehmann Co, Pipestone County, Bordeaux
ARTIST'S MATERIAL—4 cs, Gallagher & Ascher, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
3 cs, Winsor & Newton, American Farmer, London
ASBESTOS—240 bgs, Standard Bank South Africa, West Cawthon, Capetown
2,193 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, West Cawthon, Capetown
2,193 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Chincha, Capetown
534 bgs, Raw Asbestos Distr, Chincha, Beira
40 bgs, Potter, Melbourne
67 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
20 bgs, Walker & Forbes, American Farmer, London
ASPHALT—186 bgs, 35 dms, Van Oppen & Co, New York, Hamburg
MINERAL—325 bgs, Central Commi Co, Seatrain Havana, Havana
BABASSU KERNELS — 4,999 bgs, General Food Corp, Balzac, Maranhao
BALSAM—25 cs, S Grazi & Co, Santa Elena, Puerto Colombia
BARK, MEDICINAL—100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, S B Penick & Co, New York, Hamburg
BARYTES — 200 bgs, United Fruit Co, Exchange, Genoa
1,941 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Birmania, Genoa
2,200 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Birmania, Genoa
400 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Birmania, Venice
BAUXITE RESIDUE—60 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Artigas, Glasgow
BAY RUM—2 dms, Seville Packing Co, San Jacinto, San Juan
BITUMEN, POWD — 1 dm, Schori Process Corp, American Farmer, London
BONE MEAL—2,180 bgs, Birmania, Fiume
BONES—1 car, Geck Trading Corp, Seatrain Havana, Havana
BRISTLES — 130 cs, S Hirshenhorn & Sons, Asosan, Dairen
6 cs, Chesnut, Cooper & Co, Queen Mary, Southampton
10 cs, American Farmer, London
12 cs, Chesnut, Cooper & Co, American Farmer, London
5 cs, 2 cks, F H Cone & Co, American Farmer, London
BRONZE, POWD—10 cs, Hamilton Forwarding Co, New York, Hamburg
CACTUS FLOWERS—3 bgs, 107 lbs, Excambion, Marseilles
CALCIUM NITRATE—6 bgs, Oslofjord, Heroen
CAMPHOR—250 cs, Sherka Chem Co, New York, Hamburg
REFINED—25 cs, Mitsui & Co, Asosan, Kobe
CANARY SEED—248 bgs, A G Dunn, Southern Cross, Buenos Aires
537 bgs, C Clausen & Co, Southern Cross, Buenos Aires
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, M Witsenburg, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
50 bgs, 5,500 lbs, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, H L Friedler, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—8 cs, American Farmer, London
CAROB FLOUR—150 bgs, 16,500 lbs, Excambion, Marseilles
MEAL—2 bgs, Globe Shipping Co, American Farmer, London
CASSIA—100 bls, G L Curtin, Tanimbar, Batavia
CASTOR BEANS—2,156 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Parnahyba, Rio de Janeiro
9,350 bgs, Parnahyba, Bahia
CELERY SEED—90 bgs, Nairnbank, Port Said
CHALK, PRECIP—745 bgs, 100 cks, H J Baker & Bro, Gloucester City, Cardiff
60 bbls, 535 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Laconia, Liverpool
CHEMICALS—48 cks, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Oslofjord, Heroen
540 bgs, 1 cs, Industrial Sales Corp, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
150 bgs, 50 bbls, Philipp Bros, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
100 bbls, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
20 cks, New York, Hamburg
15 cs, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
1 ck, 1 cs, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
10 dms, Chemical Marketing Corp, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
20 cans, Ciba Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
6 dms, 19 cs, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
12 cks, 4 dms, General Dyestuff Corp, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
15 dms, Innis, Speiden & Co, New York, Hamburg
15 cs, Sherka Chem Co, New York, Hamburg
20 cks, Wm Neuberg, New York, Hamburg
200 bgs, 83 cks, 35 cs, 25 bbls, New York, Hamburg
100 bbls, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
2 cs, Allondon Bayonne Co, New York, Hamburg
18 cks, General Aniline Works, New York, Hamburg
15 dms, Van Oppen & Co, New York, Hamburg
13 cks, Geigy Co, Fort Richepanse, Havre
30 cks, Sandoz Chem Works, Fort Richpanse, Havre
2 dms, Yardley & Co, American Farmer, London
1 cs, General Motors, American Farmer, London
90 bbls, Alex Van Opstal, Antwerp
2 cs, Ciba Pharm Co, Champlain, Havre
1 cs, Delson Chem Co, Champlain, Havre
2 cs, Erich G Mantius, Champlain, Havre
15 cs, G J Wallau, Champlain, Havre
2 kgs, Carbic Color & Chem Co, Champlain, Havre
2 cs, 4 crbys, G F Doherty & Co, Champlain, Havre
CHROME OXIDE—1 dm, Hensel, Bruckman & Lorbacher, New York, Hamburg
CLOVES—1,100 bls, West Cawthon, Zanbizar
14 bgs, J F Frank, Tanimbar, Macassar
COALTAR INTERMEDIATES—53 cks, 31 dms, General Dyestuff Corp, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
5 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, New York, Hamburg
PRODUCTS—7 cs, Allondon Bayonne Co, New York, Hamburg
COBALT METAL—60 cks, Alex Van Opstal, Antwerp
OXIDE—53 cks, Central Trading Corp, Champlain, Havre
COCHINEAL—5 bgs, American Farmer, London
COCOA BEANS—1,250 bgs, Wood & Selick, West Cawthon, Port Spain
250 bgs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co, Chincha, Port Spain
853 bgs, Examiner, Lisbon
200 bgs, Guayaquil, S A Ports
400 bgs, Santa Maria, Guayaquil
100 bgs, Meyer & Co, Elena, Puerto Cabello
300 bgs, Parnahyba, Victoria
7,500 bgs, Parnahyba, Bahia
300 bgs, Nieschlag & Co, Southern Cross, Trinidad
400 bgs, Lopez & Mangual, Southern Cross, Trinidad
1,000 bgs, Chiriqui, Cristobal
RESIDUE—500 bgs, Parnahyba, Rio Janeiro
COCONUTS—33 bgs, 3,300 lbs, Barclay Bank, Nerissa, St Lucia
300 bgs, 30,000 lbs, Standard Fruit & S S Co, Gatun, La Ceiba
1,000 bgs, 100,000 lbs, I L Toledano Corp, Guayaquil, Cristobal
223 bgs, 22,300 lbs, Universal Import & Export Co, San Jacinto, Mayaguez
1,000 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Far East Mfg Co, Platano, Kingston
750 bgs, 75,000 lbs, I L Toledano Corp, Platano, Kingston
1,000 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Universal Import & Export Co, Platano, Kingston
200 bgs, 21,000 lbs, J A Manton, Platano, Kingston
3,313 bgs, 331,300 lbs, General Food Corp, Chiriqui, Kingston
17 bgs, 1,700 lbs, Universal Import & Export Co, Angelina, San Juan
COLORS—50 cks, Reichard-Coulston, New York, Hamburg
2 dms, Rohner, Gehrig & Co, Fort Richepanse, Havre
22 bbls, Lowenstein & Son, Champlain, Havre
2 dms, Rohner, Gehrig Co, Champlain, Havre
2 cs, 59 bbls, Fulton Dye & Import Co, Champlain, Havre
CADMIUM—11 dms, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, New York, Hamburg
COALTAR—5 kgs, General Dyestuff Corp, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
EARTH—20 cks, Laconia, Liverpool
PIGMENT—3 jugs, General Dyestuff Corp, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
POTTERS—1 cs, M J Carney, Laconia, Liverpool
COPPERAS—68 cks, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
CORIANDER SEED—100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, R J Prentiss & Co, Examiner, Casablanca
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co, Examiner, Casablanca
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Examiner, Casablanca
CORK, VIRGIN—18 bls, Wicander & Co, Baalbek, Lisbon
80 bls, Examiner, Lisbon
WASTE—852 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Baalbek, Lisbon
1,358 bls, A Hurst & Co, Baalbek, Lisbon
2,200 bls, Mundet Cork Corp, Baalbek, Lisbon
166 bls, Wicander & Co, Examiner, Lisbon
WOOD—472 bls, Wicander & Co, Baalbek, Lisbon
175 bls, Mundet Cork Corp, Baalbek, Lisbon
50 bls, H Suhl, Examiner, Algiers
88 bls, H Suhl, Alberta, Algiers
COTTON LINTERS—200 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Agwidale, Tampico
CRESOL—4 kgs, Monsanto Chem Co, Laconia, Liverpool
CUTTLEFISH BONES—150 cs, Alberta, Sfax
DRAGONS BLOOD—2 cs, American Farmer, London
DRUGS—1 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, American Farmer, London
DYES, ALIZARIN—178 cks, 19 jugs, 27 dms, 1 cs, General Dyestuff Corp, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
ANILIN—43 dms, Ciba Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
16 dms, 1 cs, Sandoz Chem Works, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
223 cks, 44 dms, 1 cs, General Dyestuff Corp, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
20 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, New York, Hamburg
20 cks, Geigy Co, Fort Richepanse, Havre
29 dms, Sandoz Chem Works, Fort Richepanse, Havre
3 cs, 98 cns, Ciba Co, Fort Richepanse, Havre
5 cks, Geigy Co, Artigas, Manchester
4 bbls, 149 cns, 1 cs, Ciba Co, Champlain, Havre
9 cyls, 1 cs, Sandoz Chem Works, Champlain, Havre
53 bbls, Geigy Co, Champlain, Havre
18 cns, 133 kgs, Carbic Color & Chem Co, Champlain, Havre
EARTH, CRUDE—50 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, West Cawthon, Capetown
FENUGREEK—150 bgs, 33,528 lbs, Excambion, Alexandria
FERROMANGANESE — 58 bbls, Oslofjord, Sauda
FILTER, COMP—100 bls, 50 cs, H Reifenberg, New York, Hamburg
PAPER—10 cs, Carl Schleicher & Schuell, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
13 cs, H Reeve Angel & Co, American Farmer, London
PULP—6 bls, Carl Schleicher & Schuell, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
FLAXSEED—13,818 bgs, 30,399 bus, Archer, Daniels, Midland Co, Balzac, Rosario
4,189,300 kilos, 167,572 bus, Archer, Daniels, Midland Co, Balzac, Rosario
147 bgs, 323 bus, C Clausen & Co, Southern Cross, Buenos Aires
FLEASEED—28 bgs, 5,544 lbs, Excambion, Marseilles
150 bgs, 33,000 lbs, R J Prentiss & Co, Excambion, Marseilles
20 bgs, 4,400 lbs, Kachurin Drug Co, Excambion, Marseilles
65 bgs, Nairnbank, Colombo
FLORAL WATER—118 pkgs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Excambion, Marseilles
5 dms, Roure-Dupont, Excambion, Marseilles
FLUORSPAR—100 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Pipestone County, Bordeaux
FORMALDEHYDE METHYLAMINE—19 dms, United States Rubber Export Co, Artigas, Manchester
FORMALDEHYDE, SODA HYDROSULPHITE —25 kgs, Phillip Bros, Laconia, Liverpool
FULLER'S EARTH—300 bgs, 66,000 lbs, L A Salomon & Bro, Gloucester City, Cardiff
GAMBIER—260 cs, American Dyewood Co, Tanimbar, Belawan Deli
GELATIN—180 bgs, Champlain, Havre
POWDERED—82 bgs, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
GINGER ROOT—50 bgs, Barclay Bank, Chiriqui, Kingston
40 bgs, Chiriqui, Kingston
GLASS, DUST—6 cs, Heemsoth Kerner & Co, New York, Hamburg
PLATE—5 cs, Brown Bros, Harriman Co, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
5 cs, Brown Bros, Harriman Co, Alex Van Opstal, Antwerp
2 cs, Ednal Co, Laconia, Liverpool
WINDOW—1,095 cs, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
500 cs, J H Faunce, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
250 cs, Alex Van Opstal, Antwerp
GLUE—40 bxs, W E Williams, American Shipper, Liverpool
6 cs, Rohner-Gehrig Co, Queen Mary, Southampton
2 cs, Swift & Co, American Farmer, London
BONE—100 bgs, Anchor Mercantile Co, Scanmail, Gdynia
POWDERED—35 bgs, Rex & Reynolds, Excambion, Marseilles
12 dms, General Aniline Works, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
SHEET—10 bgs, 1 cs, Rex & Reynolds, Excambion, Marseilles
GRAPHITE—178 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Champlain, Havre
GREASE—25 dms, American Shipper, Liverpool
60 bbls, Laconia, Liverpool
RECOVERED—2 bbls, H S Dort Co, American Shipper, Liverpool
VEGETABLE—5 bbls, New York, Hamburg
GUM, ARABIC—150 bgs, France Campbell & Darling, Nairnbank, Port Sudan
300 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Nairnbank, Port Sudan
CHICLE—31 bgs, Chicle Development Co, Chiriqui, Kingston
COPAL—40 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
100 bgs, W H Scheel, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
600 bgs, Stroock & Wittenberg, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
20 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Alex Van Opstal, Antwerp
190 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Alex Van Opstal, Antwerp
100 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Alex Van Opstal, Antwerp
142 bskts, France, Campbell & Darling, Tanimbar, Tommibay
128 bskts, Stroock & Wittenberg, Tanimbar, Tommibay
57 bskts, O G Innes Corp, Tanimbar, Amboina
120 bskts, Mitsui & Co, Tanimbar, Macassar
175 bskts, Thurston & Braidich, Tanimbar, Macassar
66 bgs, Sino Java Hvg, Tanimbar, Macassar
192 bgs, 577 bskts, O G Innes Corp, Tanimbar, Macassar
DAMMAR—530 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Steel Scientist, Batavia
50 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Tanimbar, Batavia
LOCUST BEAN—70 bgs, 15,906 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Excambion, Genoa
20 bgs, 4,543 lbs, Excambion, Genoa
40 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Laconia, Liverpool
20 bgs, Laconia, Liverpool
30 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Birmania, Genoa
20 bgs, Birmania, Genoa
MASTIC—41 cs, National Bank of Greece, Excambion, Piraeus
20 cs, Ionian Bank, Excambion, Piraeus
GYPSUM — 200 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, American Shipper, Manchester
6,200 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Gypsum Empress, Windsor
2,260 tons, National Gypsum Co, Vaga, Dingwall
ROCK — 2,230 tons, National Gypsum Co, Sekstant, Dingwall
HENBANE LEAVES—83 bgs, 24,200 lbs, Excambion, Alexandria
HERBS, MEDICINAL—13 kegs, P H Petry & Co, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
HOPS—100 bls, Atlantic Forwarding Co, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
3 bls, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
52 bls, Atlantic Forwarding Co, New York, Hamburg
34 bls, S S Stiner, Alex Van Opstal, Antwerp
290 bls, R F Downing & Co, Birmania, Trieste
100 bls, Atlantic Forwarding Co, Birmania, Trieste
HOREHOUND LEAVES—66 bls, 6,600 lbs, P H Petry & Co, Examiner, Casablanca
INDIGO—50 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
IPECAC ROOT—22 bgs, C E Griffin Co, Guayaquil, Central American ports
IRISH MOSS—100 bls, H Reifenberg, Fort Richepanse, Havre
60 bls, Innis, Speiden & Co, Richepanse, Havre
50 bls, 10 bgs, Champlain, Havre
IRON ORE — 252 dms, Reichard-Coulston, American Shipper, Liverpool
8 cks, 20 dms, Reichard-Coulston, Laconia, Liverpool
OXIDE—5 cks, C J Osborn & Co, American Shipper, Liverpool
50 bbls, G M Collins & Co, Gloucester City, Cardiff
224 bgs, Landers-Segal Color Co, Gloucester City, Cardiff
38 cks, J A McNulty, Laconia, Liverpool
ISINGLASS—10 cs, National Carloading Corp, American Farmer, London
JUNIPER BERRIES—50 bgs, 6,600 lbs, Excambion, Leghorn
150 bgs, 19,800 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Exchange, Leghorn
74 bgs, 11,000 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co, Exchange, Leghorn
25 bgs, 3,240 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Exchange, Leghorn
KOLA NUTS—36 bgs, D Steengrafe, Chiriqui, Kingston
LARKSPUR SEED—2 bgs, 2,186 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Excambion, Marseilles
LAVENDER FLOWERS—20 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Excambion, Marseilles
LECITHIN SOYBEAN—25 dms, 1 pkg, New York, Hamburg
LICORICE ROOT—10 cs, S Hollander, American Shipper, Liverpool
LYCOPODIUM—16 cs, S B Penick & Co, New York, Hamburg
MACE—5 cs, C T Wilson & Co, Nerissa, Grenada
32 cs, Nerissa, Grenada
17 cs, Royal Bank of Canada, Nerissa, Grenada
41 cs, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
32 cs, Catz American Co, Tanimbar, Banda
60 cs, Catz American Co, Tanimbar, Macassar
MAGNESIA—1 cs, Schofield-Donald Co, Laconia, Liverpool
CARBONATE—25 cs, Schofield-Donald Co, American Shipper, Liverpool
95 cs, Schofield-Donald Co, Laconia, Liverpool
20 cs, Birmania, Trieste
CITRATE—50 cs, 3,850 lbs, E J Petrosemolo, Excambion, Leghorn
HYDRATE—50 cs, Schofield-Donald Co, American Shipper, Liverpool
MANGANESE—5 cs, International Selling Corp, Champlain, Havre
MINERALS—1 car, U W Ford, Seatrain Havana, Havana
MANGROVE BARK — 1,270 bgs, Chincha, Kilwa Kisiwani
MARBLE WASTE—600 bgs, Gondrand Shipping Co, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
MEDICINAL PREPS—20 cs, J Personeni, Excambion, Genoa
4 cs, Burroughs, Wellcome Co, American Farmer, London
MENTHOL—1 cs, Allondon Bayonne Co, New York, Hamburg
SYNTH—25 cs, Theo Seltzer, Fort Richepanse, Havre
MICA—491 cs, Norwegian American Line, Oslofjord, Oslo
7 cs, Intercontinental Forwarding Co, American Farmer, London
SPLITTINGS—210 cs, Norwegian American Line, Oslofjord, Oslo
MOLASSES—300,000 kilos, W R Grace & Co, Santa Maria, Supe
300,000 kilos, W R Grace & Co, Santa Maria, Salaverry
MOLYBDENUM—26 dms, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Exchange, Istanbul
MURU MURU KERNELS—3,194 bgs, General Food Corp, Balzac, Para
MUSTARD SEED—150 bgs, New York, Hamburg
800 bgs, C Gulden, Exchange, Catania
NIGER SEED—135 bgs, Nairnbank, Cocanada
NUTMEGS—150 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Nerissa, Grenada
150 bgs, Nerissa, Grenada
200 bgs, American Farmer, London
63 bgs, C T Wilson & Co Tanimbar, Banda
26 bgs, Tanimbar, Banda
OCHER—448 dms, Reichard Coulston, American Shipper, Liverpool
133 bgs, 6,701 lbs, Reichard Coulston, Excambion, Marseilles
25 cks, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Excambion, Marseilles
1,200 bgs, J Lee Smith & Co, Excambion, Marseilles
OIL, ALMOND, SWEET—40 cs, 3,256 lbs, Excambion, Marseilles
6 cs, Ungerer & Co, American Farmer, London
7 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, American Farmer, London
ANISE—55 dms, Steel Scientist, Haipheng
APOPONAX—1 cs, Titan Shipping Co, American Farmer, London
BAY—7 cs, Nerissa, Dominica
BERGAMOT—150 qtr cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Exchange, Messina
50 qtr cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Exchange, Messina
10 cs, J B Horner, Exchange, Messina
CAJEPUT—3 dms, J F Frank Tanimbar, Macassar
CANANGA—4 cs, Stein, Hall & Co, Tanimbar, Batavia
CASTOR—1 cs, Iran Industries Corp, Excambion, Beyrouth
CINNAMON LEAF—3 dms, Nairnbank, Colombo
CITRONELLA—10 dms, Tanimbar, Batavia
11 dms, Nairnbank, Colombo
CLOVES—5 dms, Norwegian-American Line, Oslofjord, Oslo
2 dms, West Cawthon, Zanzibar
COCONUT—1,080 tons, Asosan, Manila
685 tons, Philippine Refg Corp, Steel Scientist, Manila
5 cs, I L Toledano Corp, Chiriqui, Kingston

OIL, COD—250 dms, E M Javitz Co, Oslofjord, Aalesund
100 cks, Oslofjord, Bergen
50 bbls, Oslofjord, Reykjavik
50 bbls, Atlas Refg Co, Fort Townshend, St Johns
65 cks, F W Damon, Fort Townshend, St Johns
CODLIVER—109 dms, E M Javitz Co, Oslofjord, Aalesund
90 dms, P R Dreyer, Oslofjord, Aalesund
25 dms, Davis & Lawrence, Oslofjord, Aalesund
50 dms, R J Prentiss Co, Oslofjord, Bergen
1 cs, E M Nelson, Oslofjord, Bergen
15 dms, H H Rosenthal Co, Oslofjord, Bergen
100 dms, Oslofjord, Reykjavik
209 dms, New York, Hamburg
CORN—104 dms, American Shipper, Belfast
ESSENTIAL—8 dms, Antigua, Porto Barrios
55 pkgs, Excambion, Marseilles
5 cs, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
2 cs, New York, Hamburg
46 pkgs, Fort Richepanse, Havre
8 cs, Queen Mary, Southampton
1 cs, American Farmer, London
2 dms, Chiriqui, Kingston
63 pkgs, Champlain, Havre
EUCALYPTUS—14 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Potter, Sydney
FISH LIVER — 6 dms, Vitamerican, Inc, Asosan, Yokohama
FUEL—113,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, G W McKnight, Aruba
88,608 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Nike, Curacao
66,219 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Garnet Hulings, Curacao
45,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Standard, Aruba
83,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, J N Pew, Curacao
112,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, F J Wolfe, Aruba
GAS—5 dms, Standard Oil Co of N J, Standard, Aruba
GERANIUM—10 dms, Excambion, Marseilles
HO—10 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chem Co, Asosan, Kobe
LAVENDER—4 dms, Chase National Bank, Excambion, Marseilles
1 kg, Excambion, Marseilles
LEMON—24 cs, Orbis Product Corp, Alberta, Messina
50 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Alberta, Messina
10 cs, J B Horner, Exchange, Messina
LIME—2 cs, Barclay Bank, Nerissa, St Lucia
17 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Southern Cross, Trinidad
MANDARIN—10 qtr cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Exchange, Messina
MINERAL—135 dms, Heemsoth Kerner Corp, New York, Hamburg
100 dms, Heemsoth Kerner Corp, New York, Hamburg
OLIVE—25 dms, Banca Comi Italian Trust Co, Exchange, Sousse
15 dms, Smith Welhman Co, Exchange, Sousse
324 dms, Victor Cory, Exchange, Sousse
31 dms, Exchange, Sousse
120 cs, Exchange, Palermo
5,975 cs, Exchange, Leghorn
50 dms, Fontana Hollywood, Exchange, Leghorn
1,000 cs, Exchange, Genoa
40 bbls, Uddo Taormina Corp, Birmania, Genoa
2,413 cs, Birmania, Genoa
25 dms, Ionian Bank, Baalbek, Calamata
125 dms, Smith-Wehmann Co, Baalbek, Piraeus
200 dms, Banque Comm'l de Greece, Baalbek, Piraeus
500 cs, Baalbek, Piraeus
185 dms, C Boccara, Examiner, Algiers
15 dms, H Boccara & Sons, Examiner, Algiers
100 cs, Examiner, Algiers
20 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Examiner, Seville
44 cs, Examiner, Seville
40 cs, Pipestone County, Havre
50 dms, Ionian Bank, Excambion, Piraeus
50 dms, E M Sergeant Pulp & Chem Co, Excambion, Piraeus
75 dms, Hellenic Comm'l Bank, Excambion, Piraeus
150 dms, National Bank of Greece, Excambion, Piraeus
100 dms, Modera Packing Co, Excambion, Piraeus
25 dms, A J Capone, Excambion, Piraeus
25 dms, Economon Ritsos, Excambion, Piraeus
25 dms, Lekas & Drivas, Excambion, Piraeus
25 dms, Dasclafani Co, Excambion, Piraeus
35 dms, Comm'l Bank of Greece, Excambion, Piraeus
100 dms, British-French Discount Bank, Excambion, Piraeus
50 dms, Comm'l American Hawaiia S S Co, Excambion, Piraeus
75 cs, 5 dms, Excambion, Piraeus
925 cs, Excambion, Leghorn
50 dms, Bonoli Packing Corp, Excambion, Genoa
10 dms, Napoli Markets, Excambion, Genoa
75 dms, Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co, Excambion, Genoa
35 dms, Pastene & Co, Excambion, Genoa
10 dms, Vincent Formusa, Excambion, Genoa
25 dms, De Simone Bros, Excambion, Genoa
3,580 cs, Excambion, Genoa
100 cs, Excambion, Marseilles
7 dms, J P Smith & Co, Excambion, Marseilles
100 dms, Schroeder Bros, Excambion, Marseilles
25 cs, Alberta, Messina
229 cs, 18 cks, Alberta, Palermo
100 dms, Irving Trust Co, Alberta, Sfax
75 dms, Bank of Manhattan, Alberta, Algiers
125 cs, Fort Richepanse, Havre
150 cs, Conte di Savoia, Genoa
50 cs, Laconia, Liverpool
OLIVE SULPHUR — Quantity, Philadelphia National Bank, Alberta, Sfax
Quantity, Philadelphia National Bank, Alberta, Algiers

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OIL, ORANGE—6 dms, Excambion, Marseilles
PALM—720 tons, Van Leeuwen, Boomkampf & Co, Tanimbar, Belawan Deli
PATCHOULI—1 cs, Stein, Hall & Co, Tanimbar, Batavia
PEANUT—5 dms, Lamont, Corliss & Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
50 dms, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
PINENEEDLE—3 dms, Orbis Product Corp, American Farmer, London
ROSEWOOD—9 dms, Balzac, Para
SASSAFRAS—23 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chem Co, Asosan, Kobe
VETIVER—1 dm, Roure Dupont, Excambion, Marseilles
2 cs, Stein, Hall & Co, Tanimbar, Batavia
OPIUM—64 cs, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Queen Mary, Southampton
70 cs, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, American Farmer, London
ORANGE PEEL—51 bls, 4,292 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co, Exchange, Leghorn
ORES—2 crates, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Potter, Sydney
ORRISROOT—65 bgs, Exchange, Leghorn
37 bgs, 6,512 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co, Exchange, Leghorn
FINGERS—1 cs, 129 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co, Exchange, Leghorn
PAINT—2 cs, 220 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Exchange, Leghorn
PAPAIN—11 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Nairnbank, Colombo
17 cs, Nairnbank, Colombo
PARAFFIN—80 cs, Duke Laboratories, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
2 cs, Akatos, Inc, New York, Hamburg
800 bgs, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Tanimbar, Balik Papan
PEATMOSS—2,300 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Oslofjord, Malmo
1,500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Scanmail, Copenhagen
PEPPER—5 bgs, American Farmer, London
BLACK—1,425 bgs, Tanimbar, Pandjong Priok
450 bgs, Tanimbar, Oosthaven
WHITE—301 bgs, Catz American Co, Tanimbar, Kota Baroe
252 bgs, Tanimbar, Pandjong Priok
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—102,297 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Vancolite, Las Piedras
68,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Standard, Aruba
109,222 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfbird, Las Piedras
110,095 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, T H Bedford, Las Piedras
97,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Esso Bolivar, Aruba
PIMENTO—100 bgs, Barclay Bank, Chiriqui, Kingston
158 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Chiriqui, Kingston
PITCH—138 bbls, Park Benziger & Co, Potter, Melbourne
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, M Witsenburg, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, R L Friedler, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
120 bgs, 13,200 lbs, Alberta, Trieste
POTASH, CAUSTIC—95 dms, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, New York, Hamburg
CHLORATE—180 bbls, Charles Hardy, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
1,150 dms, Uniform Chem Prod Co, New York, Hamburg
180 bbls, Charles Hardy, Alex Van Opstal, Antwerp
CYANIDE—91 bbls, J J Murphy & Co, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
MURIATE—Quantity, N V Potash Export My, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
250 bgs, N V Potash Export My, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
Quantity, N V Potash Export My, Alex Van Opstal, Antwerp
SALT—10 kgs, American Farmer, London
PUMICE—240 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Exchange, Canneto
820 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co, Exchange, Canneto
160 bgs, J H Rhodes & Co, Exchange, Canneto
ARTIF—78 cs, J H Rhodes & Co, New York, Hamburg
LUMP—5,638 bgs, 25 cks, J H Rhodes & Co, Exchange, Canneto
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS — 150 bls, West Cawthon, Mombasa
59 bgs, Dalgety & Co, West Cawthon, Dar es Salaam
125 bls, Chincha, Mombasa
250 bls, J Powell & Co, Asosan, Kobe
125 bls, McKesson & Robbins, Asosan, Kobe
75 bls, Mitsui & Co, Asosan, Kobe
100 bls, American Farmer, London
SEED—2 bgs, West Cawthon, Mombasa
QUASSIA CHIPS—648 bgs, Chiriqui, Kingston
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,840 bgs, International Prod Co, Southern Cross, Buenos Aires
2,210 bgs, Tannin Corp, Southern Cross, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—57 flasks, Chase National Bank, Agwidale, Tampico
300 flasks, Roura & Forgas, American Farmer, London
RADIUM—1 cs, Radium Chem Co, Alex Van Opstal, Antwerp
RAPESEED—133 bgs, Nairnbank, Cocanada
227 bgs, Birmania, Fiume
ROOT, MEDICINAL—40 bls, Exchange, Genoa
RUTILE CONCENTRATE—500 bgs, Potter, Sydney
SAGE LEAVES—30 bls, Alberta, Gravosa
SAGO FLOUR—303 bgs, Steel Scientist, Singapore
SARDINE MEAL—2,240 bgs, Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co, Asosan, Kobe
2,000 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Asosan, Kobe
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—5 bls, Roosevelt S S Co, Quirigua, Havana
28 bls, Agwidale, Tampico
41 bls, D A Zorrilla, Agwidale, Tampico
SEAWEED EXTRACT—50 bgs, National Adhesive Co, Laconia, Liverpool
SENNA LEAVES—252 bls, S B Penick & Co, Nairnbank, Colombo
141 bls, Nairnbank, Colombo
PODS—28 bls, S B Penick & Co, Nairnbank, Colombo
SESAME SEED—44 bgs, Baalbek, Alexandria
35 bgs, Balzac, Maranhao
65 bgs, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
17 bgs, Parnahyba, Rio de Janeiro
SHELLAC—50 bgs, 5 cs, A Hurst & Co, New York, Hamburg
SEEDLAC—100 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Nairnbank, Calcutta
200 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Nairnbank, Calcutta
750 bgs, Ralli Bros, Nairnbank, Calcutta
SIENNA—10 cks, 6,182 lbs, Excambion, Leghorn
25 bbls, 10 cks, Exchange, Leghorn
63 cks, 100 bgs, J Lee Smith & Co, Birmania, Leghorn
200 bgs, Reichard-Coulston, Birmania, Leghorn
SILVER SULPHIDES—79 bgs, Santa Maria, Antofagasta
SIMARUBRA BARK—5 bgs, 642 lbs, New York, Hamburg
SOAP, BARK—162 bls, Duncan, Fox & Co, Marna, San Antonio
SOAP—1,860 cs, 71,678 lbs, Conti Product Corp, Excambion, Leghorn
550 cs, J P Smith & Co, Excambion, Marseilles
5 cs, Sales Factors Corp, New York, Hamburg
SOAP—52 cs, Concentrate Mfg Co, Fort Richepanse, Havre
2 cs, American Shipping Co, Fort Richepanse, Southampton
47 cs, Yardley & Co, American Farmer, London
5 cs, Titan Shipping Co, American Farmer, London
418 cs, American Export Line, Exchange, Leghorn
SADDLE—50 cs, Salomon & Phillips, American Farmer, London
SHAVING—3 cs, Laconia, Liverpool
TOILET—11 cs, Bourjois, Inc, American Farmer, London
5 cs, Laconia, Liverpool
SODA CYANIDE—400 dms, C Hardy, Fort Richepanse, Havre
600 dms, C Hardy, Champlain, Havre
HYDROSULPHITE—25 kgs, Phillip Bros, Laconia, Liverpool
SULPHATE—588 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Maria, Antofagasta
SULPHITE—40 kgs, Davies, Turner & Co, Gloucester City, Cardiff
SOLVENTS—499 dms, P R Alcohol Co, Angelina, San Juan
600 dms, C P Chemical Solvents, Angelina, Ponce
SOYBEAN CONCENTRATES—6 cks, New York, Hamburg
SPONGES — 20 bls, Schroeder & Tremayne, Oriente, Havana
8 bls, Florida Sponge & Chamois Co, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
10 bls, American Sponge & Chamois Co, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
6 bls, Posner & Bramistein, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
8 bls, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
REFUSE — 18 bls, Schroeder & Tremayne, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
STARCH, RICE POWD—50 bbls, H A Gogarty, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
20 bgs, Yardley & Co, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
SULPHUR, PRECIPITATED—5 kegs, Laconia, Liverpool
15 cs, Artigas, Liverpool
SUMAC LEAF—10 bgs, Alberta, Catania
TALC—100 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Pipestone County, Bordeaux
700 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Pipestone County, Bordeaux
1,050 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Pipestone County, Bordeaux
3 cs, Laconia, Liverpool
1,200 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Exchange, Genoa
1,350 cs, Charles Mathieu, Birmania, Genoa
500 bgs, Birmania, Leghorn
TANKAGE—907 bgs, Parnahyba, Santos
TAPIOCA FLAKE—424 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Tanimbar, Sourabaya
FLOUR—250 bgs, Rutger, Bleecker & Co, Steel Scientist, Batavia
2,649 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Steel Scientist, Batavia
223 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Steel Scientist, Cheribon
410 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Tanimbar, Sourabaya
1,000 bgs, National Adhesive Corp, Tanimbar, Cheribon
252 bgs, Continental Bank Trust Co, Tanimbar, Batavia
250 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Tanimbar, Batavia
1,070 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Tanimbar, Batavia
1,650 bgs, H P Winter & Co, Tanimbar, Batavia
295 bgs, Sino Java Handel, Tanimbar, Vegal
PEARL—100 bgs, Tanimbar, Cheribon
TARTAR—507 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Examiner, Algiers
725 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Examiner, Marseilles
250 bgs, Alberta, Naples
228 bgs, Davies, Turner & Co, Exchange, Naples
242 bgs, Exchange, Naples
TOILET PREPS—4 cs, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Potter, Sydney
6 cs, J J Tracey Co, Queen Mary, Southampton
TONKA BEANS—24 cks, 1 cs, Machado & Co, Nerissa, Trinidad
34 bbls, Irving Trust Co, Balzac, Para
21 bbls, Guaranty Trust Co, Balzac, Para
17 cs, 22 bbls, Balzac, Para
UMBER—40 cks, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Laconia, Liverpool
UREA—2 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Product Corp, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
VANADIUM — 3,774 bgs, Vanadium Corp, Santa Maria, Callao
VANILLA BEANS—12 cs, Excambion, Marseilles
23 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Excambion, Marseilles
28 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Excambion, Marseilles
13 cs, Philadelphia National Bank, Queen Mary, Southampton
43 cs, Laconia, Liverpool
VARNISH—1 cs, International Forwarding Co, Fort Richepanse, Havre
VERMICULATE ORE—4 bgs, West Cawthon, Lourenco Marques
WATER, MINERAL — 50 ctns, Westergaard Berg Johnsen Co, Oslofjord, Oslo
100 cs, A Graziono, Birmania, Genoa
15 cs, H S Dorf, Champlain, Havre
WATER PROOFING COMP—100 bgs, Rohner, Gehrig & Co, Fort Richepanse, Havre
WATTLE BARK—1,697 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, West Cawthon, Durban
550 bls, West Cawthon, Mombasa
1,722 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Chincha, Durban
WAX—4 cks, Champlain, Havre
BEES—8 bgs, West Cawthon, Mombasa
280 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Baalbek, Lisbon
95 blocks, Examiner, Lisbon
145 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Examiner, Lisbon
42 bgs, Agwidale, Tampico
101 bgs, Excambion, Alexandria
377 bgs, Parnahyba, Rio Janeiro
8 bgs, D Steengrafe, Angelina, San Juan
MINERAL—16 bgs, General Dyestuff Corp, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
MONTAN—375 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, New York, Hamburg
OZOKERITE—20 bgs, 2,200 lbs, Pipestone County, Havre
20 bgs, Heemsoth Kerner Corp, New York, Hamburg
110 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Alberta, Trieste
REFINED—1,604 bgs, Standard Oil Co of N J, Tanimbar, Palembang
VEGETABLE—200 cs, H H Rosenthal Co, Asosan, Kobe
150 cs, Mitsui & Co, Asosan, Kobe
50 bgs, A Hurst & Co, Cameronia, Glasgow
WHITING—2,000 bgs, N H Weitzner, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
5,000 bgs, Alex Van Opstal, Antwerp
WINE LEES—427 bgs, Baalbek, Lisbon
WOOL FAT ORE—160 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Maria, Mollendo
WOODFLOUR—400 bgs, B L Soberski, Oslofjord, Frederikstad
1,000 bgs, Burnet Co, Scanmail, Kotka
1,100 bgs, New York, Hamburg
YEAST—175 bbls, New York, Hamburg
90 bbls, Vulkan Yeast Co, New York, Hamburg
200 bgs, Chase National Bank, New York, Hamburg
ZINC OXIDE—100 cks, 53,790 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co Excambion, Marseilles
25 cks, 6,072 lbs, Orbis Product Corp, Excambion, Marseilles
5 bgs, Yardley & Co, American Farmer, London
50 bbls, Philipp Bros, Alex Van Opstal, Antwerp

New York Transit Imports

CARAWAY SEED—150 bgs, 16,500 lbs, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Milwaukee
300 bgs, 33,000 lbs, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Chicago
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Cleveland
COCA LEAVES—122 bls, 40,799 lbs, Maywood Chem Works, Santa Maria, Salaverry, Maywood
DOGFISH LIVERS—885 dms, Newfoundland Industries, Alhambra Grand Bank, College Bank, Passaic
3 bottles, U S Bureau of Fisheries, Alhambra Grand Bank, College Park, Md
IPECAC ROOT—23 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co, Guayaquil, Central Amer Ports, Detroit
OIL, DOGFISH—2 bottles, U S Bureau of Fisheries, Alhambra Grand Bank, College Park, Md
POPPYSEED—150 bgs, 16,500 lbs, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Milwaukee
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Chicago
300 bgs, 33,000 lbs, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Cleveland
300 bgs, 33,000 lbs, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Detroit
SPONGES—12 bls, Orizaba, Vera Cruz, Havre
TEAWASTE—1,500 bgs, Citro Chem Co, Nairnbank, Calcutta, Maywood
1,113 bgs, Chemical Bank Trust Co, Nairnbank, Calcutta, Maywood

Baltimore Imports

BONE PHOSPHATE—500 bgs, Black Gull, Rotterdam
CALCIUM CARBIDE—10 dms, McKeesport, Hamburg
NITRATE—267 tons, Tampa, Heroen
CHROME ORE—1,968 tons, Examelia, Thessaloniki
CLAY, RAW—60 csks, McKeesport, Bremen
FERTILIZER—500 bgs, McKeesport, Bremen
IRON ORE—10,500 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Cubore, Daiquiri
22,500 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Marore, Cruz Grande
7,592 tons, Biddlestone, Bougie, West Africa
MANGANESE ORE — 6,200 tons, Gypsum Queen, Santiago
MOLASSES—9,110 tons, U S Industrial Alcohol Co, Athelempress, Sourabaya
4,129 tons, U S Industrial Alcohol Co, Athelempress, Pamanoekan
OCHER—107 bgs, McKeesport, London
OIL, CODLIVER—10 dms, Black Gull, Rotterdam
240 bxs, Tampa, Aalesund
20 bbls, 5 dms, Tampa, Bergen
CREOSOTE—389,340 gals, Consolidated Gas & Elec Co, C Arrivabene, Novorossisk
FUEL—40,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Thalia, Aruba
LUBRICATING—20 dms, Black Gull, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—980 bls, McKeesport, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—101,680 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Canadolite, Las Piedras
POTASH, CHLORATE—50 dms, Black Gull, Antwerp

Boston Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—75 dms, American Shipper, Manchester
ARGOLS—91 bgs, Birmania, Naples
BARYTES—500 bgs, Stanley Doggett, Birmania, Venice
CAROB FLOUR—15 csks, 3,748 lbs, Excambion, Marseilles
COCOA BEANS—1,250 sacks, Nieschlag & Co, Peter Maersk, Cristobal
DEXTRIN—10 dbl bgs, Stone & Downer, Laconia, Liverpool
EEL GRASS—66 bls, Samuel Cabot, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
EMERY FILLET—2 cs, Atkinson, Haserick Co, American Shipper, Liverpool
4 cs, C E Quinn, Laconia, Liverpool
FISHLIVERS—4 pkgs, from Nova Scotia
8 cs, Natural Vitamin Products, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
68 tins, 2,720 lbs, Atlantic Coast Fisheries Export Corp, Peter Maersk, Yokohama
GAMBIER—170 cs, American Dyewood Co, Taybank, Belawan-Deli
GLUE—100 bgs, 5 tons, 2 cwt, 2 qtrs, 20 lbs, Stone & Downer, Laconia, Liverpool
GLUESTOCK, FISH—719 bgs, Russia Cement Co Yarmouth, Yarmouth
64 bxs, J R Poole Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
HIDE—292 bgs, E Butterworth & Co, American Shipper, Manchester
GUM, LOCUST BEAN—20 bgs, 4,552 lbs, Birmania, Genoa
IRON OXIDE—160 bgs, 5 dms, Reichard Coulston, American Shipper, Liverpool
MACE—16 cs, Phemius, Macassar
NUTMEGS—34 bgs, Phemius, Batavia
OCHER—200 bgs, 20 csks, 22,535 lbs, Reichard Coulston, Excambion, Marseilles
15 csks, 9,184 lbs, Excambion, Marseilles
OIL, COAL—50 dms, First National Bank, American Shipper, Liverpool
FUEL — 16,500 bbls, 693,000 gls, Colonial Beacon Oil Co, Scottish Minstrel, Aruba
OLIVE—212 cs, Excambion, Genoa
PALM—415 tons, Tanimbar, Belawan-Deli
PAINT—10 kgs, Dexter Bros, Laconia, Liverpool
PEPPER, BLACK—2,230 bgs, Catz American Co, Steel Scientist, Saigon
225 bgs, Tanimbar, Tandjong Priok
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 47,115 bbls, 7,105 tons, Colonial Beacon Oil Co, Scottish Minstrel, Las Piedras
SAGO FLOUR—152 bgs, Phemius, Singapore
SOAP—75 cs, 2,956 lbs, Conti Products Corp, Birmania, Leghorn
TOILET—4 cs, Jordan Marsh Co, Laconia, Liverpool
1 cs, T D Downing Co, Laconia, Liverpool
SODA, ASH—14 cks, American Shipper, Liverpool
HYDROSULPHITE—20 kgs, 1 ton, 2 cwt, 16 lbs, Lever Bros, Laconia, Liverpool
50 kgs, 3 tons, 12 cwt, 2 qtrs, 26 lbs, Phillip Bros, Laconia, Liverpool
TALC—275 bgs, 60,626 lbs, L A Salomon & Bros, Excambion, Marseilles
200 bgs, 44,092 lbs, Charles Mathieu, Birmania, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Steel Scientist, Cheribon
2,580 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Steel Scientist, Pamanoekan
1,000 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Phemius, Tjilatjap
1,193 bgs, Minute Tapioca Co, Taybank, Pasoeroean
2,675 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie Co, Taybank, Pamanoekan
PEARL—162 bgs, ntfy, Catz American Co, Steel Scientist, Cheribon
WATER, MINERAL—100 cs, 10,527 lbs, S S Pierce Co, Excambion, Marseilles

Boston Transit Imports

SODA, ASH—400 bgs, Nankai, for Toronto

Galveston Imports

COCONUTS—300 bgs, San Blas, Puerto Barrios

Houston Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—23 dms, Louisiane, Antwerp
CASSIA—176 bls, Margaret Lykes, Cristobal
LEATHER MEAL—1,000 bgs, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
OIL—1 cs, Louisiane, Havre
OLEO STEARIN — 1,815 bgs, Del Mundo, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—34,888 bbls, R W McIlvain, Tuxpam

Los Angeles Imports

AGAR AGAR—70 lbs, Asasan, Yokohama
ANTIMONY ORE—84,930 lbs, From Mexico
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE DIBASIC—278 bgs, 56,000 lbs, Wisconsin, Belgium
CANARY SEED—409 bgs, 54,220 lbs, Leikanger, Buenos Aires
CARDAMOM—500 lbs, President Cleveland, Colombo
CHALK, PRECIPITATED—2,020 lbs, Moveria, Birmingham
CHEMICALS—16 cs, 610 lbs, Asama, Yokohama
CHILLIES—320 bgs, 21,600 lbs, Asosan, Kobe
CINNAMON QUILLS—100 bls, 9,850 lbs, President Cleveland, Colombo
COCOA BEANS—3,500 lbs, President Cleveland, Colombo
COCONUTS—400 bgs, 56,000 lbs, Amerika Morant Bay
356 bgs, 49,140 lbs, San Simeon, Colon
COPRA MEAL—1,000 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Gertrude Maersk, Manila
DRUGS, CRUDE—340 lbs, President Cleveland, Hongkong
FILTER PAPER—220 lbs, Fella, Marseilles
FLINT STONES—106 cs, 44,800 lbs, Wisconsin, Belgium
GLASS, PLATE—1,890 lbs, Wisconsin, Brussels
ROLLED—12 cs, 10,410 lbs, Wisconsin, Brussels
GUM COPAL—6,720 lbs, Hoegh Silverlight, Singapore
GYPSUM ROCK—7,504,000 lbs, Griffco, San Marcos Island
IRON OXIDE—10 dms, 4,000 lbs, Moveria, Manchester
LIMESTONE, CRUDE—22,400 lbs, Moveria, Dublin
MEDICINAL PREPS—80 lbs, Asama, Kobe
70 lbs, Peter Maersk, China
OIL, CHINAWOOD—100 dms, 42,000 lbs, President Cleveland, Hongkong
COCONUT—2,750,720 lbs, Hoegh Silverlight, Manila
CORN—3 tbs, Monterey, Australia
LUBRICATING — 300 dms, 152,100 lbs, Amerika, Copenhagen
OLIVE—150 cs, 17,600 lbs, Fella, Genoa
25 dms, 11,270 lbs, Fella, Leghorn
50 dms, 22,600 lbs, Fella, Genoa
PEANUT—2,160 lbs, President Cleveland, Hongkong
TEASEED—190,400 lbs, Gertrude Maersk, Hongkong
PEATMOSS—600 bls, 91,840 lbs, Loch Monar, Rotterdam
500 bls, 49,280 lbs, Colombia, Malmo
PEPPER, UNGRD—2,240 lbs, Loch Monar, London
WHITE—7,270 lbs, Hoegh Silverlight, Colombo
PERFUMERY—40 lbs, from London
120 lbs, Monterey, Australia
RICE FLOUR—490 lbs, Asosan, Yokohama
SESAME SEED—9,900 lbs, President Cleveland, Hongkong
SILVERSAND—660,800 lbs, Wisconsin, Antwerp
SOAP, SADDLE—1,580 lbs, from London
SODA CYANIDE—20 pkgs, 2,000 lbs, Wisconsin, Paris
STARCH, POTATO—730 lbs, Asosan, Yokohama
TOILET PREPS—110 lbs, Asama, Kobe
TUCUM KERNELS—625 bgs, 89,200 lbs, Leikanger, Parnahyba
UMBER, GRD—3,300 lbs, Fella, Larnaca
WHITING—198 pkgs, 34,810 lbs, Amerika, Copenhagen

New Orleans Imports

BONEMEAL—2,720 sx, Ida, Trieste
COCOA BEANS—400 sx, Fruit Dispatch Co, Sixaola, Bocas del Toro
CHEMICALS—72 csks, Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp, Kellerwald, Hamburg
COCONUTS—700 sx, Standard Fruit & S S Co, Contessa, Celba
1 crt, United Fruit Co, Sixaola, Bocas del Toro
935 sx, F Beyer, Gansfjord, Kingston
210 sx, J Meyer, Gansfjord, Kingston
800 sx, Fruit Dispatch Co, Tivives, Tela
HERBS, DRIED—5 sx, Legendre, Inc, Tivives, Puerto Barrios
OIL, OLIVE—30 dms, Ida, Sousse
200 cs, Monbaldo, Genoa
200 cs, Monbaldo, Leghorn

Norfolk Imports

CHEMICALS — 25 dms, 5,525 lbs, Phillipp Bauer & Co, N Y, Black Gull, Antwerp
50 dms, 2,830 lbs, Black Gull, Antwerp
275 bgs, 24,950 lbs, Black Gull, Antwerp
CHINA CLAY—487 tons, 9 cwts, Moore & Munger, Gloucester City, Fowey
260 tons, 18 cwt, English China Clay Sales Corp, Gloucester City, Fowey
1 csk, 10 cwt, English China Clay Sales Corp, Gloucester City, Fowey
CLAY, BALL—80 cwt, English China Clay Sales Corp, Gloucester City, Fowey
BLUE—180 tons, Moore & Munger, Gloucester City, Fowey
COCOA, WASTE—12,500 bgs, 698,000 lbs, Monsanto Chemical Corp, Black Gull, Rotterdam
2,850 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Monsanto Chemical Corp, Black Gull, Rotterdam
2,353 bgs, Edam, Rotterdam
GUM, COPAL—900 bgs, 44 tons, O G Innes Corp, N Y, Black Gull, Antwerp
GYPSUM, CRUDE — 3,000 tons, Baugh & Sons, Gypsum King, Windsor
OIL, FUEL—40,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Thalia, Aruba
POTASH MANURE SALT—1,087 tons, Royster Guano Company's Dock, Aquarius, Bremen
134 tons, Farmers Cotton Oil Company's Dock, Aquarius, Bremen
384 tons, Swift & Co, Aquarius, Bremen
MURIATE—1,098 tons, Royster Guano Company's Dock, Aquarius, Bremen
519 tons, Farmers Cotton Oil Company's Dock, Aquarius, Bremen
736 tons, Swift & Company's Wharf, Aquarius, Bremen
POTASH, SULPHATE—10,450 bgs, 952 tons, Royster Guano Company's Dock, Aquarius, Bremen
1,000 bgs, 89 tons, Farmers Cotton Oil Company's Dock, Aquarius, Bremen
POTASH, MAGNESIA SULPHATE — 6,600 bgs, 601 tons, Royster Guano Company's Dock, Aquarius, Bremen
8,000 bgs, 729 tons, Farmers Cotton Oil Company's Dock, Aquarius, Bremen
SALTPETER—4,520 bgs, 356 tons, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Marna, Iquique
1,062 tons, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Marna, Iquique
TAPIOCA FLOUR—301 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, N Y, Brastagi, Cheribon

Philadelphia Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC — 150 dms, Manchester Brigade, Manchester
276 dms, John H Faunce, Manchester Brigade, Manchester
ASBESTOS—2 bgs, Chincha, Durban
400 bgs, Continental Diamont Fibre Co, Carolina Thorden, Kotka
BLUE, WASHING—44 bgs, R T French Co, Manchester Brigade, Manchester
CANARY SEED—408 bgs, Anita, Buenos Aires
750 bgs, Executive, Rodosto
CARAWAY SEED—60 bgs, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
CHEMICALS—300 sacks, 350 cks, 40 bbls, Fulda, Bremen
200 bgs, Hummel Chemical Co, Scanmail, Copenhagen
145 dms, 100 csks, Industrial Sales Corp, Black Falcon, Antwerp
CHINA CLAY—535 tons, 15 cwt, Moore & Munger, Fredensborg, Fowey
299 tons, 11 cwt, English China Clay Sales Corp, Fredensborg, Fowey
1,394 bgs, 120 csks, John W Higman Co, Fredensborg, Fowey
1,228 tons, 14 cwt, Paper Makers Importing Co, Fredensborg, Fowey
CHROME ORE—2,500 tons, 18 cwt, 1 qtr, E J Lavino & Co, Chincha, Beira
CLAY, BALL—335 tons, John W Higgman & Co, Fredensborg, Fowey
BLUE—155 tons, Moore & Munger, Fredensborg, Fowey
COCOA BEANS—2,000 bgs, Paraguayo, Bahia
1,500 bgs, Nieschlag Co, Paraguayo, Bahia
COCONUT, DESIC—400 cs, Dodwell & Co, Friesland, Manila
COLORS, EARTH—50 csks, Clement Coverall Co, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
CORK, WASTE—39,078 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Monrosa, Lisbon
3,956 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Monrosa, Faro
14,272 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Monrosa, Lisbon
WOOD—555 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Monrosa, Faro
1,006 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Monrosa, Lisbon
CUMIN SEED—128 bgs, R T French Co, Executive, Larnaca
FERROMANGANESE—254,000 kilos, Scanmail, Copenhagen
FLAXSEED—4,500 tons, Cubano, Concepcion de Uruguayo
1,300 tons, Cubano, La Plata
GLASS, PLATE—10 cs, Brown Bros, Harriman & Co, Black Falcon, Antwerp
WINDOW—140 cs, McKeesport, Hamburg
GREAVE CAKES—657 cakes, Anita, Buenos Aires
SWEEPINGS—1 bg, Anita, Buenos Aires
GUM, COPAL DUST—191 bgs, Brown Bros, Harriman & Co, Silversandal, Macassar
INTERMEDIATES—150 csks, F A Kertess, Fulda, Hamburg
IRON OXIDE—20 csks, Jos A McNulty, Manchester Brigade, Manchester
LICORICE ROOT—6,459 bls, Tannin Corp, Fernmoor, Izmir
11,520 bls, MacAndrews & Forbes Co, Executive, Alexandretta
MAGNESIA CARBONATE—100 csks, Schofield Donald Co, Manchester Brigade, Manchester
MOLASSES—1,445,151 gls, North American Trading & Import Co, Winnetou, Havana
733,449 gls, Catahoula, Santiago
648,097 gls, Catahoula, Cienfuegos
733,562 gls, Carrabulle, Port Palenque
668,016 gls, Carrabulle, San Pedro de Macoris
MOULDING POWDER—1 cs, F J Stokes Machine Co, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
MUSTARD SEED—632 bgs, Morviken, Yokohama
MYROBALANS—10,000 pkts, Marwarri, Calcutta
OIL, CODLIVER—15 dms, McKeesport, Hamburg
COCONUT—300 tons, Philippine Refining Corp, Silversandal, Cebu
CORN—76,225 kilos, Black Falcon, Antwerp
FUEL—45,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co. Ltd, Baltic, Aruba
MOTOR—6 cs, Atlantic Refining Co, Chincha, Capetown
OLIVE—155 cs, G Foti, Fernmoor, Leghorn
11 cs, Fernmoor, Naples
PEATMOSS—700 bls, Fulda, Bremen
20 one half bls, Fulda, Bremen
200 bls, Premier Peat Moss Corp, Scanmail, Copenhagen (Discharged at Wilmington, Del)
1,150 bls, Premier Peat Moss Corp, Scanmail, Copenhagen (Discharged at Phila)
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—98,995 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfcrest, Las Piedras
DERIVATIVE—100 dms, S Schwabacher, Fulda, Hamburg
POPPYSEED—250 bgs, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
POTASH, MURIATE—1,035,000 kilos, N V Potash Export Mij, Fulda, Bremen
SILICATE—100 bgs, Alex Murphy, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
RAPESEED—500 bgs, R T French Co, Fulda, Hamburg
SESAME SEED—196 bgs, Tai Shan, Hongkong
SHELLAC—250 bgs, New York Trust Co, Marwarri, Calcutta
TANKAGE—1,524 cakes, Anita, Buenos Aires
517 bgs, Anita, Buenos Aires
UMBER, BURNT POWD—100 csks, Chase National Bank, Marwarri, Port Said
WATTLE EXTRACT—955 bgs, Chincha, Durban
WAX, CARNAUBA—47 bgs, Cape Howe, Camocim
WHEAT STARCH POWD—250 bgs, O Eisman, Black Falcon, Rotterdam

Portland, Ore., Imports

BONE MEAL—600 sks, Leme, Trieste
IRON, OXIDE—25 bbls, Reichard-Coulston, Leme, Genoa
SAND—40 sks, Bailey Co, Gregalia, Glasgow
ISINGLASS—2 pkgs, San Francisco, Kobe
LINSEED MEAL—500 sks, Mitsui & Co, San Francisco, Kobe
1,000 sks, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, San Francisco, Kobe
1,000 sks, Durkee Famous Foods, San Francisco, Kobe
MOLASSES—1,206 tons, Mauna Ala, Hilo
PARAFFIN—1,200 sks, Shell Oil Co, Silverwillow, Balikpapan
PEANUT MEAL—1,000 sks, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, San Francisco, Nagoya
SESAME SEED—50 sks, George A Jensen & Co, Pleasantville, Hongkong
SODA CHLORATE—34 bbls, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Leme, Marseilles
TAPIOCA FLOUR—850 sks, Geo S Bush & Co, Silverwillow, Cheribon
SEED—79 sks, Silverwillow, Batavia
TOILET PREPS—2 cs, San Francisco, Kobe

San Francisco Imports

ACID, CITRIC—20 cs, Maunawili, Honolulu
AGAR AGAR—5 bls, Anglo-California National Bank, Asama, Kobe
BLEACHING POWDER—175 dms, Wilson & George Meyer & Co, Schwaben, Antwerp
BONE MEAL—500 sks, Eli, Antwerp
PHOSPHATE—1,255 sks, Eli, Antwerp
CALCIUM NITRATE—11,023 sks, Wilson & George Meyer & Co, Laurits Swenson, Heroen-Porsgrund
2,000 sks, Wilson & George Meyer & Co, Laurits Swenson, Heroen-Porsgrund
CARAWAY SEED—60 sks, Loch Katrine, Rotterdam
CHALK, CRUDE—80 tons, S A Winther & Co, Loch Katrine, London
CHEMICALS—33 csks, Loch Katrine, Rotterdam
127 csks, Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp, Laurits Swenson, Heroen-Porsgrund
227 sks, Schwaben, Bremen
COPRA—200 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Daldroch, Cagayan (for Oakland)
693 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Daldroch, Borongan (for Oakland)
670 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Daldroch, Borongan (for Oakland)
300 tons, Daldroch, Borongan (for Oakland)
1,500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Daldroch, Cebu
250 tons, Daldroch, Cebu (for Oakland)
GINGER ROOT—2 crts, Matsonia, Honolulu
GLASS, WINDOW—10 cs, Eli, Antwerp
989 cs, Pacific National Bank, Eli, Antwerp
41 cs, Pacific National Bank, Eli, Antwerp (for Oakland)
50 cs, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Asama, Kobe
197 cs, Smith Glass Co, Schwaben, Antwerp
100 cs, Schwaben, Antwerp
873 cs, Smith Glass Co, Schwaben, Antwerp (for Oakland)
HONEY—400 cs, Maliko, Kahului
534 cs, Maunawili, Port Allen
INK, WRITING—1 cs, Aoki Taiseido Book Co, Asama, Yokohama
KELP MEAL—398 sks, Oakland Food Products Co, Asama, Yokohama
MARGARIN—10 cs, H J Hansen, Laurits Swenson, Oslo
MEDICINAL PREPS—4 cs, Bowerman Pharmacy, Schwaben, Hamburg
MOLASSES—503 tons, Malama, Honuapo
1,324,000 lbs, Makiki, Mahukona
1,006 tons, Maliko, Hilo
1,020,000 lbs, Manini, Port Allen
1,640,000 lbs, Kailua, Port Allen
522 tons, Marcle, Hilo
1,000 tons, Maunawili, Port Allen
1,007 tons, Maunalei, Honolulu
7,630,000 lbs, Makaweli, Kahului
OIL, CAMPHOR—20 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, of N Y, Asama, Kobe
30 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Asama, Kobe
ESSENTIAL—6 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna, Asama, Kobe
PERILLA — 144 tons, S L Jones & Co, Asama, Kobe
RICE BRAN — 50 dms, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Asama, Kobe
PAPRIKA — 50 sks, McClintock-Stern Co, Schwaben, Hamburg
50 sks, S H Tyler & Son, Schwaben, Hamburg
PEATMOSS—2,010 bls, Wilson & George Meyer & Co, Laurits Swenson, Oslo
PEPPER—55 sks, Loch Katrine, London
PIMENTO—100 sks, Loch Katrine, Kingston
25 sks, Barclays Bank, Loch Katrine, Kingston
POTASH CHLORATE, POWD—250 dms, Uniform Chemical Products, Schwaben, Hamburg
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—190 bls, Mitsui & Co, Asama, Kobe
50 bls, An-Fo Manufacturing Co, Asama, Kobe
RAPESEED—200 sks, Pacific Ranger, Manchester
TALC—11 sks, Mitsui & Co, Asama, Kobe
TALLOW — 100 dms, Willits & Co, Tolten, Auckland
UREA—500 sks, Wilson & George Meyer & Co, Schwaben, Antwerp (for Oakland)
WOODFLOUR — 1,500 sks, H L Soberski, Laurits Swenson, Oslo

Savannah Imports

CALCIUM NITRATE—589 tons, Tarus, Heroen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 9,452 tons, G W Barnes, Las Piedras
WATER, MINERAL—10 cs, 10 crtns, Tarus, Oslo

Seattle Imports

AMMONIA CARBONATE—10 dms, Gregalia, Glasgow
BLEACHING POWDER—90 dms, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Gregalia, Liverpool
IRON OXIDE—20 bbls, Reichard-Coulston, Leme, Genoa
OIL, COTTONSEED—25 dms, Gregalia, Liverpool
PEPPER, BLACK—86 sks, B C Ireland, Silverwillow, Oosthaven
PUMICE—48 sks, Leme, Genoa
SESAME SEED—60 sks, George A Jensen & Co, Pleasantville, Hongkong
SIENNA—10 csks, Reichard-Coulston, Leme, Leghorn
TAPIOCA FLAKE—43 sks, W J Byrnes & Co, Silverwillow, Sourabaya

Tacoma Imports

PEANUTS—300 sks, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Silverwillow, Manila
SODA NITRATE—570 sks, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corpn, Charcas, Tocopilla
TAPIOCA FLOUR—275 sks, J T Steeb & Co, Silverwillow, Sourabaya

Tampa Imports

COCONUTS—3,350, Sally, Bonacco

Wilmington Imports

BAUXITE ORE—1,000 tons, General Chem Co, Ingrid, Georgetown, Claymount
FLUORSPAR—11,600 tons, E I du Pont de Nemours & Co, Venus, St Lawrence
ILMENITE—13,364,760 lbs, E I du Pont de Nemours & Co, Hermion, Kollthottam
LICORICE ROOT—1,833,566 lbs, Tannin Corp, Fernmoor, Chanc
MOLASSES—1,495,000 gals, E I du Pont de Nemours & Co, Catahoula, Cuba; 1,500,000 gals, E I du Pont de Nemours & Co, Carrabulle, San Domingo

Exports from U.S. Ports

New York Exports

Clearance Dates

Ada, October 7; Amapala, October 8; American Banker, September 30; American Importer, September 30; Antigua, October 1; Barbarigo, October 1; Black Osprey, September 29; Britannic, September 30; Caledonia, October 5; Calliope, September 30; Chiriqui, October 5; City of New York, October 1; City of Worcester, October 1; Crawford Ellis, October 13; Cristobal, October 4; Deutschland, October 5; Eastern Prince, October 1; Far, September 28; Gripsholm, October 1; Guayaquil, September 27; Hamburg, September 14; Ile de France, October 8; International, October 11; Macabi, October 3; Michigan, October 8; Mormacsea, September 30; New Orleans, October 5; Nordfarer, September 30; Oil Transfer No 25, October 10; Oil Transfer No 30, October 11; Oriente, September 30; October 7; President Harding, September 28; Quirigua, October 1; Rex, September 30; San Jacinto, October 1; Santa Elena, September 29; Santa Rosa, October 6; Scania, September 30; Scanstates, October 1; Siboney, October 6; Silverteak, September 24; Southlure, September 23; Tai Yang, September 29; Vaclite, October 1; Voco, October 3

ACETONE—2,898 lbs, Southlure, Stockholm
ACID, MURIATE—(Macabi) 37,000 lbs, Porto Barrios; 1,840 lbs, Puntarenas; 3,680 lbs, Antigua, Porto Cortes
OXALIC—1,252 lbs, Tai Yang, Manila
SULPHURIC—8,160 lbs, Oriente, Havana
TARTARIC—244 lbs, Chiriqui, Cartagena
TOBIAS—2,405 lbs, Hamburg, Hamburg
ALCOHOL, BUTYL—330 gls, Southlure, Gothenburg; 165 gls, Hamburg, Hamburg
DENATURED—2,750 gls, Chiriqui, Cartagena
ASPHALT—10,461 lbs, City of Worcester, Calcutta; (City of New York) 236,722 lbs, Port Elizabeth; 2,783 lbs, Durban; 269,103 lbs, Mombasa; 13,500 lbs, American Importer, Liverpool
LIQUID—14,200 lbs, Caledonia, Glasgow
SOLID — 51,109 lbs, American Importer, Liverpool
BAKING POWDER — (Hamburg) 41,375 lbs, Stockholm; 28,080 lbs, Gothenburg
BENZOL—2,750 gls, Mormacsea, Buenos Aires
BISMUTH METAL — 13,248 lbs, American Banker, London
BLACK, BONE—12,960 lbs, American Banker, London
BLUE, LAUNDRY—3,012 lbs, Guayaquil, Port Prince
VITRIOL CRYSTALS—(Crawford Ellis) 201,000 lbs, Tela; 105,000 lbs, Porto Barrios
BUTYL ACETATE—5,292 lbs, Southlure, Gothenburg; 11,466 lbs, Hamburg, Hamburg
CADMIUM METAL — 9,563 lbs, American Banker, London
CALCIUM CARBIDE—33,600 lbs, Santa Elena, La Rosa
CHLORIDE—2,240 lbs, Santa Elena, La Rosa
CARBON BISULPHATE—2,850 lbs, Guayaquil, Corinto
CASEIN, PASTE—1,150 lbs, Britannic, London
CHEMICALS—17,911 lbs, American Importer, Liverpool; 21,528 lbs, American Banker, London; 19,740 lbs, Southlure, Stockholm; 592 lbs, President Harding, Praha; 760 lbs, Britannic, London; 1,200 lbs, Scanstates, Helsingfors
CHLORINE—1,086 lbs, Guayaquil, Porto Barrios
CHROME SULPHATE — 5,016 lbs, Scania, Porto Alegre
COALTAR—1,680 lbs, Antigua, Porto Barrios
INTERMEDIATES — 3,800 lbs, President Harding, Havre; 16,813 lbs, Scanstates, Danzig
COLOR, DRY—4,675 lbs, Pennland, Antwerp; 9,880 lbs, Quirigua, Havana; 1,324 lbs, Chiriqui, Porto Colombia
COPPER OXIDE—5,200 lbs, Quirigua, Havana
CORN FLOUR—1,334 lbs, Antigua, Porto Barrios; (Silverteak) 155,320 lbs, Manila; 46,500 lbs, Cebu; 8,490 lbs, Quirigua, Havana; 115,620 lbs, Tai Yang, Manila
SUGAR—1,726 lbs, American Banker, London
SYRUP—(City of Worcester) 750 lbs, Bombay; 452 lbs, Madras; 2,296 lbs, Antigua, Porto Barrios; 15,114 lbs, Santa Elena, La Guaira; (New Orleans) 76,510 lbs, Bombay; 15,012 lbs, Colombo; 1,050 lbs, Calcutta; 1,152 lbs, Guayaquil, Port Prince; 3,842 lbs, Quirigua, Limon; 420 lbs, Chiriqui, Panama
CYANAMID—185,640 lbs, Crawford Ellis, Tela
DEXTRIN—2,280 lbs, American Banker, London; 606 lbs, Britannic, London
CORN—70,500 lbs, New Orleans, Bombay
DISINFECTANT, COALTAR—1,032 lbs, Chiriqui, Kingston
DRUGS—6,505 lbs, American Banker, London
DYES—36,415 lbs, City of Worcester, Bombay; 22,485 lbs, Rex, Genoa; 17,415 lbs, New Orleans, Bombay; (President Harding) 270 lbs, Hamburg; 976 lbs, Latvia
ANILIN—709 lbs, President Harding, Havre
ETHYL FLUID—3,025 gls, Barbarigo, Trieste
ETHYLENEDIAMINE — 859 lbs, Southlure, Warsaw
FERTILIZER—50,500 lbs, Quirigua, Limon; 22,020 lbs, Ada, Grenada
FLOTATION REAGENT—4,050 lbs, Hamburg, Hamburg
GASOLINE—567,000 gls, Oil Transfer No 25, Whitby; 567,000 gls, Oil Transfer No 30, Whitby
GELATIN, DRY—810 lbs, San Jacinto, San Juan; 34,072 lbs, American Banker, London
GLASS, PLATE—5,400 lbs, Quirigua, Havana
GLUCOSE—2,346 lbs, Guayaquil, Callao
SOLID—(City of Worcester) 15,680 lbs, Bombay; 44,190 lbs, Madras; 5,850 lbs, Calcutta; 3,045 lbs, City of New York, Durban
GLUE—3,966 lbs, City of New York, Capetown
PRESERVER—5,800 lbs, American Banker, London
GREASE, INED—44,686 lbs, Pennland, Antwerp
LUBRICATING—(City of Worcester) 26,162 lbs, Karachi; 1,680 lbs, Bombay-Calcutta; 312 lbs, Colombo; 26,480 lbs, Madras; 32,885 lbs, Rangoon; 78,660 lbs, Calcutta; (City of New York) 4,590 lbs, Durban; 7,987 lbs, Lourenco Marques; 8,144 lbs, Mombasa; 32,480 lbs, Silverteak, Manila; (American Importer) 5,196 lbs, Liverpool; 16,536 lbs, Manchester; (Barbarigo) 7,790 lbs, Trieste; 8,106 lbs, Fiume; (Southlure) 7,122 lbs, Memel; 1,412 lbs, Stockholm; 4,480 lbs, Nordfarer, Rosario; 14,026 lbs, Paris, Havre; 75,034 lbs, Britannic, London; (Scanstates) 35,560 lbs, Copenhagen; 797 lbs, Gdynia; 8,824 lbs, Ile de France, Havre; 14,015 lbs, Hamburg, Hamburg; 34,444 lbs, Chiriqui, Porto Colombia; 4,462 lbs, Santa Rosa, Porto Colombia; 45,218 lbs Oriente, Havana

GUM, TRAGACANTH—6,683 lbs, Black Osprey, Amsterdam
INK, PRINTING—16,886 lbs, City of New York, Durban; (Mormacsea) 5,120 lbs, Santos; 40,088 lbs, Buenos Aires; (Chiriqui) 9,332 lbs, Kingston; 3,638 lbs, Panama
INSECTICIDE, DRY—6,216 lbs, City of New York, Capetown
IODINE, CRUDE—1,669 lbs, American Banker, London
IRON OXIDE—7,627 lbs, American Banker, London; 1,905 lbs, President Harding, Havre; 5,860 lbs, Quirigua, Havana
KEROSENE—5,000 gls, Guayaquil, Port Prince
LACQUER—1,434 lbs, Scanstates, Gdynia; (Eastern Prince) 8,520 lbs, Rio de Janeiro; 21,260 lbs, Montevideo
THINNER—(New Orleans) 2,750 gls, Mombasa; 1,265 gls, Calcutta
LARD—20,000 lbs, Antigua, Banes; 2,182 lbs, City of New York, Port Louis; (American Importer) 17,623 lbs, Liverpool; 122,648 lbs, Manchester; 48,000 lbs, Santa Elena, La Guaira; 223,500 lbs, American Banker, London; (Far) 11,550 lbs, Antilla; 11,550 lbs, Caibarien; 26,550 lbs, Nuevitas; 15,500 lbs, Pennland, Antwerp; 506,225 lbs, Southlure, Czechoslovakia; 12,600 lbs, Britannic, London; 6,150 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg; (Scanstates) 91,560 lbs, Gdynia; 468,362 lbs, Czechoslovakia; 50,306 lbs, Caledonia, Glasgow; 212,807 lbs, Hamburg, Hamburg; 14,700 lbs, Quirigua, Havana; 8,625 lbs, Chiriqui, Cartagena; 4,000 lbs, Ada, Port Spain; 4,906 lbs, Cristobal, Port au Prince
LEAD, ACETATE—6,908 lbs, Silverteak, Manila
RED—2,125 lbs, Antigua, Banes; 535 lbs, Quirigua, Limon
LINSEED CAKE — (Black Osprey) 2,816,031 lbs, Rotterdam; 1,803,677 lbs, Rotterdam-Amsterdam-Antwerp; 2,235,439 lbs, Antwerp
LITHOPONE — 5,050 lbs, Quirigua, Havana; 31,560 lbs, Siboney, Vera Cruz
MAGNESIA, CHLORIDE—2,625 lbs, American Importer, Liverpool; 17,930 lbs, American Banker, London
METAL—1,030 lbs, American Banker, London
MEDICINAL PREPS—5,260 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg
MOLYBDENUM, CONC—36,883 lbs, American Banker, London; 197,108 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg; (Hamburg) 45,908 lbs, Hamburg; 505,977 lbs, Smyrna
OIL, BRIGHT STOCK—220 tons, Calliope, Rio de Janeiro
CASTOR—503 lbs, Quirigua, Limon
CHINAWOOD—26,200 lbs, Quirigua, Havana
COOKING—480 lbs, San Jacinto, San Juan
CORN—(City of New York) 5,045 lbs, Capetown; 5,365 lbs, Port Elizabeth; 3,458 lbs, East London; 3,734 lbs, Lourenco Marques; 2,760 lbs, Santa Elena, Curacao; 3,025 lbs, Quirigua, Limon
CYLINDER—373,902 gls, Voco, Rouen; 44,369 gls, Vaclite, Birkenhead and London
EDIBLE—3,496 lbs, Antigua, Porto Barrios; 2,500 lbs, Quirigua, Limon; 3,571 lbs, Guayaquil, Port au Prince
ESSENTIAL—575 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg; 2,355 lbs, Quirigua, Havana
LONG BURNING—17,598 gls, Vaclite, Birkenhead and London
LUBRICATING—393,670 gls, Vaclite, Birkenhead and London; 1,155 gls, San Jacinto, San Juan; (City of Worcester) 16,500 gls, Alexandria; 705 gls, Port Okha; 1,100 gls, Karachi; 1,340 gls, Bombay-Calcutta; 5,235 gls, Bombay; 2,255 gls, Madras; 36,740 gls, Rangoon; 13,200 gls, Calcutta; 242,000 gls, Voco, France; 8,195 gls, Agwistar, Tampico; (City of New York) 825 gls, Capetown; 310 gls, Port Elizabeth; 1,160 gls, East London; 12,350 gls, Durban; 275 gls, Port Louis; 16,825 gls, Lourenco Marques; 2,305 gls, Beira; 3,995 gls, Dar Salaam; 15,260 gls, Mombasa; (Silverteak) 4,400 gls, Manila; 165 gls, Shanghai; 2,750 gls, Hongkong; (American Importer) 2,850 gls, Manchester; 330 gls, Belfast; 37,675 gls, Rex, Genoa; (Santa Elena) 3,630 gls, La Rosa; 2,655 gls, Maracaibo; 4,730 gls, Curacao; 37,800 gls, and 1,270 tons, Calliope, Rio Janeiro; 1,050 gls, American Banker, London; (Barbarigo) 22,680 gls, Genoa; 22,295 gls, Naples; 32,578 gls, Trieste; 275 gls, Fiume; 12,999 gls, Gripsholm, Gothenburg; (Black Osprey) 2,220 gls, Rotterdam; 1,375 gls, Amsterdam; 1,960 gls, Pennland, Antwerp; (Mormacsea) 1,640 gls, Rio Janeiro; 16,725 gls, Santos; 1,650 gls, Montevideo; 1,430 gls, Buenos Aires; (Southlure) 856 gls, Gothenburg; 1,050 gls, Copenhagen; 2,485 tons, Hamburg; 1,375 gls, Stockholm; 275 gls, Helsingfors; 2,380 gls, Viipuri; 24,595 gls, President Harding, Havre; (Nordfarer) 1,375 gls, Rio Janeiro; 3,300 gls, Rosario; (Scania) 16,500 gls, Buenos Aires; 2,750 gls, Porto Alegre; 12,016 gls, Britannic, London; 3,215 gls, Deutschland, Hamburg; (Scanstates) 5,375 gls, Malmo; 18,150 gls, Stockholm; 275 gls, Helsingfors; 6,885 gls, Ile France, Havre; 472 gls, Caledonia, Glasgow; 75,677 gls, Hamburg, Hamburg; 6,750 gls, Eastern Prince, Rio Janeiro; 2,145 gls, Guayaquil, Colon; (Tai Yang) 11,000 gls, Hongkong; 5,500 gls, Shanghai; (Cristobal) 2,970 gls, Buenaventura; 4,335 gls, Amapala; 1,025 gls, La Libertad; 1,210 gls, Port Prince; (Santa Rosa) 2,200 gls, Porto Colombia; 6,940 gls, Porto Cabello; 18,030 gls, Curacao; 4,895 gls, Oriente, Havana; (Ada) 1,925 gls, Point Pitre; 1,344 gls, Fort France; 6,050 gls, Siboney, Vera Cruz
OLEO—47,280 lbs, American Importer, Liverpool
PALE—220 tons, Calliope, Rio de Janeiro
PEPPERMINT—685 lbs, Hamburg, Hamburg
TRANSFORMER—(City of New York) 2,200 gls, Mombasa; 825 gls, Dar Salaam
VALVE—4,675 gls, Siboney, Mexico City
VEGETABLE—8,158 lbs, Quirigua, Havana
PAINT—(City of New York) 16,791 lbs, Port Elizabeth; 4,474 lbs, Beira; 13,223 lbs, Silverteak, Manila; 3,501 lbs, Chiriqui, Panama
THINNER—475 gls, City of New York, Mombasa; 550 gls, Hamburg, Helsingfors; 10,890 lbs, Eastern Prince, Montevideo
PARAFFIN—40,816 lbs, Agwistar, Progresso; 64,905 lbs, City of New York, Lourenco Marques; (Antigua) 6,822 lbs, Santiago; 20,201 lbs, Porto Barrios; 20,201 lbs, Antigua; 33,942 lbs, American Importer, Liverpool; 468,398 lbs, Pennland, Antwerp; 12,469 lbs, Mormacsea, Santos; 6,010 lbs, Nordfarer, Rio Janeiro; 22,244 lbs, Scanstates, Copenhagen; (Quirigua) 10,101 lbs, Havana; 22,244 lbs, Limon; 6,060 lbs, Ada, Port Spain; 314,272 lbs, Siboney, Vera Cruz; (Cristobal) 44,489 lbs, La Libertad; 25,253 lbs, Puntarenas
REFINED—30,250 lbs, Siboney, Vera Cruz
SCALE—(American Importer) 183,081 lbs, Manchester; 36,535 lbs, Belfast; (Black Osprey) 19,074 lbs, Rotterdam; 8,618 lbs, Amsterdam; 17,215 lbs, Antwerp; 19,636 lbs, Southlure, Copenhagen; 22,426 lbs, Scanstates, Copenhagen
PETROLATUM, MEDICINAL — 130,690 lbs, Britannic, London
PETROLEUM, REFD—(San Jacinto) 3,500 gls, San Juan; 6,000 gls, Mayaguez
PHENOL—10,767 lbs, Hamburg, Hamburg
POTASH, MURIATE—615 tons, Michigan, Port Hope
NITRATE—3,015 lbs, Santa Elena, Cartagena
SULPHATE—43,060 lbs, Michigan, Port Hope
PROPANE—43,122 lbs, Barbarigo, Genoa
RESIN—7,445 lbs, American Importer, Manchester
SYNTHETIC — 3,006 lbs, Silverteak, Hongkong; 9,554 lbs, American Banker, London; 5,082 lbs, Gripsholm, Stockholm; 1,612 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg; 1,293 lbs, Britannic, London
SACCHARIN — 150 lbs, City of Worcester, Bombay
SILICA—20,400 lbs, Chiriqui, Callao
SOAP—7,200 lbs, San Jacinto, San Juan; 85,676 lbs, Silverteak, Manila; (Scanstates) 11,875 lbs, Gothenburg; 11,875 lbs, Stockholm; 8,238 lbs, Helsingfors; (Hamburg) 11,875 lbs, Helsingfors; 11,875 lbs, Stockholm; 11,875 lbs, Gothenburg
POWDER — 1,097 lbs, American Importer, Manchester
SODA, ASH—15,618 lbs, Agwistar, Tampico; 33,378 lbs, City of New York, Durban; 67,208 lbs, Scania, Porto Alegre; 119,180 lbs, Quirigua, Havana; 34,810 lbs, Siboney, Vera Cruz; 214,812 lbs, Santa Rosa, La Guaira
BICARBONATE—50,760 lbs, City of New York, Capetown; (Santa Elena) 45,215 lbs, Cartagena; 30,220 lbs, Porto Cabello; 49,720 lbs, Quirigua, Havana
CAUSTIC — (City of Worcester) 7,518 lbs, Alexandria; 22,167 lbs, Karachi; (Agwistar) 55,672 lbs, Progresso; 261,085 lbs, Tampico; 5,305 lbs, City of New York, Durban; 82,572 lbs, Silverteak, Manila; 112,570 lbs, Santa Elena, Cartagena; 63,360 lbs, Far, Nuevitas; (Mormacsea) 277,200 lbs, Rio de Janeiro; 198,000 lbs, Santos; (New Orleans) 190,515 lbs, Karachi; 144,070 lbs, Calcutta; 5,000 lbs, President Harding, Reykjavik; 171,775 lbs, Quirigua, Havana; (Guayaquil) 7,200 lbs, Corinto; 18,000 lbs, Port au Prince; 171,520 lbs, Siboney, Vera Cruz; (Chiriqui) 17,960 lbs, Guayaquil; 7,180 lbs, Puntarenas
CYANIDE—4,960 lbs, Chiriqui, Cartagena
HYPOSULPHITE, PRISM—5,710 lbs, Quirigua, Havana
PHOSPHATE, TRI—11,200 lbs, American Importer, Manchester; 4,460 lbs, Gripsholm, Gothenburg
PYROPHOSPHATE—3,660 lbs, City of New York, Capetown
SAL—5,236 lbs, Chiriqui, Kingston
SILICATE—74,042 lbs, American Banker, London
SILICATE, DRY — 47,600 lbs, American Banker, London
SULPHATE—2,300 lbs, Amapala, Santiago
SULPHIDE—8,040 lbs, Oriente, Havana
SULPHITE—3,968 lbs, Quirigua, Havana
STARCH, CORN—(City of Worcester) 62,040 lbs, Bombay; 9,165 lbs, Colombo; 35,250 lbs, Madras; 56,410 lbs, Calcutta; 1,000 lbs, Antigua, Santiago; 9,438 lbs, City of New York, Beira; (Gripsholm) 3,525 lbs, Gothenburg; 5,640 lbs, Landskrona; (New Orleans) 141,141 lbs, Bombay; 11,280 lbs, Karachi; 2,820 lbs, Colombo; 42,300 lbs, Calcutta; 2,000 lbs, Quirigua, Havana; 4,600 lbs, Amapala, Santiago; 7,504 lbs, Tai Yang, Manila; 1,974 lbs, Chiriqui, Kingston; 10,152 lbs, Oriente, Havana
STEARIN, PITCH—40,949 lbs, Barbarigo, Genoa
SULPHUR—30,300 lbs, City of New York, Lourenco Marques; 10,150 lbs, Antigua, Porto Cortes
SUPERPHOSPHATE — 237 tons, International, Chambly
TRIPLE—76 tons, Michigan, Port Hope
TALC—26,195 lbs, Silverteak, Manila; 67,040 lbs, American Importer, Liverpool; 20,100 lbs, Quirigua, Havana
TANKAGE—111,075 lbs, Michigan, Port Hope
TANNING EXTRACT—16,880 lbs, City of Worcester, Madras
TOILET PREPS—3,167 lbs, San Jacinto, San Juan
TURPENTINE—250 gls, City of New York, East London; 1,500 gls, Scania, Buenos Aires; 1,100 gls, Cristobal, Port Prince
ZINC OXIDE—4,215 lbs, Silverteak, Manila

Baltimore Exports
Clearance Dates

Capillo, October 5; Falkenfels, October 7; Green Island, October 6; Hammaren, October 8; Kansai, October 9; Magdapur, October 7; Mormacrio, October 8; Nordfarer, October 4; Oradell, October 10; Pocone, October 8; San Bernardino, October 8

ASPHALT—20,888 lbs, Mormacrio, Buenos Aires
CADMIUM LITHOPONE—5,664 lbs, Capillo, London
CALCIUM ARSENATE—(San Bernadino) 15,000 lbs, Pisco; 120,000 lbs, Callao
COALTAR SOLVENT—5,910 lbs, Mormacrio, Sao Paulo
ETHYL FLUID—77,036 lbs, Falkenfels, Suez
FERTILIZER—6,200 lbs, Oradell, Aux Cayes
FRIT, METAL—47,834 lbs, Mormacrio, Santos
FULLER'S EARTH—1,200 lbs, Hammaren, Oslo
GREASE, LUBRICATING—38,708 lbs, Magdapur, Slough Bucks; 4,500 lbs, Hammaren, Helsingfors
INSECTICIDE—972 lbs, San Bernardino, Peru
OIL, FUEL—5 bbls, Falkenfels, Al Khobar, Arabia
LUBRICATING—245 bbls, Hammaren, Stockholm; (Kansai) 33 bbls, Osaka; 6,537 gls, Osaka; 967 bbls, Kobe
POTASH BICHROMATE—4,778 lbs, Capillo, Memel; 6,720 lbs, Pocone, Santos
SODA BICHROMATE—2,064 lbs, Capillo, Memel; 4,480 lbs, Pocone, Rio Janeiro
CAUSTIC—560,000 lbs, Pocone, Santos
SOLDER DROSS—36,500 lbs, Magdapur, Bristol
STARCH—26,880 lbs, Capillo, Dundee
SUPERPHOSPHATE—555 tons, Green Island, Wallaceburg
TITANIUM LITHOPONE—2,400 lbs, Capillo, Dundee
UREA BASE—1,342 tons, Green Island, Wallaceburg
WAX, DENTAL—10,350 lbs, Capillo, London

Beaumont Exports
Clearance Date

British Fuselier, October 6

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—75,000 bbls, British Fuselier, Naples

Boston Exports
Clearance Dates

American Merchant, October 12; Black Hawk, October 8; Capillo; October 11; Lady Drake, October 8; Nankai, October 12; New Toronto, October 10; Rydboholm, October 10; Samaria, October 8; Tanimbar, October 15; Yarmouth, October 10 and 12

ALUMINA OXIDE—1 bx, 19 lbs, Capillo, London
AMMONIA, ANHYDR—225 cylinders, 22,500 lbs, New Toronto, Port Marshall
BLUE, LAUNDRY—2 cs, 120 lbs, Yarmouth, Halifax
CEMENT, CAN—52 dms, 20,066 lbs, Capillo, London
CHEMICALS—50 dms, 1,850 lbs, Capillo, London
CLAY—160 bbls, 19 tons, Capillo, London
COCOA CAKE—1,215 bgs, 212,160 lbs, Black Hawk, Amsterdam
COPPERAS—56 dms, 20,160 lbs, Samaria, Liverpool
DRESSING, SHOE—10 kgs, 434 lbs, Samaria, Capetown; 1 cs, 17 lbs, Black Hawk, Zurich; 4 cs, 600 lbs, Tanimbar, Sourabaya
FINISH, LEATHER—8 bbls, 2,760 lbs, Black Hawk, Wiltz
FISHMEAL—2,000 bgs, 221,000 lbs, Nankai Maru, Rotterdam
FLUX—5 dms, 675 lbs, Samaria, Capetown
GLUE FISH—10 bbls, 572 gls, Capillo, Hamburg
PHOTO-ENGRAVING—15 cs, 450 lbs, Capillo, Hamburg; 6 cs, 360 lbs, American Merchant, London
GREASE—31 dms, 4 crtns, 2,254 lbs, Samaria, Liverpool
GUM, SYNTH—1 dm, 47 lbs, Samaria, Leicester; 2 dms, 200 lbs, Capillo, London
INK, INDELIBLE—1 pkg, Capillo, Taunton
PRINTING—147 dms, 65,412 lbs, Rydboholm, Helsingfors
LACQUER—1 cn, 23 lbs, Capillo, London
LARD—200 bxs, 5,600 lbs, Samaria, Liverpool; 2,000 bxs, 84,000 lbs, Nankai, London; (Capillo) 350 bxs, 150 cs, 50 trcs, 37,254 lbs, Leith; 240 bxs, 6,720 lbs, London
LINING COMP—(Black Hawk) 33 dms, 6,865 lbs, Rotterdam; 52 dms, 10,245 lbs, Antwerp; (Capillo) 35 dms, 5,102 lbs, Copenhagen; 1 bbl, 572 lbs, Stavanger; 12 dms, 4,003 lbs, London
MEDICINAL PREPS—300 crtns, 13,500 lbs, Nankai, Rotterdam; 1 cs, 30 lbs, Lady Drake, Hamilton; 120 crtns, 5,150 lbs, Black Hawk, Brussels; 510 bxs, 2,550 gls, American Merchant, London
MOLASSES—5 dms, 4,800 gls, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
OIL, LUBRICATING—1 cs, 20 gls, Samaria, Liverpool
PARAFFIN—30 bbls, 12,125 lbs, American Merchant, London
PASTE, ADHES—1 cs, 12 lbs, Samaria, Capetown; (Black Hawk) 15 dms, 1 cs, 704 lbs, Rotterdam; 10 dms, 440 lbs, Antwerp; 240 dms, 11,120 lbs, Capillo, London
PETROLATUM—40 bbls, 16,952 lbs, American Merchant, London
PUTTY—2 cs, 250 lbs, Yarmouth, St John, N B
RAT EXTERMINATOR—3 dms, 1,470 lbs, Capillo, London
SILICON CARBIDE—2 kgs, 295 lbs, Capillo, London
TURPENTINE, GUM—7 dms, 2,695 lbs, Yarmouth, Halifax

Galveston Exports
Clearance Dates

Asuka, October 10; Boschdijk, October 10; Ethan Allen, October 8; Gera, October 5; Karpfanger, October 6; Marina O, October 11; Rhein, October 7

ANTIMONY—149 bxs, Rhein, Osaka
BLACK, CARBON—3 tons, Ethan Allen, Havre; 50 cs, Asuka, Kobe; 100 cs, 1,100 bgs, Boschdijk, London
OIL, LUBRICATING—(Gera) 8 tons, Auckland; 2 tons, Lyttelton; 3 tons, Wellington
SULPHUR—(Gera) 1,500 tons, Auckland; 1,500 tons, Lyttelton; 1,500 tons, Wauganni; Karpfanger) 525 tons, Mantyluoto; 526 tons, Kotka; 1,050 tons, Svartvik; (Boschdijk) 15 tons, London; 50 tons, Antwerp; 4,000 tons, Marina O, Marseilles

Houston Exports
Clearance Dates

Abadan, October 7; Asuka, October 7; Bockenheim, October 7; Boschdijk, October 8; Caliche, October 11; Colonial, October 5; Delmundo, October 11; Ethan Allen, October 11; Gundine, October 8; Henry Desprez, October 10; Kentucky, October 6; Laurent Meeus, October 7; Marina O, October 8; Norden, October 11; San Cirilo, October 11; Spencer Kellogg, October 11; Trolleholm, October 6; Vigrid, October 7; Winston Salem, October 6

BLACK, CARBON—(Colonial) 1,344 bgs, Liverpool; 37,166 bgs, Manchester; 50 tons, Kentucky, Copenhagen; (Trolleholm) 133 cs, Oslo; 95 cs, Gothenburg; 10 cs, Gdynia; (Winston Salem) 1,344 bgs, Bremen; 72 cs, 300 bgs, Hamburg; 40 tons, Vigrid, Gdynia; 150 tons, Bockenheim, Bremen-Hamburg; (Asuka) 65 cs, Kobe; 232 cs, Yokohama-Osaka-Kobe; (Marina O) 2,000 bgs, Marseilles; 1,500 ctns, 200 cs, Genoa; (Boschdijk) 567 tons, London; 157 tons, Antwerp; 72 tons, Rotterdam; (Norden) 60 tons, Yokohama; 70 tons, Kobe; (Delmundo) 1,000 bgs, Rio de Janeiro; 300 bgs, Santos; 2,784 bgs, Buenos Aires; (Ethan Allen) 8,502 pkgs, Havre; 1,836 pkgs, Antwerp; 600 bgs, Antwerp-Ghent
CLAY—1 ton, Ethan Allen, Havre
COTTONSEED MEAL—430 tons, Ethan Allen, Rotterdam
GASOLINE—8,800 tons, Abadan, Havre; 3,000 tons, Laurent Meeus, Amsterdam; 7,000 tons, Gundine, United Kingdom; 600 tons, Henry Desprez, Havre; 11,000 tons, San Cirilo, United Kingdom; 58,000 bbls, Caliche, Havana
LIGNIN LIQUOR—25 bbls, Marino O, Marseilles
OIL, FUEL—48,000 bbls, Spencer Kellogg, Puerto Tarafa
GAS—1,600 tons, Laurent Meeus, Amsterdam
LUBRICATING—(Laurent Meeus) 500 tons, Dunkirk; 850 tons, Rouen; 65 dms, Marina O, Algiers; 480 bbls, Delmundo, Rio de Janeiro; 3 tons, Boschdijk, London
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—14,000 tons, Henry Desprez, Havre
POTASH—(Asuka) 910 tons, Yokohama; 90 tons, Osaka
ROSIN—100 dms, Trolleholm, Gothenburg
SULPHUR—50 tons, Delmundo, Santos

Lake Charles Exports
Clearance Dates

Caprella, October 7; Conus, October 8

PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 89,813 bbls, Caprella, Montreal; 90,386 bbls, Conus, Montreal

Los Angeles Exports
Clearance Dates

Albertolite, September 30; Anna Maersk, September 29; Arthur F Corwin, September 20; Asama, October 3; Fujisan, September 30; Greystoke Castle, October 2; Griffco, September 23; H M Storey, October 1; Kingsley, October 3; La Placentia, October 1; Martin Bakke, October 4; Mitu, October 1; Nitiei, September 24; Pacific Enterprise, September 30; S C T Dodd, October 2; San Diego, October 3; San Francisco, September 22; San Luis, October 4; Santa Maria, October 1; Seattle, September 21; Tacoma, October 1; Tolten, September 30; Vilja, September 24; Vitus Bering, September 21

ACETONE—(San Francisco) 31 dms, 11,100 lbs, Copenhagen; 48 dms, 17,190 lbs, Helsingfors; (San Diego) 62 dms, 22,200 lbs, Antwerp; 61 dms, 21,840 lbs, Amsterdam; 93 dms, 33,300 lbs, Tolten, Melbourne
ACID, BORIC—8 pkgs, 1,230 lbs, Tolten, Lyttleton; 1,020 bgs, 114,240 lbs, Sydney
CRESYLIC—10 lbs, Seattle, Hamburg
ALCOHOL, ANHYD—(San Diego) 6 dms, 2,150 lbs, Havre; 6 dms, 2,150 lbs, Antwerp
BUTYL—3 dms, 1,110 lbs, San Francisco, Helsingfors
ASPHALT, DRIED—10,120 lbs, Anna Maersk, Hongkong
BORATE—(Seattle) 3,766 bgs, 620,380 lbs, Antwerp; 12,954 bgs, 2,227,930 lbs, Hamburg; 4,107 bgs, 667,870 lbs, San Diego, Rotterdam
BORAX—(San Francisco) 2,600 bgs, 291,200 lbs, London; 298 bgs, 33,150 lbs, Gothenburg; 900 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Asama, Kobe; 100 bgs, 11,180 lbs, San Diego, Oporto; 5,500 bgs, 616,000 lbs, Tacoma, Antwerp; (Tolten) 145 bgs, 16,240 lbs, Lyttleton; 210 bgs, 23,520 lbs, Dunedin; 130 pkgs, 15,570 lbs, Wellington; 30 bgs, 3,360 lbs, Auckland; 20 bgs, 2,240 lbs, Timaru; 2,300 bgs, 257,600 lbs, Sydney; 300 bgs, 33,600 lbs, Melbourne
CLAY, FILTER—4,800 bgs, 240,000 lbs, San Diego, Havre
GROUND—200 dms, 89,600 lbs, San Diego, Ciudad
COLOR, DRY—2,150 lbs, Tolten, Wellington
COTTON LINTERS—1,500 bls, 815,360 lbs, Martin Bakke, Manchester
DIACETONE—3 dms, 1,280 lbs, San Francisco, Helsingfors
ETHYL KETONE—(San Diego) 60 dms, 21,960 lbs, Havre; 60 dms, 21,960 lbs, Antwerp; 3 dms, 1,100 lbs, Kingsley, Victoria
FILM SCRAP—5,920 lbs, San Francisco, London
GASOLINE—75,268 bbls, 19,644,950 lbs, S C T Todd, Vladivostok; 52,785 bbls, 13,761,230 lbs, Arthur F Corwin, Manila/Cebu; 20 bbls, 6,530 lbs, H M Storey, Paris; 400 cs, 32,000 lbs, Tolten, Papeete
AVIATION—8,614 bbls, 2,248,250 lbs, Nitiei, Tokuyama
GREASE, CUP—4 kgs, 200 lbs, Tolten, Papeete
GYPSUM—300 sks, 29,120 lbs, Greystoke Castle, Manila; (Tolten) 3,360 sks, 336,000 lbs, Auckland; 112 sks, 11,200 lbs, Wellington
INFUSORIAL EARTH—250 bgs, 24,380 lbs, Anna Maersk, Manila; 69 bgs, 6,900 lbs, Seattle, Hamburg; 120 bgs, 10,800 lbs, Martin Bakke, Manchester; (San Diego) 40 bgs, 4,000 lbs, Kingston; 237 bgs, 23,320 lbs, Curacao; 435 bgs, 44,350 lbs, Antwerp; 218 sks, 21,800 lbs, San Diego, Leixoes; (Tolten) 20 bgs, 2,000 lbs, Wellington; 671 bgs, 67,200 lbs, Auckland; 224 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Sydney; 448 bgs, 44,800 lbs, Melbourne
KEROSENE—(Tolten) 20 cs, 1,700 lbs, Papeete; 50 cs, 4,250 lbs, Dunedin; 80 dms, 010 cs, 37,290 lbs, Wellington; 200 cs, 17,000 lbs, Auckland; 328 dms, 117,990 lbs, Melbourne
LACQUER—350 lbs, Greystoke Castle, Manila
COLORED—2,570 lbs, Greystoke Castle, Manila
THINNER—1,600 lbs, Greystoke Castle, Manila
LUBRICANTS—10 pls, 10 cs, 600 lbs, Greystoke Castle, Manila
MINERAL SPTS—50 cs, 4,250 lbs, Tolten, Auckland
OIL, DIESEL—29,328 bbls, 9,122,260 lbs, Figisan, Gunsan; 83,229 bbls, 25,967,450 lbs, Santa Maria, Cristobal; 34,999 bbls, 10,919,690 lbs, Arthur F. Corwin, Manila/Cebu; 1,403 bbls, 437,740 lbs, Vitus Bering, Porto Armuelles; 351 bbls, 109,510 lbs, Griffco, Santa Rosalia; 72,200 bbls, 22,526,400 lbs, San Luis; Takao/Keelung; 39,430 bbls, 12,302,160 lbs, Mitu, Osaka/Yokohama; 20 cs, 1,820 lbs, Tolten, Papeete
FUEL—66,309 bbls, 22,080,900 lbs, La Placentia; Hondagua; 59,385 bbls, 19,775,210 lbs, Vilja, Tocopilla; 8,340 bbls, 2,777,220 lbs, Mitu, Osaka/Kobe; 2,915 bbls, 970,700 lbs, Kingsley, Vancouver
LUBRICATING—940 pkgs, 219,220 lbs, Greystoke Castle, Hongkong
MOTOR—20 dms, 9,000 lbs, Greystoke Castle, Manila
ORANGE—29 pkgs, 1,320 lbs, Seattle, Hamburg
ORE, CONC—182 bgs, 18,060 lbs, Tacoma, Antwerp
PAINT, PASTE—920 lbs, Greystoke Castle, Manila
THINNER—6 dms, 2,760 lbs, Tolten, Melbourne
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—64,768 bbls, 20,207,620 lbs, Albertolite, Vancouver; 77,377 bbls, 24,141,620 lbs, Nitiei, Tokuyama
REFINED—23,832 bbls, 6,863,620 lbs, Arthur F. Corwin, Manila/Cebu
POTASH MURIATE—4,480,000 lbs, Tacoma, Antwerp
PUTTY—12 bxs, 720 lbs, Seattle, Frankfurt
SODA, CAUSTIC—75 cs, 3,860 lbs, Greystoke Castle
TOILET PREPS—(San Diego) 170 lbs, Point Pitre; 590 lbs, Curacao; 110 lbs, Greystoke Castle, Bagulo
TURPENTINE—50 cs, 4,000 lbs, Tolten, Wellington

Mobile Exports
Clearance Dates

Rhein, September 24; Topeka, September 23; Trolleholm, October 1; Vestvangen, October 10

BAUXITE ORE, CONC—15,762 bgs, Topeka, Tyssedal
BARYTES—1,000 tons, Vestvangen, Port of Spain
COMPOUND—33 bls, Vestvangen, Kingston
OIL, PINE — (Trolleholm) 10 bbls, Oslo; 11 dms, Gefle; 64 dms, Rhein, Yokohama
ROSIN — 10 bbls, Vestvangen, Kingston; 50 bbls, Trolleholm, Stockholm
GUM—(Trolleholm) 1,618 bbls, Gothenburg; 104 bbls, Helsingborg; 90 bbls, Vasa; 113 bbls, Abo
WOOD—(Trolleholm) 260 dms, Gothenburg; 70 dms, Helsingborg; 10 dms, Malmo; 250 bbls, Copenhagen; 50 dms, Odense; 50 dms, Vasa; 100 dms, Abo
TURPENTINE—25 bbls, Trolleholm, Stockholm

New Orleans Exports

Clearance Dates

Acavus, October 14; Baja California, September 16, 30; Cadmus, September 16; Cefalu, September 20; Contessa, September 27; Dalvangen, September 27; Gansfjord, September 21; Kirisima, October 7; Komaki, October 6; Laura C, September 27; Meanticut, October 5; Morazan, September 29; Nea, October 1; Ossag, October 1; Port Antonio, September 28; Santa Marta, September 27; Sinaloa, September 23; Sixaola, September 23; Tazima, October 6; Tegucigalpa, September 23; Ulua, September 20; Vestvangen, October 8; West Harshaw, October 1

ACID, BORIC—20 sx, Tegucigalpa, Tampico
ASPHALT—250 dms, Cadmus, Belize; 124 dms, Cefalu, Valparaiso; 610 dms, Contessa, Valparaiso; (West Harshaw) 20 tons, Avonmouth; 5 tons, Dublin; 21 dms, Nea, Maracaibo
BAKING POWDER—300 ctns, Ulua, Tela
BARYTES, GRD—1,000 sx, Cefalu, Havana
BLACK, CARBON—3 tons, West Harshaw, Avonmouth; 33 tons, Glasgow
BLUE VITRIOL—10,000 sx, Cadmus, Tela
BORAX—20 sx, Tegucigalpa, Tampico
CATTLE DIP—16 dms, Sixaola, Puerto Limon
CHROME SULPHATE—18 bbls, Tegucigalpa, Vera Cruz
CLAY—10 tons, West Harshaw, Avonmouth
COALTAR—10 dms, Cefalu, Puntarenas
COCOA BEANS—200 sx, Port Antonio, Belize
CORN SYRUP—(West Harshaw) 182 tons, Avonmouth; 58 tons, Dublin-Belfast; 87 tons, Glasgow
COTTONSEED HULL SHAVING PULP—827 bls, Meanticut, Genoa
MEAL—300 tons, West Harshaw, Dublin
DISTILLATE—150 dms, Cefalu, Ceiba
EXTRACTS—7 tons, Tegucigalpa, Tampico
FERTILIZER—20 sx, Vestvangen, Kingston
FIRECLAY—(Dalvangen) 183 pkgs, Ciudad Trujillo; 129 sx, Willemstad
GASOLINE—(Cadmus) 300 dms, 50 cs, Belize; 150 bbls, 475 dms, Puerto Barrios; 4,378 tons, Tazima, Yokohama; 50 dms, 50 cs, Baja California, Bluefields; (Port Antonio) 50 bbls, Santiago; 25 cs, Belize; 500 cs, 125 dms, Livingston; 8,500 dms, Kirisima, Yokohama; 3,000 dms, Komaki, Yokohama; 30 dms, Vestvangen, Moengo
GLUCOSE—25 bbls, Contessa, Havana
GREASE—5 dms, Cefalu, Ceiba
LUBRICATING—(Tegucigalpa) 8 dms, Tampico; 151 dms, Vera Cruz; 7 dms, Contessa, Puerto Cabezas
HOPS—118 bls, Morazan, Vera Cruz
INK—10 dms, Sixaola, Havana; 8 dms, Contessa, Havana; 60 dms, Santa Marta, Puerto Barrios
KEROSENE—150 dms, Cadmus, Belize; 25 cs, Cefalu, Puerto Cabezas; (Sixaola) 31 dms, 40 ctns, Puerto Limon; 10 dms, Port Antonio, Belize; 11 dms, Baja California, Bluefields; (Contessa) 7 dms, 35 cs, Puerto Cabezas; 3 dms, Ceiba; 10 dms, 100 cs, Sinaloa, Bluefields; 4,900 cs, Santa Marta, Puerto Barrios; 50 cs, Vestvangen, Moengo
LARD—(Dalvangen) 600 tins, Ciudad Trujillo; 175 tins, Willemstad; 770 tins, La Guaira; (Cefalu) 100 tins, Panama; 200 tins, Puntarenas; (Tegucigalpa) 3,100 tins, Tampico; 200 tins, Vera Cruz; 1,250 tins, Morazan, Vera Cruz; 550 tins, Ulua, Puerto Barrios; (Gansfjord) 325 dms, 150 tins, 20 crts, Santiago; 1,300 tins, Cartagena; 2,750 tins, Puerto Colombia; (Sixaola) 1,325 dms, 450 tins, Havana; 50 crts, Buenaventura; (Port Antonio) 55 crts, 275 dms, Santiago; 250 tins, Belize; 100 tins, Livingston; 400 tins, Santa Marta, Puerto Barrios; 100 tins, Nea, Maracaibo; 25 crts, Vestvangen, Port of Spain
LIGNIN LIQUOR—34 tons, West Harshaw, Glasgow
MILK POWDER—12 dms, 12 ctns, Cefalu, Puerto Cabezas
OIL, DIESEL—550 bbls, Vestvangen, Moengo; 550 bbls, Dalvangen, Moengo
FUEL—1,800 bbls, Dalvangen, Moengo; 200 dms, Cadmus, Puerto Barrios; 2,000 bbls, Cefalu, Ceiba; 90 dms, Baja California, Bluefields; 2,000 bbls, Contessa, Ceiba; 60 dms, Santa Marta, Puerto Barrios
GAS—10 dms, Port Antonio, Livingston; 11,586 tons, Acavus, Rotterdam
LUBRICATING—6 dms, 2 cs, Cefalu, Puerto Cabezas; 12 dms, Tegucigalpa, Tampico; 17,789 bbls, Ossag, Hamburg; 13 dms, Baja California, Bluefields; (Contessa) 20 dms, Tocopilla; 11 tons, Puerto Cabezas; 6 tons, West Harshaw, Glasgow
OLIVE—340 cs, Sixaola, Havana
REFINED—50 dms, 20 cs, Port Antonio, Belize
VEGETABLE—25 tins, 12 dms, Sixaola, Havana
PAINT—(Dalvangen) 86 cs, Port au Prince; 128 pkgs, Ciudad Trujillo; 21 cs, Willemstad; 1 ton, Sixaola, Puerto Colombia
PARAFFIN—310 sx, Meanticut, Genoa; 8,042 sx, Tegucigalpa, Vera Cruz; 505 sx, Morazan, Vera Cruz; 204 sx, Laura C, Trieste; (Contessa) 250 sx, Tumaco; 2,000 sx, Valparaiso; 100 sx, Santa Marta, Puerto Cortez
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—10,403 bbls, Kirisima, Tukuyama
PINETAR—6 dms, Vestvangen, Georgetown
ROSIN—(Cefalu) 98 bbls, Havana; 65 dms, Panama; (Sixaola) 38 dms, Havana; 100 sx, Cartagena; 100 sx, Puerto Limon; 55 bbls, Laura C, Flume; 60 dms, Contessa, Buenaventura
GUM—40 dms, Gansfjord, Cartagena; 25 dms, Sixaola, Panama
WOOD—25 dms, Gansfjord, Cartagena; 25 dms, Sixaola, Puerto Limon; 50 dms, Contessa, Panama
SALT—85 tons, Cefalu, Havana; 5 tons, Baja California, Bluefields; (Ulua) 18 tons, Puerto Barrios; 2 tons, Tela; (Sixaola) 27 tons, Havana; 34 tons, Cristobal; (Contessa) 25 tons, Havana; 1 ton, Puerto Cabezas; 11 tons, Sinaloa, Bluefields
SHRIMP BRAN—15 sx, Sixaola, Colon
MEAL—15 sx, Sixaola, Cristobal
SOAP—200 ctns, Sinaloa, Bluefields
SODA—1 ton, Cefalu, Corozal
CYANIDE—810 dms, Cefalu, Puerto Cabezas
SOYBEAN MEAL—400 sx, Vestvangen, Bridgetown
STARCH—(West Harshaw) 28 tons, Dublin; 34 tons, Belfast
SULPHUR—1,250 tons, West Harshaw, Glasgow
SUPERPHOSPHATE—53 sx, Cefalu, Valparaiso

Norfolk Exports

Clearance Dates

Brastagi, October 14; Mormacrio, October 10

FIRECLAY—600 bgs, 61,800 lbs, Brastagi, Batavia
METHYL CHLORIDE—21 cyls, 2,083 lbs, Mormacrio, Buenos Aires
MICA, GRD—5 bgs, 505 lbs, Mormacrio, Buenos Aires
SULPHUR DIOXIDE—5 cyls, 1,101 lbs, Mormacrio, Buenos Aires

Philadelphia Exports

Clearance Dates

Belvedere, October 7; Bonheur, October 7; Capulin, October 10; City of Mandalay, October 10; Collamer, October 11; Fernmoor, October 15; Gloucester City, October 7; Harmonides, October 7; Ingrid, October 13; Kansai, October 7; Lucia C, October 7; Noordam, October 11; Nozima Maru, October 11; Ossag, October 14; Pocone, October 10; San Clemente, October 10; Santa Inez, October 8; Scanyork, October 7; West Irmo, October 8

ACID, PHOSPHORIC—5 pkgs, Noordam, Schiedam
SULPHURIC—4 crbys, Santa Inez, Bogota
ALUMINA SULPHATE—1,200 bgs, Santa Inez, Cali
ASBESTOS ABSORBENT—1 bx, Capulin, London
BARIUM METAL—1 pkg, Noordam, Rotterdam
BLACK, BONE—(Scanyork) 100 bgs, Gothenburg; 50 bgs, Stockholm
CEMENT, GASKET—2 bdls, San Clemente, Kingston; 14 ctns, Collamer, Havre
CLAY, PELLET—63 dms, Belvedere, Naples
CLEANER—5 bbls, Bonheur, Buenos Aires
COCOA CAKE—1,600 pkgs, Noordam, Amsterdam
COLORS, COALTAR—14 bbls, 23 dms, 1 bx, Scanyork, Gothenburg
DYE, LEATHER—4 kgs, Santa Inez, Canal Zone
DYESTUFFS—10 dms, Santa Inez, Quita via Guayaquil
ETHYL FLUID—490 dms, Capulin, London; 5 dms, Collamer, Havre
GASOLINE—(West Irmo) 3,500 cs, 125 dms, Dakar; 3,500 cs, Conakry; 750 cs, Freetown; 200 cs, Monrovia; 2,000 cs, Sassandra; 6,000 cs, Port Bouet; 5,000 cs, Takoradi; 500 cs, Cape Coast; 2,040 cs, Winnebah; 6,500 cs, Accra; 750 cs, Lome; 1,000 cs, Cotonou; 5,000 cs, Lagos; 2,500 cs, Port Harcourt; 2,500 cs, 50 dms, Duala; 2,000 cs, Kribe; 550 cs, 150 dms, San Thome; 250 cs, 20 dms, Libreville; 2,250 cs, 30 dms, Port Gentil
GREASE, LUBRICATING—2 cs, 8 pls, San Clemente, Kingston; (Scanyork) 5 bbls, 3 dms, Gothenburg; 6 dms, 70 cs, Copenhagen; 2 bbls, 26 dms, Stockholm; 8 dms, Helsingfors; (Santa Inez) 91 cs, Guayaquil; 300 cs, Callao; 5 cs, 5 qtr dms, Bonheur, Santos; (West Irmo) 35 cs, Dakar; 3 cs, Monrovia; 10 cs, Sassandra; 15 cs, Cotonou; 12 bbls, Collamer, Havre; 14 pkgs, Noordam, Rotterdam; (Pocone) 5 bbls, 10 cs, Rio de Janeiro; 20 bbls, Rio Grande; 15 bbls, 35 bkts, 55 cs, Santos
INSECTICIDE—(West Irmo) 20 cs, Cotonou; 5 cs, Duala
LACQUER THINNER—20 dms, San Clemente, Cristobal
LICORICE PASTE—21 cs, Harmonides, Rustenburg; 40 pkgs, Gloucester City, Bristol; 10 cs, Bonheur, Rio de Janeiro
LINSEED MEAL—240 bgs, Capulin, Havre; (Ingrid) 258 bgs, British Guiana; 1,000 bgs, Trinidad; 1,432 bgs, Barbados; (Collamer) 2,030 bgs, Havre; 630 bgs, Dunkirk; 1,420 bgs, Havre-Dunkirk; 1,424 pkgs, Noordam, Rotterdam
MEDICINAL PREPS—(Santa Inez) 10 bxs, Callao; 1 bx, Lima; 100 pkgs, Noordam, Rotterdam
NAPHTHA—10 cs, Pocone, Rio de Janeiro
OIL, FUEL — (West Irmo) 50 cs, Conakry; 50 dms, Sassandra; 100 dms, Port Bouet; 100 dms, Kribe; 100 dms, Libreville; 50 dms, Port Gentil
ILLUMINATING—40 bbls, Scanyork, Gothenburg; (West Irmo) 1,000 cs, Dakar; 1,000 cs, Conakry; 600 cs, Freetown; 950 cs, Monrovia; 250 cs, Sassandra; 1,000 cs, Port Bouet; 1,000 cs, Takoradi; 350 cs, Cape Coast; 250 cs, Winnebah; 750 cs, Lome; 1,000 cs, Cotonou; 1,000 cs, Lagos; 500 cs, Port Bouet; 1,500 cs, Duala; 1,500 cs, Kribe; 400 cs, 20 dms, San Thome; 1,100 cs, Port Gentil
LUBRICATING—(Harmonides) 1,570 pkgs, Durban; 840 pkgs, East London; 1,240 pkgs; Port Elizabeth; 925 dms, 641 cs, Capetown; 1,815 pkgs, Beira; 7,200 pkgs, Lourenco Marques; 200 dms, Kansai Maru, Osaka; 5,624 dms, Nozima, Yokohama; 2 cs, 2 dms, San Clemente, Kingston; (Scanyork) 62 dms, Gothenburg; 355 bbls, 55 dms, Copenhagen; 230 bbls, 78 dms, Stockholm; 3 bbls, 3 dms, 1 bx, Helsingfors; 35 pkgs, Gloucester City, Cardiff; (Belvedere) 10 dms, 20 ctns, San Quarante; 180 bbls, Genoa; 681,345 tons, Lucia C Venice; (Santa Inez) 72 dms, 86 cs, Guayaquil; 124 dms, 148 cs, Callao; (Bonheur) 5 bbls, 8 dms, 4 cs, Buenos Aires; 244 bbls, 20 dms, 530 cs, Rio de Janeiro; 160 cs, 60 pls, Santos; (Pocone) 180 dms, 1 cs, Rio de Janeiro; 280 dms, 65 qtr dms, Rio Grande; 1,030 cs, 195 dms, Santos; (West Irmo) 200 cs, 70 dms, Dakar; 80 cs, Conakry; 1 cs, Freetown; 55 cs, 25 dms, Sassandra; 7 cs, 45 dms, Port Bouet; 30 dms, Winnebah; 1 cs, Accra; 10 cs, 10 dms, Cotonou; 50 cs, 180 dms, Lagos; 30 dms, Abo; 20 dms, 163 cs, Duala; 20 cs, Kribe; 30 dms, 5 cs, San Thome; 27 dms, Libreville; 25 cs, 2 dms, Port Gentil; 10 dms, 25 cs, Pointe Noire; 12 cs, Albertville; 90 dms, Nizi; 65 dms, Nilo Moto; 21 dms, Leo; 20 cs, 35 dms, Matadi; 41 dms, 80 cs, Jadotsville; 25 dms, 40 cs, Elizabethville; 2 dms, 1 cs, Oostermansville; (Collamer) 710 dms, Havre; 729 bbls, Dunkirk; 23 pkgs, 1,800 bbls, Noordam, Rotterdam; 20 dms, 20 bbls, Fernmoor, Lisbon; (City of Mandalay) 577 dms, 206 cs, Manila; 325 dms, 25 cs, Hongkong; 221 dms, 210 cs, Iloilo; 80 dms, 1,620 cs, Shanghai; 8,535 bbls, Ossag, Hamburg
NEATSFOOT—6 pkgs, Noordam, Rotterdam
TRANSFORMER—50 dms, Pocone, Santos
PAINT—20 ctns, 121 kits, Fernmoor, Lisbon
PRIMER—8 ctns, Fernmoor, Lisbon
PARAFFIN — (Scanyork) 10 bgs, 9 bbls, Copenhagen; 84 bbls, Stockholm; 635 pkgs, Gloucester City, Bristol; (Santa Inez) 204 pkgs, La Plaz; 408 bgs, Oruro; (Pocone) 26 bbls, 10 cs, 10 ctns, Rio de Janeiro; 40 ctns, 50 bgs, Santos
REFINED — 611 bgs, 212 bbls, Kansai, Tientsin; 120 bgs, San Clemente, Pasto; 55 bgs, Scanyork, Gothenburg
POLISH, AUTO—296 ctns, Collamer, Havre
FURNITURE—6 ctns, Santa Inez, Panama
METAL—6 ctns, Santa Inez, Panama
RESIN, COALTAR—17 dms, Collamer, Havre
RUTILE—17 dms, Scanyork, Stockholm
SOAP—300 bxs, Gloucester City, Bristol; 1 ctn, Santa Inez, Panama
SODA ASH—1 dm, Scanyork, Gothenburg
CYANIDE—17 dms, Scanyork, Stockholm
SURFACER, LIQ—10 kits, Fernmoor, Lisbon
TANNING MATERIAL — 32 bbls, Bonheur, Buenos Aires
TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE — 600 cs, Pocone, Rio de Janeiro
UREA—20 bgs, Scanyork, Stockholm
VARNISH—1 dm, Scanyork, Stockholm; 31 kits, Fernmoor, Lisbon
WAX, FLOOR—14 ctns, Santa Inez, Panama

Port Arthur Exports

Clearance Dates

Alfred Olsen, October 7; Almeria Lykes, October 3; Atlanta City, October 5; Brasil, October 7; Gera, October 6; Laurent Meeus, October 5; Nyholt, October 7

ASPHALT—(Gera) 500 dms, Auckland; 674 dms, Wellington; 350 dms, Lyttleton; 1,037 dms, Wellington-Lyttleton
LIQUID—1,022 dms, Almeria Lykes, San Juan
PETROLEUM—(Atlanta City) 16 bxs, Karachi; 1,552 dms, Bombay; 18 bxs, 15 dms, Madras; 6 bxs, 10 dms, Calcutta; 123 dms, Brasil, Stockholm
GASOLINE—(Atlanta City) 13,000 cs, Jeddah; 500 cs, 500 dms, Djibouti; 103,702 bbls, Alfred Olsen, Copenhagen
GREASE, LUBRICATING—23 dms, Almeria Lykes, San Juan; (Atlanta City) 45 cs, 10 ctns, 15 dms, Karachi; 3 cs, 19 dms, Bombay; 16 cs, 20 ctns, 130 dms, Madras; 35 cs, 5 ctns, 38 dms, Calcutta; 521 dms, 149 cs, 1 ctn, Brasil, Stockholm
LUBRICATING, BLACK—5 dms, Atlanta City, Karachi
KEROSENE—(Atlanta City) 2,600 cs, Jeddah; 2,000 cs, Djibouti; 28,056 bbls, Brasil, Stockholm-Malmo-Gothenburg
OIL, DIESEL—14,292 bbls, Brasil, Stockholm-Malmo-Gothenburg
GAS—6,477 bbls, Alfred Olsen, Copenhagen
LUBRICATING—218 dms, Almeria Lykes, San Juan; 17,863 bbls, Laurent Meeus, Antwerp; 221 dms, 150 cs, Atlanta City, Madras; (Gera) 53 dms, 5 cs, Auckland; 45 dms, 6 cs, Wellington; 8 dms, 5 cs, Lyttleton; 8 dms, 5 cs, Dunedin; 1,661 dms, 99 cs, 375 ctns, Brasil, Stockholm; 100 dms, 50 bbls, Alfred Olsen, Copenhagen
LUBRICATING, BLACK—(Atlanta City) 10 ctns, Karachi; 25 dms, Madras; 35 dms, Calcutta
LUBRICATING, PALE—(Atlanta City) 35 dms, Alexandria; 737 dms, 145 cs, Karachi; 427 dms, Bombay; 545 dms, 225 cs, Calcutta
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—94,563 bbls, Nuholt, Montreal

San Francisco Exports

Clearance Dates

Chichibu, September 24; City of Newport News, September 23; Irisbank, September 26; Moldanger, September 24; Nela, September 24; O A Knudsen, September 22; President Coolidge, September 23; Rosebank, September 24; Salacia, September 27; San Francisco, September 28; Tacoma, September 26; Tolten, September 26; Yngaren, September 23

ABRASIVE CLOTH—8 crts, President Coolidge, Manila
PAPER—11 crts, President Coolidge, Manila
ACID, BORIC—81 sks, Yngaren, Australia
HYDROFLUORIC—1 cs, Irisbank, Siam
HYPOPHOSPHOROUS—4 cs, Tolten, Wellington
OLEIC—1 cs, Tolten, Wellington
ALCOHOL BUTYL—64 dms, Nela, Holland
ISOPROPYL—6 dms, Tolten, Wellington
ALUMINUM ACETATE — 4 bbls, Rosebank, Vancouver
STEARATE—1 bbl, Irisbank, China
AMMONIA SULPHATE—4 bbls, President Coolidge, Manila
APRICOT KERNELS—200 sks, Nela, Holland; 150 sks, Moldanger, Holland; 150 sks, Salacia, London
ASPHALT—20 dms, President Coolidge, Hongkong; 13 tons, Yngaren, Australia; 15 dms, Tolten, Sydney
CRUDE—145 sks, President Coolidge, Manila
GILSONITE—61 sks, Molander, Holland; 937 sks, Tacoma, Hamburg; 5 sks, Tolten, Wellington
BALM OF GILEAD—1 cs, Tolten, Wellington
BENTONITE—20 sks, Tolten, Auckland
BIOLOGICALS, VET—1 cs, Irisbank, Philippine Islands
BLACK, CARBON—48 sks, President Coolidge, Tokyo; 160 sks, Rosebank, Victoria
BLEACHING COMP—1 cs, President Coolidge, Shanghai
BLOODROOT—1 cs, Tolten, Wellington
BLUE, LAUNDRY—10 cs, President Coolidge, Manila
BONE FLOUR—500 sks, Rosebank, Vancouver
BORAX—154 sks, Yngaren, Australia
CANARY SEED—5 sks, Rosebank, Victoria; 30 sks, President Coolidge, Manila
CARBON—1 cs, Irisbank, Manila
DECOLORIZING—11 cs, Yngaren, Australia
TETRACHLORIDE—12 dms, Tolten, Wellington
CARBON DIOXIDE—1 cs, President Coolidge, Hongkong
CEMENT, SHOE—14 cs, President Coolidge, Manila
VULCANIZING—10 crts, President Coolidge, Shanghai
CHEMICALS—20 dms, President Coolidge, Yokohama; (Irisbank) 3 dms, 4 cs, Philippine Islands; 26 dms, China
DRY—15 cs, President Coolidge, Tientsin; 1 bbl, 10 cs, 1 dm, Irisbank, China
LIQUID—1 cs, President Coolidge, Manila
CHLORINE, LIQ—32 cyls, Irisbank, Siam
BLEACH, LIQ—25 cs, President Coolidge, Manila
CLEANER—1 bbl, Yngaren, Australia
HOUSEHOLD — 7 cs, President Coolidge, Hongkong
PIPE—18 cs, President Coolidge, Manila
COLORS, DRY—(President Coolidge) 8 kgs, Osaka; 20 kgs, Manila; 2 kgs, Yokohama; 1 bbl, 4 kgs, Rosebank, Vancouver; 2 cs, Irisbank, China; (Tolten) 1 bbl, Wellington; 6 bbls, Melbourne
CREAM TARTAR—1 bbl, Irisbank, China
DISINFECTANT—4 cs, Rosebank, Vancouver
DYES—1 cs, Irisbank, Manila
FERROMANGANESE—280 bbls, President Coolidge, Manila
FERROSILICON—22 bls, President Coolidge, Manila
FINGERPRINT COMP—2 cs, Rosebank, Vancouver
FLUX, CRYSTAL — (President Coolidge) 10 dms, Kobe; 6 dms, Hongkong
FLYSPRAY—16 cs, President Coolidge, Hongkong; 10 cs, Irisbank, Philippine Islands
GASOLINE—132,325 bbls, O A Knudsen, Curacao
GINSING—10 bbls, President Coolidge, Hongkong
GLAUBER'S SALT—7 bbls, Rosebank, Vancouver
GLUCOSE—(Tolten) 150 bbls, Dunedin; 100 bbls, Lyttleton
GLUE—20 pls, Rosebank, Vancouver
DRY—6 cs, President Coolidge, Manila
GRAPHITE—9 bbls, President Coolidge, Manila
PASTE—1 dm, Yngaren, Australia
GREASE—1 dm, Rosebank, Vancouver
LUBRICATING—(President Coolidge) 4 cs, 5 dms, Manila; 2 dms, 3 cs, Hongkong; 230 dms, Yngaren, Australia; 25 pls, 47 cs, Irisbank, Philippine Islands; (Tolten) 3 dms, Auckland; 310 dms, Sydney; 20 dms, Wellington
GUM, MASTIC—3 cs, Irisbank, Philippine Islands
GYPSUM, CALC—100 sks, Irisbank, Philippine Islands
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—1 dm, President Coolidge, Manila; 12 cs, Rosebank, Vancouver; 21 cs, Tolten, Wellington
INK, PRINTING—(President Coolidge) 4 pls, 14 cs, Manila; 5 pls, 20 dms, 15 bbls, 10 cs, Hongkong; 14 pls, Rosebank, Vancouver
WRITING—140 cs, President Coolidge, Bangkok
INSECTICIDE—14 cs, President Coolidge, Manila
KEROSENE—104 dms, Yngaren, Australia
LACQUER—(Tolten) 22 cs, Christchurch; 20 cs, Auckland; 34 cs, 24 pls, Wellington
LEAD, RED—23 dms, President Coolidge, Manila; 300 kegs, 7 dms, Irisbank, Manila
WHITE—17 bbls, Irisbank, Manila
WHITE IN OIL—600 kgs, Irisbank, Manila
LITHARGE—19 dms, President Coolidge, Manila
LITHOPONE—3 bbls, Tolten, Auckland
MEDICINAL PREPS—(City of Newport News) 8 cs, Kingston; 1 cs, Port Limon
MILK POWDER—3 bbls, President Coolidge, Manila
SUGAR—56 bbls, Moldanger, Belgium
MILLET SEED—22 kgs, Rosebank, Victoria
MINERAL SPTS—3,000 dms, Yngaren, Australia; 200 dms, Tolten, Wellington
NITROCELLULOSE—2 dms, Rosebank, Victoria
OIL, COCONUT—6 bbls, Tolten, Lyttleton
CORN—5 dms, Rosebank, Vancouver
DIESEL—6 dms, Irisbank, Philippine Islands
FUEL—3 dms, President Coolidge, Yokohama; 8,242 bbls, Irisbank, Manila
LIME—4 cs, Tolten, Melbourne
LUBRICATING—(President Coolidge) 89 dms, Manila; 102 dms, 60 pls, 28 cs, Hongkong; 2,036 dms, 134 cs, Yngaren, Australia; 50 dms, Moldanger, France; (Chichibu) 267 dms, Yokohama; 30 dms, Moji; (Irisbank) 65 dms, China; 507 dms, Philippine Islands; (Tolten) 35 cs, Auckland; 120 dms, Melbourne; 1,580 dms, Sydney; 516 dms, Wellington; 6 dms, Lyttleton
OLEIC—10 bbls, President Coolidge, Manila
PAINT—2 dms, President Coolidge, Manila
RICE BRAN—100 dms, San Francisco, Yokohama
PAINT—(President Coolidge) 20 dms, Tokyo; 3 cs, 5 pls, Hongkong; 327 kgs, 281 cs, Manila; 17 cs, Bangkok; 26 dms, City of Newport News, Havana; 5 crts, Irisbank, Manila; 2 dms, 110 pls, 44 cs, Salacia, Glasgow; 6 cs, Tolten, Auckland
ALUMINUM—5 dms, City of Newport News, Havana
ENAMEL—60 kgs, Irisbank, Manila; (Tolten) 2 cs, Christchurch; 6 cs, Auckland; 23 cs, Wellington
THINNER—10 dms, Irisbank, Manila; (Tolten) 1 cs, Christchurch; 2 cs, Auckland; 2 cs, Wellington
PARAFFIN—1 cs, President Coolidge, Manila; 327 sks, Rosebank, Vancouver
PASTE, COMP—30 dms, Yngaren, Australia
LINOLEUM—(Tolten) 10 dms, Lyttleton; 10 dms, Wellington
PETROLEUM—26 dms, Tolten, Wellington
SPIRITS—25 dms, Irisbank, Philippine Islands
POLISH—2 dms, Tolten, Wellington
FURNITURE—4 cs, President Coolidge, Manila
METAL—10 cs, Irisbank, Philippine Islands
SHOE—5 cs, President Coolidge, Manila
POTASH, CAUSTIC—1 cs, Tolten, Wellington
PINETAR—20 dms, Yngaren, Australia
PUTTY—1 cs, President Coolidge, Bangkok; (Tolten) 8 cs, 3 pls, Christchurch; 3 cs, Auckland; 18 cs, 2 pls, Wellington
QUINCESEED—1 cs, Tolten, Wellington
RAPESEED—3 sks, Rosebank, Victoria
RESIN, SYNTH—5 dms, President Coolidge, Hongkong
RHODIUM SOLUT—1 cs, President Coolidge, Tokyo
ROSIN, GUM—(Tolten) 40 bbls, Wellington; 5 bbls, Lyttleton; 40 bbls, Dunedin
WOOD—10 bbls, Tolten, Wellington
RUBBER LINING COMP—10 dms, Tolten, Wellington
RUST PREVENTIVE—100 pls, President Coolidge, Yokohama
SALT—100 sks, President Coolidge, Manila; (Rosebank) 1,055 tons and 1,600 sks, Vancouver; 8,000 sks, Chemainus
COBALT—800 pkgs, Tolten, Auckland
IODIZED—1,000 pkgs, Tolten, Auckland
PHOSPHATE—80 pkgs, Tolten, Wellington
SHELLAC, GUM—5 bbls, Rosebank, Vancouver
SOAP FLAKE—2 cs, President Coolidge, Hongkong
LAUNDRY—10 cs, President Coolidge, Hongkong
LIQUID—2 dms, Tolten, Wellington
POWDER—5 pkgs, President Coolidge, Manila
SCOURING—(President Coolidge) 1 cs, Manila; 1 cs, Hongkong
SODA—(Irisbank) 5 kgs, 40 cs, China; 20 cs, Siam
BICARBONATE—10 kgs, Irisbank, China
CAUSTIC—20 dms, President Coolidge, Manila
COMPOUND—2 bbls, 1 kg, President Coolidge, Shanghai
CYANAMIDE — 2 dms, President Coolidge, Manila
NITRATE—20 kgs, Tolten, Dunedin
SAL—2 bbls, President Coolidge, Manila
SILICATE—65 dms, President Coolidge, Manila; 65 dms, 1,000 sks, Rosebank, Vancouver; 1 dm, Tolten, Auckland
SOLVENT—10 dms, Irisbank, Philippine Islands
STARCH, LAUNDRY—1 bbl, President Coolidge, Manila
SULPHUR—80 sks, President Coolidge, Hongkong; 150 sks, Tolten, Wellington
FLOWERS—922 sks, Yngaren, Australia; 5 sks, Tolten, Lyttleton
GROUND—15 sks, Tolten, Lyttleton
REFINED—112 sks, Yngaren, Australia; 34 cs, Tolten, Lyttleton
SUNFLOWER SEED—5 sks, Rosebank, Victoria
TALLOW—50 dms, City of Newport News, Panama City
TOILET PREPS—(President Coolidge) 1 cs, Tokyo; 562 cs, Manila; 1 cs, Yngaren, Papau; 32 cs, Rosebank, Vancouver; 1 crt, Irisbank, China
TOLUOL—3 cs, Rosebank, Vancouver
TREE WASH—(Tolten) 50 pls, 45 dms, 1 cs, Wellington; 20 pls, 8 dms, Dunedin; 20 pls, 4 dms, Lyttleton
TURPENTINE—20 pls, Tolten, Wellington
GUM—1 cs, President Coolidge, Kobe; (Tolten) 100 cs, 3 dms, Auckland; 75 cs, 5 dms, Wellington; 95 cs, 2 dms, Lyttleton; 125 cs, 4 dms, Dunedin; 15 cs, Timaru
VARNISH—(President Coolidge) 79 cs, Manila; 1 cs, Bangkok; 11 cs, Irisbank, China
WATER, MINERAL—195 cs, President Coolidge, Manila
WAX—1 pl, President Coolidge, Hongkong
LAUNDRY—2 cs, President Coolidge, Hongkong
WOOD PRESERVER, LIQ—30 dms, President Coolidge, Manila
YEAST—100 cs, Chichibu, Yokohama
XYLOL—3 cans, Rosebank, Vancouver
ZINC DUST—230 dms, Rosebank, Vancouver; 25 cs, Tacoma, Lima; 500 dms, Irisbank, Siam

Savannah Exports

Clearance Dates

Foylebank, October 12; Niel Maersk, October 14; Port Sydney, October 11; Ross Norman, October 6; Steel Seafarer, October 13

GLUCOSE—60 bbls, Foylebank, Manila
OIL, CREOSOTE—20 dms, Steel Seafarer, Manila
PINE—(Port Sydney) 21 dms, Sydney; 14 dms, Melbourne; 11 dms, Adelaide
PINETAR—15 dms, Port Sydney, Sydney
ROSIN, GUM—(Foylebank) 60 bbls, Manila; 700 bbls, 600 dms, Shanghai; (Niel Maersk) 289 bbls, Yokohama; 379 bbls, Osaka; 200 bbls, Shanghai; (Port Sydney) 510 bbls, Brisbane; 720 bbls, 190 dms, Sydney; 245 bbls, Melbourne; 16 bbls, Adelaide; 250 bbls, Fremantle
WOOD—130 bbls, Foylebank, Manila; 33 bbls, Niel Maersk, Osaka; (Port Sydney) 20 bbls, Brisbane; 30 bbls, Sydney; 415 bbls, Melbourne; 50 bbls, 10 dms, Adelaide
SOYBEAN MEAL—20 bgs, Foylebank, Manila
TURPENTINE GUM—800 cs, Niel Maersk, Yokohama; (Port Sydney) 8 dms, Brisbane; 760 cs, 30 pls, 367 dms, Sydney; 575 cs, 212 dms, 70 pls, Melbourne; 25 pls, 191 cs, 101 dms, Adelaide; 340 cs, 36 dms, Fremantle
WOOD—(Port Sydney) 390 dms, Brisbane; 320 dms, Sydney; 325 dms, Melbourne; 50 dms, Adelaide

Tampa Exports

Clearance Dates

Beloit, October 8; Cuba, September 24; W M Delphia, September 29; Laguna, October 8; Nea, October 3

COALTAR—4 dms, Cuba, Havana
FERTILIZER—2 sx, Nea, Kingston
GAS—2 dms, Laguna, Belize
GASOLINE—7 dms, Laguna, Belize; 2 dms, Beloit, Belize; 5 dms, W M Delphia, Belize
INSECTICIDE—1 ctn, Nea, Kingston
KEROSENE—8 dms, W M Delphia, Belize
MEDICINAL PREPS—3 ctns, W M Delphia, Belize
PETROLEUM DISTILLATE—200 dms, Beloit, Utila
SODA, SAL—1 kg, W M Delphia, Belize

Coastwise Shipments

Corpus Christi Coast Trade

GASOLINE—51,869 bbls, Esso Houston, Baytown; 76,940 bbls, C J Barkdull, Baytown
KEROSENE—9,273 bbls, Amsco, Wilmington; 39,747 bbls, Esso Houston, Baytown
OIL, FUEL—30,004 bbls, Thermo, Texas City; 66,231 bbls, Elisha Walker, Baytown
GAS—40,014 bbls, Amsco, Wilmington
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—15,010 bbls, Thermo, Texas City; 47,135 bbls, Dannedaike, Texas City; 30,533 bbls, Federal, Houston; 149,237 bbls, Wm Rockefeller, Baytown; 93,191 bbls, R P Resor, Baytown; 148,907 bbls, John D Archbold, Baytown; 136,382 bbls, G Harrison Smith, Baytown; 91,061 bbls, R W Gallagher, Baytown

Cargo Ship Arrivals

October 15 to October 28

New York

Agwidale	Tampico*	Oct 17
Alberta	Trieste*	Oct 16
American Banker	London	Oct 24
American Farmer	London	Oct 17
American Importer	Manchester*	Oct 24
Argentino	Buenos Aires*	Oct 18
Ashkhabad	Novorossisk*	Oct 24
Bacchus	Ciudad Bolivar*	Oct 25
Balzac	Rosario*	Oct 17
Batory	Gdynia*	Oct 22
Beinor	Chanaral*	Oct 17
Bergensfjord	Oslo*	Oct 21
Birmania	Trieste*	Oct 20
Black Condor	Rotterdam*	Oct 19
Black Heron	Rotterdam*	Oct 19
Black Osprey	Rotterdam*	Oct 27
Boniface	Bahia*	Oct 22
Borinquen	Trujillo*	Oct 24
Bremen	Bremen*	Oct 28
Britannic	Havre*	Oct 23
Champlain	Havre*	Oct 19
Chinese Prince	Shanghai*	Oct 26
Chiriqui	Puerto Colombia*	Oct 20
City of Los Angeles	San Francisco*	Oct 25
Clara	Fiume*	Oct 25
Coamo	Trujillo*	Oct 17
Conte di Savoia	Naples*	Oct 19
Cristobal	Cristobal*	Oct 24
Deutschland	Hamburg*	Oct 28
Edwin Christenson	Longview*	Oct 28
Estrella	Marseilles*	Oct 22
Europa	Bremen*	Oct 20
Exchange	Lipari*	Oct 21
Exochorda	Jaffa*	Oct 27
Fernlane	Naples*	Oct 26
Floridian	Portland*	Oct 27
Fort Richepanse	Havre*	Oct 18
Fort Townshend	St John's*	Oct 19
Franconia	Liverpool*	Oct 24
Georgian	Portland*	Oct 22
Gertrude Maersk	Manila*	Oct 27
Gripsholm	Gothenburg*	Oct 22
Gudrun Maersk	Antwerp*	Oct 21
Gunvor	Paramaribo*	Oct 25
Hansa	Hamburg*	Oct 20
Harry Luckenbach	Seattle*	Oct 27
Heffron	Everett*	Oct 18
Hollywood	Portland*	Oct 24
Horace Luckenbach	Seattle*	Oct 19
Ile de France	Havre*	Oct 25
Jamaica	Port Limon*	Oct 23
Julia Luckenbach	Seattle*	Oct 22
Kinai	Hamburg*	Oct 20
Konigstein	Antwerp*	Oct 20
Laconia	Liverpool*	Oct 16
Lancaster	Portland*	Oct 20
Mahimahi	Honolulu*	Oct 17
Mormacide	Kemi*	Oct 27
Muncaster Castle	Manila*	Oct 24
Nairnbank	Calcutta*	Oct 17
Nebraskan	Tacoma*	Oct 25
Orizaba	Vera Cruz*	Oct 18
Parnahyba	Santos*	Oct 20
Pastores	Puerto Barrios*	Oct 20
Pennmar	Longview*	Oct 22
Ponce	La Romana*	Oct 24
Port Hunter	Auckland*	Oct 28
President Harding	Hamburg*	Oct 22
Prometheus	Batavia*	Oct 26
Puerto Rico	Ponce*	Oct 19
Queen Mary	Southampton*	Oct 18
Rex	Naples*	Oct 26
Robin Gray	Durban*	Oct 22
St Louis	Hamburg*	Oct 26
San Felipe	Portland*	Oct 25
Santa Elena	Curacao*	Oct 17
Santa Maria	San Antonio*	Oct 17
Santa Rita	Chanaral*	Oct 24
Santa Rosa	Curacao*	Oct 24
Scanpenn	Copenhagen	Oct 27
Seatrain Havana	New Orleans*	Oct 18
Seatrain New York	New Orleans*	Oct 25
Siboney	Vera Cruz*	Oct 25
Southern Cross	Buenos Aires*	Oct 19
Southern Prince	Buenos Aires*	Oct 27
Stuyvesant	Paramaribo*	Oct 24
Talamanca	Puerto Colombia*	Oct 27
Tanimbar	Macassar*	Oct 17
Taybank	Shanghai*	Oct 22
Texan	Tacoma*	Oct 20
Texas Banker	Houston*	Oct 25
Texmar	Warrenton*	Oct 20
Troubadour	Buenos Aires*	Oct 25
Tuscania	Glasgow*	Oct 24
Veendam	Rotterdam*	Oct 24
Virgaren	Kotka	Oct 26
Vinni	Yokohama*	Oct 28
West Calumb	Buenos Aires*	Oct 24
West Cusseta	Dunkirk*	Oct 24
Westernland	Antwerp*	Oct 25
Wind Rush	San Francisco*	Oct 28
Yamaura	Kobe*	Oct 26

* And other ports

Galveston Coast Trade

SULPHUR—(Herman F Whiton) 1,200 tons, Portland, Ore; 950 tons, Hoquam; 500 tons, Port Angeles; 1,000 tons, Bellingham

Los Angeles Coast Trade

GASOLINE—8,310 bbls, San Diegan, San Diego; 50,000 bbls, Baldbutte, Portland; 6,458 bbls, San Diegan, San Diego; 4,882 bbls, Tejon, Portland; 69,617 bbls, Dirigo, San Francisco-Portland; 69,728 bbls, Huguenot, San Francisco
KEROSENE, DISTILLATE — 1,183 bbls, San Diegan, San Diego
OIL, DIESEL—27,000 bbls, Baldbutte, Portland; 2,952 bbls, San Diegan, San Diego; 11,603 bbls, Huguenot, San Francisco
FUEL—50,234 bbls, Topila, San Francisco; 11,722 bbls, El Cedro, Seattle; 2,000 bbls, Scotia, Eureka; 2,401 bbls, Coast Trader, Portland; 61,097 bbls, Tejon, Portland; 71,000 bbls, Pat Doheny, Martinez; 65,331 bbls, Frank G Drum, Avon; 68,600 bbls, Antietam, Martinez
FURNACE—2,984 bbls, Tejon, Portland
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—77,044 bbls, Cathwood, Oleum

Recent Charters

FLAXSEED—6,400 tons, S S Cate B, Rosario to New York, 17s; November
PETROLEUM — 5,535 tons, S S American Trader, Gulf to North of Hatteras, 20c barrel, gasoline; 21c barrel, kerosene; 22c barrel, No 2 heating oil; November
—— tons, S S (City Service), Gulf to North of Hatteras, 19c barrel, gasoline; 20c barrel, kerosene; 21c barrel, No 2 heating oil; November 22
1,900 tons, S S Gustav Schindler, lubricating oil, United States Gulf, Hamburg; October
10,000 tons, S S Al Aleto, fuel oil, Aruba, Montevideo, 10s, dirty, followed by part cargo 8,000 tons, Peru, Montevideo, 14s, crude; October
10,500 tons, S S Morgenen, dirty, Abadan, United Kingdom, Continent, 21s, charterers paying extra insurance; charterers' option via Cape of Good Hope at 2s 6d extra each way; October
13,500 tons, S S Sir Osborn Holmden, dirty, Abadan, United Kingdom, Continent, 21s, charterers paying extra insurance; charterers' option via Cape of Good Hope at 2s 6d extra each way; October
5,953 tons, S S Charles Racine, dirty, San Pedro to Chile, 40c barrel; prompt
2,977 tons, S S Giorgio, dirty, Constanza to United Kingdom, 7s; November
3,560 tons, S S Nina Borthen, fixed time charter three years, 6s 6d
3,883 tons, S S Cleopatra, clean, Gulf to North Spain, 12s; November
SULPHUR—3,214 tons, S S Amabilitas, Gulf to Algiers or Arzeu, $4.50; October

Imports Detained

Detentions recently effected at various ports by United States authorities on determinations by the Food and Drug Administration that products offered for import were adulterated or misbranded under the Federal food and drug act, or did not comply with other customs regulations, included the following articles for the reasons stated:—

New York

Week Ended October 19

Cassia oil, 10 drums; not U.S.P.
Cod oil, industrial, 305 barrels; restricted use.
Cubeb berries, 19 bags; not N.F.
Gum, myrrh, 30 cases; not U.S.P.
Lingon berries, 20 barrels; wormy.
Medicinal preparations, 1 package; new drug; false therapeutic claims.
Medicinal preparations, 4 cases; new drug.
Medicinal preparations, 2 packages; false therapeutic claims.
Nutmegs, 50 bags; moldy.
Nutmegs, distilling, 412 bags; restricted use.
Wafers, 2 cases; false therapeutic claims.

Baltimore

Week Ended October 19

Caraway seed, 100 bags; filthy.

Boston

Week Ended October 19

Caraway seed, 50 bags; filthy.

Los Angeles

Week Ended October 13

Chillies, 320 bags; filthy and decomposed.
Medicinal preparations, 120 pieces; false therapeutic claims; incorrect alcohol statement.
Nutmegs, 20 bags; filthy and decomposed.

Philadelphia

Week Ended October 19

Caraway seed, 50 bags; filthy.
Vanilla beans, 8 cases; moldy.

Foreign Trade Openings

Correspondence in regard to any of the following trade openings should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., or to any direct office or co-operative office of the bureau, and not to this publication. When writing give the number of the item:—

Benzaldehyde:—Purchase and agency; Zurich, Switzerland (8096).
Carbon black:—Purchase and agency; Brussels, Belgium (8119).
Agency; London, England (8120).
Chemicals:—Purchase and agency; Brussels, Belgium (8118).
Industrial:—Purchase and agency; Brussels, Belgium (8119).
Rubber:—Agency; London, England (8120).
Diethylsulphate:—Purchase and agency; Zurich, Switzerland (8096).
Diphenyloxide:—Purchase and agency; Zurich, Switzerland (8096).
Dyes, coaltar:—Agency; Alexandria, Egypt (8094).
Fluorspar:—Purchase, London, England (8088).
Fuel oil:—Purchase; Paris, France (8092).
Gas oil:—Purchase; Paris, France (8092).
Gasoline:—Purchase; Paris, France (8092).
Grease:—Agency; Lima, Peru (8098).
Lubricants:—Purchase; Paris, France (8092).
Methylamylacetone:—Purchase and agency; Zurich, Switzerland (8096).
Oil, coconut:—Purchase; Mayaguez, Puerto Rico (8117).
Palm:—Purchase; Mayaguez, Puerto Rico (8117).
Pharmaceuticals:—Agency; Nicosia, Cyprus (8093).
Pharmaceuticals: — Agency; Antwerp, Belgium (8062).
Pharmaceuticals: — Agency; Alexandria, Egypt (8077).
Resin, coumarone: Purchase; London, England (8061).
Rosin:—Purchase; Tientsin, China (8095).
Sulphur:—Agency; London, England (8120).
Zinc stearate:—Agency; London, England (8120).

U.S. Revenue Returns Show Decrease in Sept.

Collections of excise taxes by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington, for September, 1938, compared with September, 1937, as follows:—

Taxes Collected

	September 1938.	September 1937.
Chewing gum	$126.95	$46,470.14
Crude petroleum, processed, etc	673.18	94,104.31
Coconut, etc., oils, processed	2,878,703.30	2,764,433.89
Distilled spirits, domestic, excise tax $2 per gallon	20,155,670.21	20,369,031.84
Distilled spirits, imported, excise tax $2 per gallon	1,838,399.37	2,462,642.12
Gasoline	20,425,513.58	25,154,689.86
Lubricating oils	2,611,544.52	4,054,466.17
Matches	180.16	753,026.74
Narcotics, including special taxes	16,297.61	18,909.71
Oleomargarin, excise taxes	93,429.92	93,873.50
Oleomargarin, special taxes	28,082.39	34,278.41
Toilet preparations—		
At 5 percent	7,866.93	756,756.27
At 10 percent	1,179,598.00	808,570.34
Transportation of oil by pipeline	764,002.86	1,079,484.16
Total internal revenue	$682,544,360.12	$738,564,077.04

Quantities Taxed

	September 1938.	September 1937.
Distilled spirits, domestic, tax gallons	9,083,188	10,331,673
Distilled spirits, imported, tax gallons	870,298	1,287,124
Distilled spirits, rectified, proof gallons	2,876,686	3,251,078
Oleomargarin, colored, pounds	35,098	47,830
Oleomargarin, uncolored	35,964,208	35,540,200

Current Market Quotations

Zinc—Zirconium

—Continued from page 21

Zinc arsenite, bgs., cs., c.l., dealers, E. of Rockies	lb.	.12½- —
W. of Rockies, bgs	lb.	.12½- —
l.c.l., bgs., cs	lb.	.13 - —
W. of Rockies, bgs	lb.	.12½- —
Zinc arsenate and arsenite price are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for plant or whse. pick-up.		
Carbonate, tech., bbls	lb.	.14 - .16
USP, precip., powd., bbls	lb.	.31 - —
dms	lb.	.36 - —
kgs	lb.	.33 - —
Zinc, chloride, fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.20 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.60 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		5.00 -
l.c.l., dms., works 100 lbs.		5.75 - -
USP, 200-lb. dms	lb.	.25 - —
25 lb. jars	lb.	.31 - —
solut., dms., whs	lb.	.04¼-
tanks	lb.	.0226- —
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.33 - —
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0705- —
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd	lb.	.0755- —
Fluoride, bbls	lb.	20 - 21
Iodide, N.F., bots	lb.	4.35 - —
jars	lb.	4.20 - —
Metal (see daily quotations in Market report)		
Oxide, pigment, dom., Amer., process, coml., lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¼- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½- .07¾
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½- .07¾
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾- .08
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾- .08
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾- —
35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0590- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.0615- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.0615- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0615- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.0640- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.0640- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.0592- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.0617- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.0617- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0617- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.0642- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.0642- —
French process, com'l lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¼- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½- .07¾
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½- .07¾
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾- .08
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾- .08
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.08¼- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.08¼- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.08¼- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.08½- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.07¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.08 - —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.08 - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.08¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.08¾- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd.	lb.	.08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. or ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.08¾- —
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls	lb.	.24 - .26
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.15 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.50 - —
Zinc-iron oxide, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.05¼- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.05½- —
Zirconium nitrate, kgs., work	lb.	3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 73-75%, grd., bbls., works	ton.	75.00 - 100.00
kgs., small lots, works	lb.	.04¼- .04½
white, 98%, rgd., kgs., works,	lb.	1.40 - 1.60

Synthetic Resins and other Branded Paint Materials

(Manufacturers' List Prices)

Note:—The list of prices previously printed weekly under the above heading is now printed once a month. The latest printing was in the October 3 issue; the next printing will be in the November 7 issue. Changes in prices—if any—made during the past week are noted in the report on the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Materials Market, which begins on page 31.

Purdue Opens Chemical and Metallurgical School

A School of Chemical Engineering and Metallurgical Engineering has been established at Purdue University. The new school, to be headed by Dr. John L. Bray, head of the former School of Chemical Engineering at the university, provides a curricula leading to the degrees of bachelor of science in chemical engineering, bachelor of science in metallurgical engineering, master of science and doctor of philosophy.

Reorganization of the School of Chemical Engineering, maintained at the university for many years, was forced by the increasing complexities in each of

the engineering fields. Such complexities outmoded the general practice of the former school in permitting undergraduate specialization in chemical engineering and related fields. It was thought that first-class instruction in chemical engineering and metallurgical engineering can be provided only by completely separating the courses of study.

The staff of the new school includes eight men of various professorial ranks, four instructors, one associate and one part-time assistant; over half of the staff have engaged in successful industrial work in their respective fields for periods ranging from three years to twenty-three years, the average for these being ten years. This experience includes connections with such organizations as the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works; the Braden Copper Company; the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company; the Calco Chemical Company; the International Nickel Company; the St. Joseph Lead Company; the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, New York; and the Honduras Rosario Company. In spite of also possessing extensive teaching experience 93 percent of the staff are below fifty-one years of age and 64 percent are below forty years of age.

The changes in the curriculum in chemical engineering have been in the direction of eliminating subject matter which is of doubtful pedagogical or professional utility, rearranging some courses to include new aspects of the field, expansion of some subjects to utilize increased laboratory facilities, etc. In both courses of study every effort has been made to emphasize the analytical approach. Throughout his training the value of basic principles rather than collections of empirical facts is constantly impressed upon the student.

Research work is being conducted by graduate students on thesis problems, by staff members in their respective fields and industrially sponsored research fellows. Supervision of the research is divided among experienced specialists. The primary object of the research program of the school is to assure close contact with industrial progress and to provide stimulating professional experience for the staff and graduate students. Work of purely routine nature, which can be handled by the commercial testing laboratories is not accepted. On the other hand, problems which seek to utilize the specific personal experience or ability of individual members of the staff or which utilize equipment which is uniquely available at Purdue, are considered suitable for staff or graduate research.

To meet the steady growth in enrollment slightly more than $600,000 was made available a few months ago for the construction and equipment of a new building for the school, construction of which was begun on August 22 and will be ready for occupancy during the Summer of 1939.

As the photograph indicates, the four-story structure will be L shaped; one branch is 220 feet long by 35 feet wide; the other, 180 feet long by 50 feet wide. The ground floor will house the school's geology department, several classrooms, a large mineral dressing laboratory, assay laboratory, locker room and the first story of a two-story unit operations laboratory. The first floor contains the administrative offices, library, classrooms, crushing and grinding room and a large process metallurgy laboratory.

The second floor is utilized chiefly for instruction and research in physical metallurgy, including pyrometry, although about 80 feet of the 50 feet wide wing is intended for research in general chemical engineernig. The top floor houses classrooms, instructional and research laboratories for organic technology; a corrosion laboratory and a large laboratory for heavy metallurgical work and gas engineering and analysis laboratories. It is intended that the building, when finished and equipped, will provide facilities of the first order for work in chemical and metallurgical engineering.

Swindell Glass Case Remanded on Appeal

Baltimore, Oct. 18, 1938

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth circuit, after hearing oral arguments and considering briefs filed in the cast of the Hartford-Empire Company against Swindell Brothers, glass manufacturer, Baltimore, and the Amsler-Morton Company as intervenor, decided last week that there was no change in the ruling of the court as embodied in its opinion handed down April 21.

The case involved an allegation of infringement of patent on a process of annealing glass, the appellees contending that the process employed by Swindell Brothers infringed a patent held by the Amsler-Morton Company and granted on an older apparatus. The appellate court decided that "nothing can obscure the fact that the result of the invention embodied in the plaintiff's structure has been to revolutionize the art with respect to annealing the type of glassware produced by automatic forming machines; "and that the "unit" lehr of the prior art was a failure because no method had been devised for heating it effectively. "It was only in combination with the heating device of the patent that it came to have any practical value," was the decision. Hence it was the opinion of the court that this heating device was practically a new invention, and that consequently there was no infringement in the lehr which the defendants were manufacturing.

The appellate court added that in its opinion the decree appealed from should be affirmed insofar as it relates to Mulholland patent No. 1,840,463 and reversed as to Mulholland reissue patent No. 17,263 and Ingle patent No. 1,583,046, and that the cause should be remanded for further proceedings.

Smith Meal Company's menhaden oil and fish scrap factory at Promised Land, L. I., was severely damaged by the recent hurricane that swept the North Atlantic coast. The vessel, Ocean View, one of the menhaden fishing fleet operated by J. Howard Smith, of the Smith Meal Company, sank off Long Island during the storm and six members of its crew were drowned.

Obituaries

Russell John Hawn

Russell John Hawn, vice-president of the Monsanto Chemical Company, died October 14 in his residence in Birmingham, after an illness of several months. He was sixty years of age

Born in Stevens Point, Wis., Mr. Hawn became a resident of Birmingham in 1922. During his business and engineering career he had been associated in the cement business with Lindley C. Morton, and had been vice-president of the Swann Corporation, a chemical company acquired by the Monsanto company in 1935. Mr. Hawn was in charge of Monsanto's phosphate division, which has plants in Anniston, Alabama, Columbia, Tennessee, Camden, N. J., and Cardondelet, Mo. He was considered an anthority on the manufacture of phosphorus and its application.

R. J. Hawn

He is survivied by his widow, a daughter, and a son.

Major K.K.V.Casey

Major Kellogg Kennon Venable Casey, salesmanager of the smokeless powder department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, died in a hospital in that city as a result of an infection which developed from a foot operation on September 30. He was sixty-one years of age. Major Casey was born in New York, served in the Seventy-first Infantry in the Santiago campaign during the Spanish War. Later he was a member of the Pennsylvania National Guard. He was considered one of the best rifle shots in the country, and originated some of the technique for rifle training course. Surviving are his wife and one son, John H. G. Casey, who is also affiliated with the du Pont company.

Henry Stuart Fleming

Henry Stuart Fleming, consulting mechanical, metallurgical, and chemical engineer, died October 19 in his home in Bronxville, N. Y. He was seventy-five years old.

Born in Philadelphia, Mr. Fleming studied at the University of Pennsylvania as a special student from 1881 to 1883. Since 1884 he has been engaged in the examination and rehabilitation of mining, manufacturing and industrial operations. He was president of the Louisiana Southern Railway and a trustee, director and member of the executive committee of the Middle States Petroleum Corporation. He was a member of many scientific societies.

Norman R. Baker, manager of the real estate division of the Texas Company, died October 19, at Bronxville, N. Y., after a brief illness. He was forty-five of age. Surviving are his wife and three daughters, of Bronxville, and his parents, of Portsmouth, Maine.

Orley McD. Canter, executive vice-president and director of the American LaFrance-Foamite Corporation died in his home in Elmira, N. Y. He was fifty-four years of age.

Ralph Woods Hench, auditor for the American Can Company, this city, died unexpectedly October 14 while visiting at the home of a cousin in Portsmouth, N. H. He was sixty-two years old. He was affiliated with the American Can Company for thirty years. Surviving are his wife, one daughter and two sons.

W. Harry Shaw, widely known in the oil industry of the middle west, died October 16 at Sarasota, Flo., after several years of ill health. He formerly was secretary of the Western Oil Jobbers Association, Chicago. He is survived by a wife, a son, and two daughters.

Corporation Earnings Recently Reported

	Period.	1938 Net income.	1938 Per share.	1937 Net income.	1937 Per share.
American Agricultural Chem. Co.	Year	*$162,339	*$0.78	$20,453	$0.10
American Chicle Co.	9 mos.	2,551,668	5.84	2,808,038	6.41
Corn Products Ref. Co.	9 mos.	7,113,111	2.30	5,003,040	1.47
Dome Mines, Ltd.	9 mos.	3,183,305	...	3,276,798	...
Dow Chemical Co.	Year	838,703	.81	.....	1.42
Howe Sound Co.	9 mos.	1,512,049	3.19	4,100,156	8.65
Kimberly-Clark Corp.	Year	1,381,911	2.83	1,527,759	3.14
National Gypsum Co.	9 mos.	751,008	.42	704,780	.41
Penick & Ford, Ltd.	9 mos.	843,248	2.29	72,700	.20
Plymouth Oil Co.	9 mos.	1,994,006	1.97	2,113,970	2.01
Ritter Dental Mfg. Co.	9 mos.	52,024	1.15	210,525	.50
Sloss-Sheffeld Steel & Iron Co.	9 mos.	387,052	1.18	.....	...
Union Oil Co. of Calif.	9 mos.	6,400,000	1.37	8,850,000	1.90
U. S. Gypsum Co.	9 mos.	3,788,945	2.83	4,857,560	3.73
Wrigley (Wm.) Jr. Co.	9 mos.	5,464,485	2.77	6,740,538	3.42

* Deficit.

Bids Wanted

Bleaching Materials:—1,845 pounds; Quartermaster Supply Officer, Eighth Corps Area General Depot, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; procurement 503-83, opened October 27.

Lead, Red:—10,000 pounds; U. S. Engineer Office, P. O. Box 97, Memphis, Tenn.; procurement 97, opening 26.

Mustard, Ground:—10,000 pounds for Eastern and Western yards; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 4711, opening November 8.

Oil, Cutting:—2,000 gallons; Commanding Officer, Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.; procurement 315, opening October 28.

Fuel:—20,000 gallons; Division of Purchase, Sales and Traffic, Department of Agriculture, Washington; procurement 269, opening October 27.

Salt, Rock:—55,000 pounds; Quartermaster Supply Officer, Eighth Corps Area General Depot, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; procurement 503-83, opened October 27.

Soap, Chips:—26,100 pounds; Quartermaster Supply Officer, Eighth Corps Area General Depot, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; procurement 503-83, opened October 27. 16,200 pounds for Marion, Ind.; Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington; procurement 65-S, opening October 27.

Powder:—2,500 pounds; Chief Clerk, Federal Jail, New Orleans, La.; procurement 581, opening October 25.

Toilet:—6,804 pounds; Bureau of Supply, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Washington; procurement 4719-S, opening October 25.

Soda Ash:—3,312 pounds; Quartermaster Supply Officer, Eighth Corps Area General Depot, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; procurement 503-83, opened October 27.

Caustic:—1,200 pounds; Quartermaster Supply Officer, Eighth Corps Area General Depot, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; procurement 503-83, opened October 27.

Laundry:—45,040 pounds; Quartermaster Supply Officer, Eighth Corps Area General Depot, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; procurement 503-83, opened October 27. 4,500 pounds; Quartermaster Supply Officer, Eighth Corps Area General Depot, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; procurement 503-83, opened October 27.

Starch, Laundry:—4,500 pounds; Quartermaster Supply Officer, Eighth Corps Area General Depot, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; procurement 503-83, opened October 27.

Contracts Awarded

Acid, Muriatic:—7,000 pounds awarded to the National Oil & Supply Company, Newark, N. J., at $1.85 per 100 pounds, by the Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.; procurement 192, opened September 12.

Nitric:—6,000 pounds awarded to the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, at 6.6c. per pound, by the Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.; procurement 192, opened September 12.

Dibutyl Phthalate:—26,800 pounds, awarded to Kay-Fries Chemicals, N. Y., at 17.5c. per pound by the Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.; procurement 180, opened September 14.

Denitrotoluene:—98,200 pounds awarded to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., at 14.5c. per pound, by the Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.; procurement 179, opened September 14.

Lead Azide:—2,800 pounds awarded to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, by the Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.; at $3.50 a pound; procurement 140, opened September 15.

Solvent:—32,000 pounds awarded to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, by the Lewisburg, Pa., Federal Prison Industries, at 8.75c. per pound; procurement 574, opened September 12.

Dividends Declared

Class and period.	Amt.	Pay.	Record.
Am. Home Prods. Corp. Com. (M)	$0.20	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Am. I.G. Chem. Corp. Class A	2.00	Nov. 7	Oct. 31
Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp., Com.	1.00	Nov. 1	Oct. 18
Champion Paper & Fibre Co. 6% pfd. (Q)	1.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Dow Chem. Co. Pfd. (Q)	1.25	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Interchem. Corp. Pfd. (Q)	1.50	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Procter & Gamble Co. Com. (Q)	.50	Nov. 15	Oct. 25
Quaker State Oil Ref. Corp., Com.	.25	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Scott Paper Co. Pfd.	.75	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Sharp & Dohme Pfd. (Q)	.87½	Nov. 1	Oct. 18
Skelly Oil Co. Com.	.50	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Squibb (E. R.) & Sons Pfd. (Q)	1.50	Nov. 1	Oct. 15

Business Wants and Offers

Minimum rate (36 words), without display, $2.00 per insertion; 25c for each additional 6 words

Payable in advance at 59 John Street, New York

Agencies Wanted

ESTABLISHED Cincinnati firm covering part of Ohio and also Louisville, Ky., would be interested in representing producers of oils, pigments, chemicals or other raw materials. BOX 158, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Capital Offered

INDUSTRIOUS EXECUTIVE of highest reputation would invest $25,000 in reputable and profitable business requiring capital and capable services for expansion. Location immaterial. BOX 146, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Offered

CONSOLIDATED OFFERS.—Ten No. 3 Rotex sifters, motor driven; two 24-inch Mikro pulverizers; twelve vacuum dryers, shelf and rotary type; nine W. & P. mixers; five Sweetland filters; twenty plate type filter presses; thirty centrifugal machines; miscellaneous; rotary dryers, pulverizers, jacketed kettles, etc. Send for complete listing. We buy and sell from a single item to a complete plant. Consolidated Products Co., Inc., 15-17-19 Park Row, New York City.

FOR SALE—Two 6x8 ft. pebble mills, 16x40 roller mills, 12x30 roller mills, 9x24 roller mills, 15 to 40-gallon pony mixers, lead mixers. Sell us your surplus equipment. Irving Barcan Company, 30 Church street, New York City.

FIND what you want right in New York City. Pony mixers, post mixer, Day sifter-mixers, portable mixers, revolvators, jacketed kettles, tanks, three-roller mills, dough mixers. Storms-Harvey Equipment Co., 123 Bleecker street. SPring 7-8955.

Factories Offered

BRICK FACTORY, two-story and basement, 9,300 sq. ft., elevator, steam heat furnished, live steam available, yard; unrestricted district Brooklyn; $100 month. The R. L Kraft Company, Woolworth Building, COrtlandt 7-9377.

Materials Offered

CALCIUM SULPHIDE luminous, 3x50# hermetically sealed cans at 50c. per lb., f.o.b. Kansas City (subject prior sale). BOX 161, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WE OFFER acetonitrile; ethyl malonate; acrylic; caprylic; levulinic; mandelic; mucic; malonic; uric acids; methyl glucoside; cystine; ephedrine; fucose; glutathione; histamine; histidine; leucine; raffinose; trelahose; tyrosine; xylose; vitamin C; vitamin B.I; calcium malate; sodium malate. BOX 164, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

SALES MANAGER of proven ability wanted to represent a million dollar company in the promotion of paints, enamels, etc., to the jobber and dealer trade. References, which will be strictly investigated, are required. BOX 160, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

SALES EXECUTIVE, successfully identified with chemical and allied interests for twenty years, offers his services in any capacity where out of the ordinary capabilities or unusual combination of training and experience is required. BOX 143, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

EXPERIENCED SALES executive desires executive or sales position with drug, cosmetic, or brush manufacturer. Thoroughly acquainted with wholesale drug and dry goods, chain drug and department stores in the East, South and Southwest. Pharmacy graduate. Am married, forty-two years old, of good character and personality. Prefer to locate in or near Atlanta, Ga. BOX 144, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PRINTER seeks employment, 15 years in charge, labels, folding boxes, private plant, buyer. F. Hale, 64 Tonnele avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Positions Wanted

PRINTING INK and dry color expert desires position with reliable firm in either field. Will locate anywhere. BOX 152, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALESMAN desires specialty or raw material sideline with present shellac line (9 years). Commission basis, covering North Jersey, east upstate New York, soliciting paint, leather, electrical, plastic trades. BOX 153, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

OFFICE MAN—Experienced and efficient office manager, paints and varnishes. Order billing, correspondence, etc. BOX 154, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST—Recent graduate, organic and analytical, with some experience in paint and in analytical work, desires opportunity in any chemical field. Location immaterial, available immediately. BOX 155, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WHITE GOODS expert wants position as superintendent of paint and varnish factory. Makes the very best flat white, gloss white and enamels, and full line on market today. Will submit samples. BOX 156, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PAINT and varnish chemist seeks position in progressive organization. Thoroughly experienced formulator in producing flats, glosses, enamels, specifications, paints and varnishes, synthetic industrial finishes. Will locate anywhere in United States. BOX 163, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALESMAN with established trade, 25 years' following in New England industrial, railroad and marine trade. Seeks early connection with established manufacturer with full line of lacquers, paints and synthetics. BOX 157, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

SALESMAN, 31, enterprising, perseverant, good appearance, desires opportunity with reputable firm. Successful chemical, pharmaceutical sales experience. Former pharmacist. BOX 159, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER, 24, desires sales, research or production work. Mechanical (photo-reproductive), analytical, electrical and process (pyrophosphate) experience. Acquainted with cosmetic, industrial and household specialties. Research on fish and vegetable oils. BOX 162, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Services Offered

CHEMISTS and chemical engineers—If you are now unemployed send your complete chronological record of education and experience to Chemist Advisory Council, 300 Madison avenue, New York City.

Surplus Stock

BUYERS of any quantity surplus or by-product chemicals, greases, waxes, oils, solvents, colors, metal and all raw materials. We pay highest prices. Will also buy complete plant inventory. Write Barclay Chemical Company, Inc., 75 Varick street, New York City. WAlker 5-4250.

WE PURCHASE any quantity surplus chemicals, colors, pigments, oils, waxes, drugs, pharmaceuticals and all basic raw materials as well as by-products, residues and wastes of all kinds. Entire plants bought. Eastern Color & Chemical Co., 143 Nassau street, New York City. COrtlandt 7-7441.

CHECK INVENTORIES — Cash for any quantity, surplus finished or raw material —chemicals, oils, coaltar products, metals, drugs, pharmaceuticals, gums, wastes and by-products. Entire plants bought. Chemical Service Corp., 237 Fourth avenue, New York. STuyvesant 9-0133.

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Standard Oil Asks Study Of Louisiana Freight Rate

The Standard Oil Company of Louisiana has filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission a complaint against freight rates on petroleum and its products from points in Louisiana to a number of Midwestern destinations, declaring such rates do not bear a just relationship to the rates maintained from other shipping points in Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

The Petroleum Rail Shippers Association of Fort Worth, Tex., and Oklahoma City, Okla., has filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission a complaint against rates on petroleum and its products from the Midcontinent field to destinations in various states. The complaint names a group of railroads and pipe lines as respondents, and declares that the rates are unreasonable and discriminatory. It charges that the pipe lines are extending to shippers owning stock in them services not offered the general public.

Oil and Gas Permits On 6,000,000 Acres to Expire

Holders of 4,000 two-year oil and gas prospecting permits on approximately 6,000,000 acres of public land in the west have been warned that their right to conduct prospecting operations on the lands will terminate on December 31, 1938, unless they file applications prior to that date for exchange of the permits for five-year leases as required by the act of Congress passed August 21, 1935. Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes was advised by Commissioner Fred W. Johnson of the General Land Office. An additional 3,400 prospecting permits will expire by statutory limitation a year later, on December 31, 1939. Applications for the 1938 exchanges should be filed with the local land offices in districts where the lands are located, and plans are being made for handling the exchanges as rapidly as possible.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Waxes

—*Continued from page 37*

Candelilla.—Firm prices prevailed, but demand for spot deliveries was not substantial most of last week. Opportunity for competition, however, was very small because of the virtually tight control exercised on prices and shipments from Mexico.

Carnauba.—Brazilian prices were not only unchanged, but they were substantially firmer last week. The lower New York prices duly reported in the previous week were, during the period under review, not only declared to be unwarranted by conditions in Brazil, but to have been the sole result of financial conditions purely local in effect. Information in hand suggested that the situation in Brazil is such that the effectiveness of the Brazilian cartel may at any time be buttressed by governmental acts of an official character. Considering the cost to import wax late last week, it was felt that the currently low prices would not continue in effect for any considerable length of time.

Montan.—Removal of the high rate of marine insurance has permitted importers of this article to lower their prices. Car lot quantities were priced at 11c. per pound last week; five-ton quantities, 11¼c.; less than one ton, 11½c.

Chamber of Commerce Secretary Skinner Retires

D. A. Skinner has retired as secretary of the United States Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Skinner was appointed assistant secretary of the national chamber at the time of its formation in 1912. He became secretary in 1920. Ralph Bradford, manager of the chamber's commercial organization department, was appointed acting secretary.

Previous to joining the chamber Mr. Skinner was assistant chief of the United States Bureau of Manufacturers, later merged with the present Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. In 1898 Mr. Skinner went with the American administration in Puerto Rico and continued there in various positions under the government until 1909, when he was made special agent for the United States Census Bureau for Puerto Rico.

Oil Marketers Ass'n to Hear Address on Antitrust Laws

Wendell Berge, of the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice will be a featured speaker at the annual convention of the National Oil Marketers Association, in Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, October 24 and 25. He will discuss antitrust laws together with the prospect for their improvement by this investigating committee which was created by the last Congress.

The National Oil Marketers Association, composed of independent oil jobbers and wholesalers, has been very interested in the recent conviction, in federal court at Madison, Wisconsin, of a number of major oil companies for violation of the anti-trust laws. It was this organization that filed a complaint, in 1935, with the antitrust division of the Department of Justice, which resulted in a grand jury investigation.

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Hoffmann-LaRoche Gets Vitamin Manufacturing Patent

A patent covering a process for the manufacture of vitamin B^1 has been assigned to Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Nutley, N. J., by Max Klingenfuss, of Basel, Switzerland, original patentee.

Distinctive characteristic of the Klingenfuss process is that the Thiazole portion of the vitamin B^1 molecule is not independently synthesized, but is formed in the final condensation step between the thio-formanido-methyl primiline and substituted tetrahydrofurane. For some time the Hoffmann LaRoche company has been marketing to the retail trade a synthetic vitamin B^1 preparation under the name "Berocca".

Tung Oil Plantation Stock Sellers Indicted

Following an investigation by the Securities Exchange Commission of a complaint filed by Mrs. Florence B. Hutchinson, of Washington, of having paid $7,000 in cash and bonds in return for holdings in a tung oil tree plantation near Wiggins, Miss., a Washington, D. C., grand jury returned indictments against Thomas H. Hawkes, of Boston; Curtis Jones, and Wellwood Hastings, both of New York. The jury expressed doubt that Mr. Hawkes owned the plantation or that oil derived from the trees had been sold at a profit.

Index to Advertisements

Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp.... 62
Alexander, Jerome..... 34
American Agricultural Chemical Co... —
American-British Chem. Supplies, Inc. 29
American Can Co..... 6
American Cyanamid & Chem. Corp... 41
American Flange & Mfg. Co..... —
American Potash & Chemical Corp... —
Anderson-Prichard Oil Corp..... —
Ansbacher-Siegel Corp..... —
Apex Chemical Co., Inc..... —
Ashcraft Wilkinson Co..... 24
Atlantic Refining Co..... —
Atlantic Research Products, Inc.....32A

Barium Reduction Corp..... 26
Barrett Company.....28, 51
Barsky & Strauss, Inc..... 34
Benzol Products Co..... —
Binney & Smith Co..... 8
Bradley, A. J., Mfg. Co..... 31
Brode Corp., The..... 35
Brown, Leland Laboratories..... 34
Bureau of Chemistry..... 34
Bush, W. J., & Co., Inc..... 47

Calco Chemical Co..... —
California Fruit Growers Exchange.14, 46
Calvert, Robert..... 34
Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp.... —
Carey, The Philip, Co..... —
Carpinello, Michael J., Inc..... 34
Chemical Solvents, C. P., Inc..... 62
Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp..... —
Church & Dwight Co..... 62
Colledge, E. W., Gen. Sales Agent, Inc. —
Colton, Arthur, Co.....32A
Columbia Alkali Corp..... —
Columbian Carbon Co..... 8
Conewango Refining Co..... —
Consolidated Products Co., Inc..... 60
Continental Can Co..... —
Continental Carbon Co..... —
Cooper, Chas., & Co..... 40
Cooper, T. G., & Co., Inc..... —
Crosby Naval Stores Co..... 61

Darling & Co..... —
Day Chemical Co..... 34
Deep Rock Oil Corp..... 50
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co..... 31
Diamond Alkali Co..... 25
Dicalite Co..... —
Dodge & Olcott Co..... 47
Doggett, Stanley, Inc..... —
Dow Chemical Co..... —
Draper Mfg. Co..... —
Dunkel, Paul A., & Co., Inc..... —
Du Pont de Nemours, E. I., & Co..... 20

Eastman Kodak Co..... —
Electrical Testing Labs..... 34
Electro Bleaching Gas Co..... —
Ellis-Foster Co..... 34
Emery Industries, Inc..... 35
Exporters & Manufacturers Translation Bureau..... 34

Fezandie & Sperrle..... —
First Machinery Corp..... 60
Fluorine Products Co..... —
Food Research Laboratories, Inc..... 34
Frank-Vliet Co..... 45
Franks Chemical Products Co..... 31
Freeport Sulphur Co..... —
Fritzsche Bros., Inc.....48, 49
Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills..... 26

Gable, Howard S., Co..... 1
General Drug Co..... —
General Dyestuff Corp..... —
General Electric Co..... —
Gesell, R., & Co., Inc..... 40
Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc..... —
Glyco Products Co..... —
Goodman, Rex, M. D..... 34
Gray, William S., & Co..... 1
Gray Industrial Laboratories..... 34
Greeff, R. W., & Co., Inc..... 31
Gross, A., & Co..... 1
Gruman, J. B., & Co..... 54

Hardesty, W. C., Co., Inc..... 35
Harshaw Chemical Co.....32A
Heekin Can Co..... —
Heyden Chemical Corp..... 39
Hinde & Dauch Paper Co..... —
Hochstadter Laboratories..... 34
Holt, C. J., & Co., Inc..... 34
Hopkins, J. L., & Co..... 45
Huisking, Chas. L., & Co., Inc..... —
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc..... 47

Imperial Oil & Gas Products Corp.... —
Imperial Paper & Color Corp.....32A
Independent Mfg. Co..... 36
Industrial Chemical Sales Div..... 36
Industrial Consulting Labs., Inc..... 34
Innis, Speiden & Co..... —
International Pulp Co..... —
International Selling Corp..... 26
Irvington Smelting & Refining Works. 24

Jackson, L. N., Co., Inc..... 35
Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp..... 29
Jungmann & Co., Inc..... —

Kentucky Color & Chemical Co.....32A
Kessler Chemical Corp..... —
Knight, B. H..... 34
Koppers Co..... 29
Koster Keunen..... —
Krebs Pigment & Color Corp..... —

Lake-Spiro-Cohn, Inc..... 34
Laning, E. M., & Co., Inc..... 34
LaWall & Harrisson..... 34
Lewis, John D., Inc..... —
Lueders, Geo., & Co..... —

Magnetic Pigment Co..... —
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc..... 47
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works..... —
Manion Steel Barrel Co..... —
Martens, Johan C., & Co..... —
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc..... —
Mathieu, A. H., & Co..... 1
Merck & Co..... —
Metasap Chemical Co..... —
Miel, George A..... 34
Minnesota Specialty Co..... —
Molnar Laboratories..... 34
Monsanto Chemical Co..... 38
Munch, James, Co..... 34
Mutual Chemical Co. of America..... 27

National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc.. —
National Lead Co..... —
National Milk Sugar Co., Inc..... 40
National Oil Products Co..... —
National Rosin Oil & Size Co..... —
Natural Products Refining Co..... 27
Neuberg, William, Inc..... 40
Neville Co..... —
New Jersey Zinc Co..... —
New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc. 2
Niacet Chemicals Corp..... 27
Niagara Alkali Co..... —
N. V. Potash Export My, Inc..... —

Oldbury Electro Chemical Co..... —
Orbis Products Corp..... 47
Orthmann Laboratories, Inc..... 34
Osborn, C. J., Co..... 32

Pacific Coast Borax Co..... 1
Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp..... —
Paramet Chemical Corp..... —
Parsons, M. W..... 40
Pease Laboratories, Inc..... 34
Penick, S. B., & Co..... 44
Pennsylvania Coal Products Co..... —
Pennsylvania Oil Products Refining Co. 62
Pennsylvania Refining Co..... 48
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co..... —
Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc..... —
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc..... 23
Phelps-Dodge Refining Corp..... —
Polachek, Z. H..... 34
Potash Company of America..... 52
Pressed Steel Tank Co..... 61
Prior Chemical Corp..... 1
Procter & Gamble.....35, 40
Publicker Commercial Alcohol Co..... —
Purdy, W. S., Co., Inc..... 34
Pure Calcium Products Division..... 1

Quaker Oats Co..... —

Reilly Tar & Chemical Corp..... 29
Resinous Products & Chemical Co..... —
Rosenthal, H. H., Co., Inc..... 62
Royster Chemical Works..... 24
Ryland, H. C., Inc..... 47

Sadtler, Samuel P., & Son, Inc..... 34
St. Joseph Lead Co..... —
Schimmel & Co., Inc..... —
Schofield-Donald Co., Inc..... 39
Schwabacher, S., & Co., Inc..... —
Schwarz Laboratories, Inc..... 34
Seil, Putt & Rusby, Inc..... 34
Sharples Solvents Corp..... —
Shell Petroleum Co., Inc..... —
Sherka Chemical Co., Inc..... —
Sherwood Petroleum Co., Inc..... 49
Skelly Oil Co..... 16
Slomon, Ira I..... 34
Smith, Kline & French Laboratories.. —
Snell, Foster D., Inc..... 34
Solvay Sales Corp..... —
Sonneborn, L., Sons, Inc..... 62
Standard Ultramarine Co.....32A
Starlight Refining Co..... 49
Stauffer Chemical Co..... 24
Stillwell & Gladding..... 34
Stroock & Wittenberg Corp..... 32
Sun Oil Co..... —

Taintor Trading Co..... —
Tamms Silica Co..... —
Tar & Chemical Div. of Koppers Co.. 29
Tennessee Corp..... —
Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Inc..... 51
Thornton, The F. C., Co., Inc..... —
Thurston & Braidich..... 45
Titanium Pigment Corp..... —
Todd, A. M., Co..... —
Turner, Joseph, & Co..... 24

Union Carbide & Carbon Corp..... —
U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.....17, 18
U. S. Industrial Chemical Co.....17, 18
U. S. Phosphoric Products Corp..... —
United States Potash Co..... —

Vanderbilt, R. T., Co..... 31
Victor Chemical Works..... 26
Viking Distributing Co..... 40
Vitamerican Oil Co., Inc..... 40
Vorce, L. D..... 34

Wah Chang Trading Corp..... 35
Wecoline Products, Inc..... 36
Weiss & Downs, Inc..... 34
Wheeling Corrugating Co..... —
White Tar Co. of N. J., Inc..... 29
Wiley & Co., Inc..... 34
Will & Baumer Candle Co..... 37
Williams, C. K., & Co..... 32
Wilson & Bennett Mfg. Co..... —
Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc..... —
Woburn Degreasing Co. of N. J..... 35
Wolf, Jacques, & Co..... —
Wood Preserving Corp..... 29

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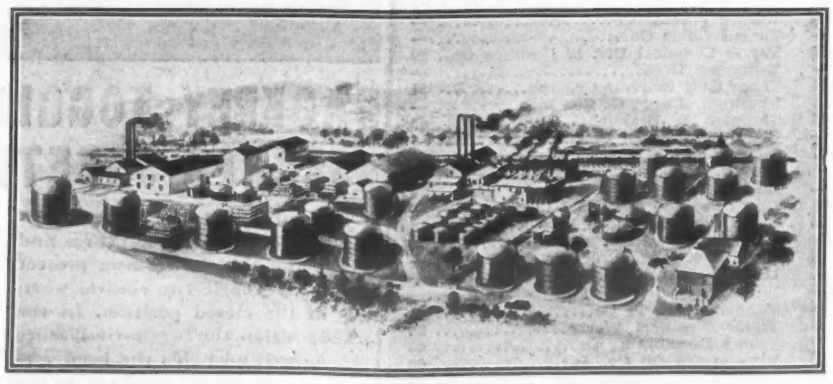

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